



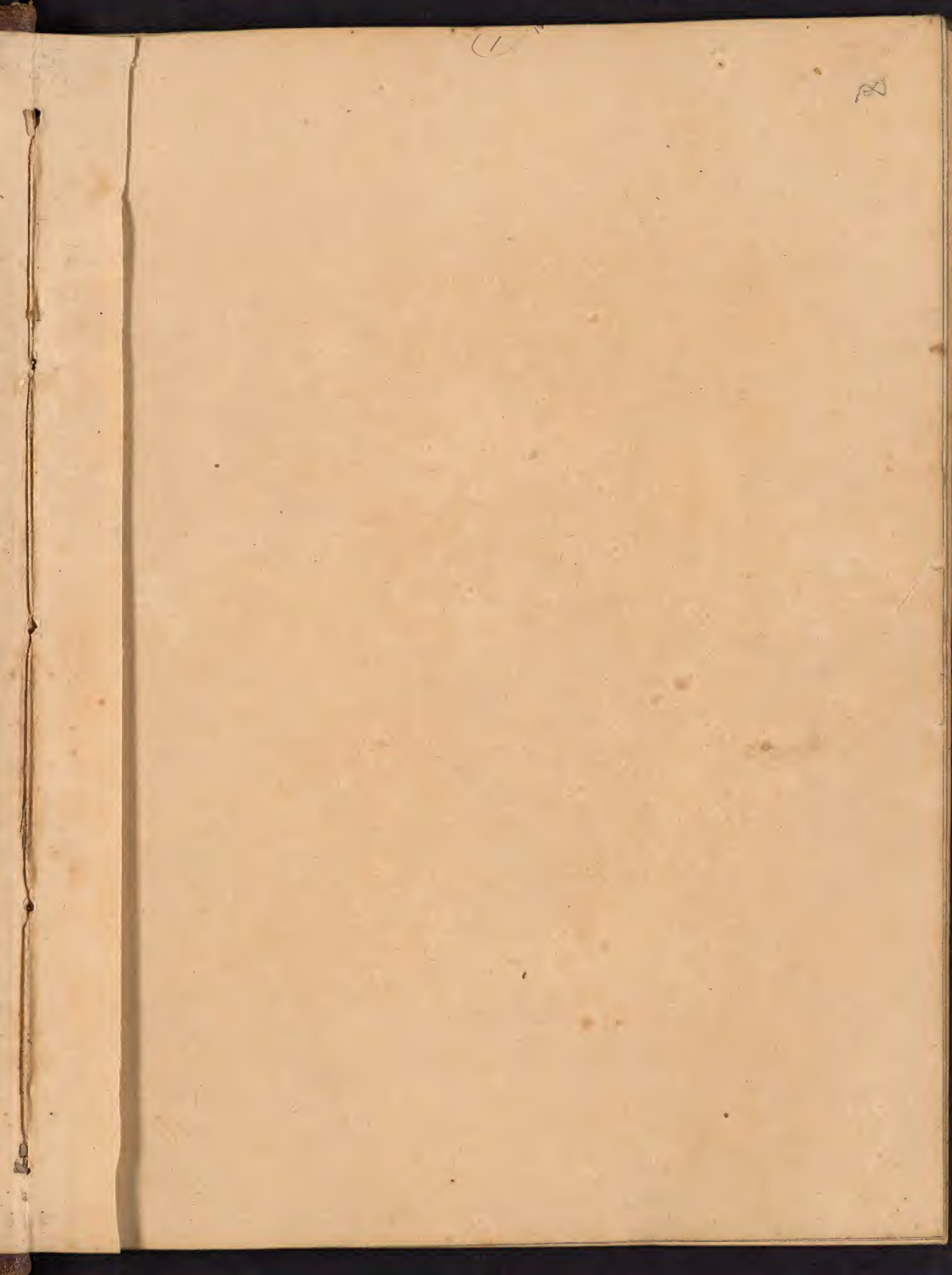
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Extracts from 2<sup>d</sup> Treatise  
of the  
Materia Medica  
and  
Therapeutics

Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1839

Chapter 1

Observations on the General Modus Operandi of  
Medicines

The living economy is under the constant influence of extraneous agents, & subjected, by them, to an infinite variety of impressions.

Medicines may produce remedial impressions in two ways. 1<sup>st</sup> By acting primarily on the solids; their impressions being conveyed throughout the system by the agency of Sympathy. 2<sup>nd</sup> By being absorbed into the circulation & acting on the system through the medium of the blood.

Emetics

An emetic is a substance which excites vomiting by a specific impression on the stomach independent of mere distention from quantity, or of nauseous taste or smell.



## Emetics

Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1839

They act beneficially by evacuating the contents of the stomach; by giving & impulse to the portal circulation & by the excitement which they produce in the nervous system; sometimes arresting the progress of febrile affections in their forming stage, while the morbid excitement is as yet principally confined to the nervous system.

*Ephelis Ipecacuanha*

This plant - a native of South America - was first discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century. If used in the early stage of dysentery, it should, perhaps, always be given, in the first place, to the extent of producing full vomiting. In the latter stages of the complaint, when the arterial excitement has been considerably subdued it is well calculated in combination with opium to mitigate pain and keep up a moisture of the surface.

Used as an injection it affords great relief in internal piles. Given in small doses as an emetic from day to day, with an occasional anodyne mixture, it has been much praised in dysentery. An excellent anti-emetic given in  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr doses every half hour.

## Formula

R - Pulv. ipecac. gr. x	R - Pulv. nitrat. potap. ʒ i
Pulv. opii gr. v	Calomel gr. vi
Calomel gr. v	P. Opii gr. iij
	P. Ipecac. gr. vi - M
Pulv. camph. gr. viij - M. Divide	Divide into 6 = one to be taken
into ten equal parts. One of these taken	every 2 hours. This is an
every 2 or 3 hours will often procure much	excellent expectorant in
relief in dysentery after proper evacuation have been procured	pulmonary asthma

R. Pulv. ipecac. gr. VIII

Maf. Hydrarg. gr. XXIV

Pulv. capsici gr. VI. — M. Divide into six pills. One to be taken at night, as an alterative, in indigestion from mere debility of the stomach

Antimony. — Antimony is a hard brittle metal of a bluish color. Plummer's pill\* is a very useful remedy in almost every variety of chronic disease of the skin

\* R. — Calomel,

Antim. sulph. precipitat. aa 3 ij

Pulv. guaiac. 3 iv

Sapo. transt. 3 iij

M. f. pil. aa gr. 3. Take from 2 to 4, morning & evening.

Antimonium Tartarizatum. Antimonii et potasse tartaras

It consists of a combination of the tartarate of potassa with tartarate of antimony. The alkalis and their carbonates decompose it & precipitate the antimony in the state of a protoxide. Also many of the metallic salts and oxides decompose particularly the acetate & sub-acetate of lead

As a vomit. tartar emetic is the most important article we possess. It either as an emetic, or as a means of curbing the action of the heart and arteries, or of inducing diaphoresis, is one of the most useful remedies in febrile diseases.

In all phlegmasial affections, except those of the alimentary <sup>mucous membrane</sup> this preparation has been found eminently useful.

Laennec says if given to the extent of from 12 to 26 gr during the day it acts specifically in subduing pneumonic affections & powerfully promotes absorption. For the reduction of enlarged spleen & for the removal of that dry & jaundiced



# Emetics Oct 26<sup>th</sup> 1839

state of the skin with the oedema of the feet which is apt to remain after protracted miasmatic fevers. It is given to the extent of a grain dissolved in 3 pints of water & used as a common drink for 2 or 3 weeks will generally clear the skin of its icteric hue & keep up a regular action of the bowels & cutaneous exhalants.

But galls & other astringents counteract in some degree the effects of tartar emetic.

R. - Pulv. Sp. enc. 3i

R. - Tart. antimon. gr. viij

Tart. antimon. gr. ij - M.

Ag. fontane 3 IV - M.

To be taken at once as an active emetic } 15 minutes until vomiting is

Nitrous Powder

R - Pulv. nitrate potass 5 iij

R - Tart. antimon. 3ss.

Tart. antimon. gr. i

Decocti hordei ʒj.

Calomel gr. vi - M.

Divided into six - . Takes one every hour or two

**Sulphas Zinci** - Given in the dose of from ʒ to 2 gr it acts as an astringent tonic.

*Dr. Moscley's zinc mixture*

Sulph. Zinci, 3 iij. sulph. alum. 3 i. pulv. coctinel. gr. iij. aqua bilentis ʒj. Mix these in a mortar until the solution is cold & the sediment is deposited, then pour it off. Dose table spoonful for an adult - Recommended in chronic dysentery

Sulphate of zinc is an excellent emetic in hooping-cough **Lobelia Inflata**. This is a biennial plant. As an emetic in strong doses it produces great relaxation, debility & perspiration. Very valuable remedy in Asthenia also in hooping cough

# Emetics

Oct. 31. 1839

Combined with extract of belladonna it forms a most valuable remedy in whooping cough (See pl. 88 vol. 1 En. Materia Medica)

*Spiraea trifoliata* - Indian Physic

*Euphorbia Specacuanha* - this plant is found no where except in the U.S.

*Scilla Maritima*. - Squill. - It is found in great abundance on the sandy coasts of Spain, Portugal, Sicily &c. It is chiefly employed as a diuretic & expectorant for both of which purposes it is indeed one of our most valuable remedies.

Formule

R. Extractum Scilla 3ss

Sin. Specac. 3ij M

As an emetic in whooping cough may be given in teaspoon full doses to a child between one & three years old. Vegetable Acids are supposed to increase its expectorant power.

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*. - Puccoon. or Blood root

Two ounces of the root to a pint of diluted alcohol are proper proportions for forming the tincture. Dose 20 or 30 gtt three times a day in pectoral affections.

R. Tinct. sanguin. 3i } From 20 to 30 gtt

Tinct. ferri Muratis 3ss M } twice or thrice a day

*Sulphas Cupri* - Blue vitrol - Blue copperas

Given in union with Tart. A. (in dose of about 2 aa) it is called the dry vomit. As an emetic in diarrhea it is usually combined with Specac. in the proportion of 1 gr of the former to 5 gr of the latter - & repeated every 2 or 3 days - white of eggs beat up with water - Antidote



# Chapter III. Cathartics Oct 31<sup>st</sup> 1839

Cathartics are medicines which evacuate the contents of the intestines downwards or which when given in proper doses produces purging.

*Jalap.* - It is a perennial plant indigenous to Mexico & some of the West India islands.

A combination of *Jalap.* & cream tartar, in the proportion of about 25 gr of the former to 40 or 60 of the latter forms a very useful cathartic in tropical cases.

*Rheum.* - Given in doses of from 4 to 10 gr it acts as a stomachic & gentle tonic. The astringency which it possesses renders it a useful cathartic in diarrhoea & other diseases connected with laxity or debility of the intestinal canal. It is the most useful purgative we possess in the treatment of indigestion.

Useful when combined with magnesia in the griping bowel complaints of very young infants (See E. M. M. vol. 1. fol 145).

*Emet. Rhis et Aloe. officinal.* This is an excellent prep. in chronic hysteria attended with weakness of the digestive organs, flatulency & torpor of the bowels.

*Sclia stoma.* - officinal. Electuarium lenitivum (confection) & excellent composition in cases of habitual costiveness.

*Gambogia.* - It is a useful hydragogue in ascites attended with a sluggish state of the system. R. Gambogia gr ii

Crem. Tartar. 3ss. M. A. dose.

*Aloe Extractum* - Individuals of a sluggish & irritable habit with a slow & languid state of the circulation generally bear this ~~efficient~~ much better than persons of sanguine & irritable temperaments.

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Cathartics Nov 1. 1839

*Colocynthis Pulpa*. - This is the medullary or pulpy part of the *Cucumis colocynthis* - grows in Syria, Arabia, & also in some parts of Spain. It is but seldom administered in an uncombined form on account of the great violence of its operation. It also acts upon the kidneys.

Compound *Ext. colocynth.* - Dose 10 to 15 gr. In combination with Calomel. it is a safe mild & effectual purgative.

*Elatium* - This substance is obtained from the fruit of the *Mordica elatium*, a cucurbitaceous plant, growing wild in the southern parts of Europe. The fruit resembles the garden cucumber. It is the most powerful purgative we possess. When given in a full dose it produces excessive nausea, copious & frequent watery stools.

Formula according to Dr. Ferriar

R. - *Ext. elatium* gr 1  
*Spir. nit. dulc.* ℥ ii  
*Tinct. scilli*  
*Tinct. colocynth. aa* ʒss } four times daily  
*Syrup. rhamni* ʒj - M. Take 15 three or

very serviceable in ascites.

*Croton Tiglium*. - *Croton oil*. Dose gr 1

*Oleum Ricini*. - It is a very mild, unobnoxious, but contains a prompt cathartic, procuring copious fecal evacuation. A mixture strongly resembling castor oil is composed as follows viz. 9 grains of resin of jalap 3 gr. R. *Syrup. ʒ i* ʒ  
 oil of olives - Dose 1/2 table spoon full.



Cathartics Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1839

Formula. R. Magnesia alb. ʒss  
 ℞. sicini ʒ i

Syrup limonis ʒ i. M. This  
 forms an excellent & highly useful purgative for  
 young children. } for an infant

R. ℞. sicini ʒ ii Syr. Rhei ʒ iv M. Dose, a tea-spoonful  
 Sulphur Sublimatum

Magnesia. Nature nowhere presents us with this  
 substance in a pure state. It is commonly found in  
 combination with sulphuric acid.

In the gastric complaints of infants I have generally  
 given it in combination with Rhubarb & powdered  
 valerian in the proportion of iii gr of the two first  
 with two grains of the latter

R. Magnesia gr xii  
 Sacch. alb. ʒ ii

Aqua fontane ʒ i

Tinct opii gtt iii. - M. Dose, a tea-spoonfull  
 for an infant every two hours until relief is obtained

R. - Magnes. calc. ʒss

Pulv. Rhei gr viii

Sacch. Alb. ʒ i

Gum Arabic ʒss

Aq. menth ʒss

Aq. Fontane ʒ i. - M

Dose, a tea-spoonfull.

Given in the griping bowel  
 complaints of children

attended with green or  
 sour stools

Neutral Salts. Sulphur Magnesia. A solution  
 of this salt in lemonade is a very convenient laxative in the diseases of  
 very young children

Cathartics Dec 31<sup>st</sup>. 1839

*Sulphas Potasse*. - vitriolated Tartar. It acts as a gentle aperient when given in the doses of 20 or 30 gr

*Super-Tartras Potasse*. - For many purposes it is & exceedingly useful purgative. In dropsy connected with manifest general irritation of the sanguiferous system cream of tartar is apt to prove serviceable

A mixture of *Cremor tartar* & gum guaiacum in doses of half a drach of each twice daily is recommended in the vertigo of old people

R. - *Crem. tartar.* ʒiſs { A teaspoon full to be  
*Sulph. potap* ʒj { taken 3 or 4 t. d. A  
*Pulv. Scille* ʒii { very efficient by drago  
*Tartar Emetic* gr-ʒij. - M. in dropsical affections

*Cremor Tartar Solubilis*. - A union of lactic acid & cream of tartar

*Tartras Potasse*. - Soluble Tartar. In the dose of from ʒi to ʒiſs it acts as a mild & un irritating aperient. In the dose of from ʒiv to ʒvii it acts pretty strongly as a cathartic

*Calomel*. - Mild Chloride of Mercury.

Calomel is unquestionably one of the most important articles of the materia medica. From an ʒ to ʒj given every 2 hours or 1 hour very often puts a speedy stop to the most violent vomiting & purging. Very useful when employed in this way in cholera infantum & especially in chronic diarrhoea & most effectually administered in union with chalk



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*Tonics* Dec: 30th. 1841

These are medicines which impart vigour & tone to the system, without materially increasing either the heat of the body or frequency of the pulse.

*Cinchona*. - Peruvian Bark.

The most important tonic we possess  
Introduction into regular practice occurred as follows  
:- In 1640, the lady of the Count of Cinchon, viceroy of Peru, was advised by the Governor of Lima to take it for a tertian intermittent

Sulphate of Quinia is employed in preference to the bark or any of its other preparations for the cure of intermittents

Dose - 1 or 2 gr every hour during intermission

In scrofulous complaints the bark is a remedy of very considerable powers, & deserves to be placed among our most useful medicines in this disease

In scrofulous, or exanthematous ophthalmia the sulphate of quinia is an excellent remedy. In all painful affections of a periodical character the quinia is a highly efficacious remedy. Occasionally this preparation produces vomiting or purging. When it causes purging the best corrective is the addition of a small portion of the sulphate of zinc

R. - Pulv. cinchone flav. 3i

Elix. vitrol. 3i

Aq. bullientis 3XVJ. Simmer

it slowly down to 123. Give a wine glass full every hour or two

R. - Sulphat. Quiniae gr XII

Sulp. Zinc gr IV

G. Aloes gr II

Conserve roses q.s. - M

Divide into 10 pills

# Tonics Dec 30. 1841

*Aristolochia serpentaria*. - Virginia Snake-Root  
Possessing, along with its tonic, pretty powerful stimulant  
properties the snakes-root is peculiarly suited to fevers  
of a low grade of excitement.

It is especially applicable in the latter stages of febrile  
diseases when the skin & tongue remain dry & hot  
& the pulse is feeble & frequent.

*Columba*. In indigestion it is one of the best tonics  
we can employ. Dose is from gr. 15. to ʒss; that  
of the infusion from ʒss to 3ʒ.

*Gentiana lutea*. - Gentian. - Peculiarly suitable as a tonic  
in individuals of a torpid, phlegmatic, & irritable habit.  
Dose - gr. 10 to ʒi.

*Croton Eleutheria*. - Cascarilla. - A valuable medicine  
in weakness of the stomach attended with flatulent<sup>g pain</sup>,  
acidity, frequent vomiting, & habitual costiveness from  
torpor of the bowels. Dose 12 to 30 gr of powder.

R. Rad. cascaril. ʒss

Rad. valerian ʒi

Aq. bullient. 3℥; macerate for 10 hours. then add  
syrup. Zingiberis ʒii

Tinct. cascarilla ʒii. - M. Dose, a table spoon full  
three times daily. This is an excellent combination,  
in gastric debility, with flatulency & general languor.



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# Mineral Tonics Dec-30. 1841

## Ferrum. - Iron.

In general, iron is a very important tonic in all diseases attended with a feeble & cachectic state of the system. In chlorosis it is a valuable remedy.

Carbonate of Iron. - Rubigo ferri. This is, perhaps, the best preparation of iron in the majority of cases for which martial remedies may be thought necessary. Dose gr. 6. to 60.

Ferri Sulphas. - Green vitrol. - Copipersas. - This preparation possesses all the powers of iron & may be employed where chalybeates are indicated. Dose gr. 1. to 5. with rhubarb.

Cuprum. - Copper. It is upon the nervous system especially that its tonic influence is exerted; & it is chiefly in diseases depending on a weakness or morbid irritability of this system that its remedial powers are manifested.

Cupri Sulphas. - Blue vitrol. It has been highly praised in scrophulous phthisis pulmonalis. In chronic diarrhoea depending on ulceration of mucous membrane of bowels, very valuable remedy. Half a grain in form of pill is to be given three times daily & gradually to 2 or 3 gr. It should be given in combination with opium.

A solution, in proportion of from 10 to 15 gr in 83 water with a few ozs honey is an efficacious application in aphthous ulcerations which occur on inside of mouth. A saturated solution in whiskey is one of the best means we possess for the growth of hair. - 2 daily



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# Mineral Tonics Dec. 31. 1841

**Zinc:-**

Oxide of Zinc.- Flowers of Zinc.- Its operation appears to be chiefly confined to the nervous system; manifesting decided antispasmodic & roborant powers with regard to this system. A remedy of considerable value in hysteric affections connected with much relaxation & weakness in conjunction with Peruvian bark or <sup>belladonna</sup> Sulphas Zinci.- White vitrol.- In chronic hysteria or general debility attended with great nervous irritability the use of this tonic is sometimes peculiarly beneficial - grs. with the same quantity of Specae 3 times daily. It is almost uniformly successful in intermittents used in fol. form. gr with 3gr capsicum every 2 hours during intermission until 8 or 10 doses are taken. Dose is from 1 to 3 gr. in form of pills

## Argentum

Nitrate of Silver.- I have employed this remedy with great advantage in aphthae & in chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach & bowels. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr dissolved in a mucilaginous fluid may be given every 4 hours.

Arsenic. Arsenicum.- Fowler's Solution may be given from 15 to 20 drops in intermittents. To children from 2 to 5 yrs old from 1 to 6 grs 3 times a day. In Rheumatic pains from the imprudent use of mercury I know of no remedy so effectual as the present one. It has been known to afford permanent relief in ~~bad~~ headache.



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# Astringents Dec. 31. 1841

## Emmenagogues Jan. 1. 1842

It does not appear probable that any of our emmenagogues exert any direct action upon the uterus

*Radix Hellebori Nigri.* An excellent emmenagogue in cases of torpor, where the face is pale & leuco-phlegmatic & the pulse soft. It may be exhibited in substance or in the form of extract infusion or tincture. Dose of ext gr. 6. to 10. The tinct. is most commonly employed. dose from 20 to 40 grs. in a cup of pennyroyal. Bacher's pills answer extremely well.

*Juniperus Sabina.* - When amenorrhoea depends on a relaxed state of the general system or an inactive & torpid condition of the uterine system, the savin may be often very advantageously employed. An excellent remedy in chronic rheumatism. An ointment made of it is one of the most excellent applications we possess for keeping up a discharge from a blistered <sup>surface</sup>.

*Mentha Pulegium.* - Pennyroyal.

*Rosmarinus Officinalis.* -

*Rubia Tinctorum.* - Madder

*Polygala Senega*

*Cantharides.* - Recommended in combination with tinct. aloes. & clair

*Aloes Extractum.* - The semicupum is an excellent auxillary to this as indeed it is to all other articles of this class

A. Tinct aloes comp. 31 } tea spoon  
- Socale cornut. 31 } full 2 daily



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## Narcotics Jan. 3, 1842

These are stimulants whose secondary effects are a diminution of the vital powers, producing torpor, insensibility, & sleep.

*Opium*. - It is applicable in all those febrile diseases, where any of the vital organs are in a state of irritation, or morbid irritability, & unattended by high inflammatory vascular action.

In the advanced stage of typhus fevers when there is much restlessness, vigilance & a small frequent & weak pulse attended with delirium subsultus tendinum & other symptoms of nervous irritation opium is one of our best remedies.

In gastritis & enteritis opium is often of great service.

When opium is administered in any abdominal inflammation the dose should be large.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections or in recent cases unattended by any considerable phlogistic diathesis, it is best given in such cases in the form of Camph. Tinct.

A half a grain of opium with from 10 to 20 gr calomel may be safely administered every hour in St. Cholera.

Opium is a principal remedy for obtaining temporary relief from those distressing pains of the stomach which frequently attend indigestion - 2 to 4 gr <sup>or 6 or 8</sup> Dover's powder valuable remedy in Colica pictorum & mania potu.

*Lactucarium*. - Insuspected juice of common garden lettuce may be employed in all cases where opium is applicable.



# Narcotics Jan. 5. 1842

*Camphora*. - A peculiar vegetable principle existing always in the state of a concrete. In the latter stages of typhus when the pulse is small, the skin dry & hot, & delirium, wakefulness, subsultus, & other symptoms of nervous irritation exist camphor is <sup>great benefit</sup> often produce Useful in painful menstruation

*Humulus Lupulus*. - Hop. It is a peculiarly useful in certain irritative & nervous states of the system where opium cannot be employed on account of its disagreeable effects

*Hyoscyamus Niger*. - Henbane. - It may be employed with advantage where we wish to allay pain & irritation & where opium is inadmissible on account of its stimulating & constipating properties

Dose of ext from grs to as much as the patient will <sup>bear</sup>

*Conium Maculatum*. - Hemlock. As a remediate article, cicuta admits of pretty extensive application.

In chronic bronchitis attended with copious purulent expectoration I have derived signal advantage from the employment of the extract of cicuta in conjunction with the acetate of lead. Two gr of former with 1 of latter two or three times daily. In old syphilitic ulcers & cutaneous eruptions, I have employed the following combination with more satisfaction than any other remedy I have used

R. Ext. cicuta gr 2 } 3 times  
R. - Ext. cicuta 31 } Corrosive sublim. gr 5 } daily  
Murist. hydrar gr 4 } M. Divide into 30 pills. Useful in scrophulous & syphilitic



Narcotics Jan. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1842*Atropa Belladonna*. - Deadly Nightshade

In serofulous ulcers, this narcotic <sup>will</sup> occasionally produce the happiest effects. - Useful in hooping-cough when inflammatory & febrile symptoms are absent. -

The most convenient & effective mode of administering the belladonna is by employing the powdered leaves <sup>root</sup> or Dose of powdered leaves gr-1 morning & evening

R. Tinct. belladonna 3℥ss } M. Dose, from 10 to 20 drops 3  
 — Scilla 3℥i } times daily to children between 1  
 & 5 yrs old in hooping-coughs

R. Ext. belladonna 3℥1 } M. Divide into 30 pills. In chronic  
 G. assafoetida 3℥1 } hysteria 1 to be taken 2, 3 or 4 times  
 G. Aloes socc gr-XV daily.

*Stramonium*. - Thorn-apple. It is a powerful narcotic

Its chief importance, however, consists in the excellent effects which it produces in chronic diseases attended with violent <sup>pains</sup> I have employed the tinct. of Stramonium with excellent effects in dysmenorrhoea. By commencing 2 or 3 days before the expected return of the menses the distressing pains attending this affection will in some instances be entirely be prevented

*Solanum Nigrum*. - Nightshade Dose, 2 grs of dried leaves made into a pill night & morning in obstinate herpetic eruptions, foul & painful ulcers & in syphilitic eruptions attended with nocturnal pains with decided benefit

*Solanum Dulcamara*.



## Narcotics Jan 7. 1842

*Digitalis Purpurea*. - Foxglove. In the cure of spasmodic asthma a valuable remedy in the dose of 1 gr in combination with 1 gr of opium every 4 or 5 hours

R. Tinct. *Digitalis* 3℥. { Divide into

- tutolium 3i

- opii 3i. - M. Take 40 drops 3 times daily in chronic cough

*Nicotiana Glabrum* - Useful in retention of urine in hernia & in obstinate constipation in form of injection 3℥ in 8 or 10 ℥ water will be as much as can be safely thrown into the rectum at one time

*Stychnos Nux Vomica* - Useful in paralysis & certain diseases of the eye

## Antispasmodics

*Asafoetida* - It is one of our most penetrating & warming Stimulants. It possesses considerable powers as an expectorant. To allay hysterical symptoms it is promptly beneficial. It often acts as a useful & invigorating agent in cases of habitual constipation. Useful in the cure of old & ill conditioned ulcers

An emulsion 2℥. Yolks of eggs 5. 3 water 1℥ Syrup  
Dose 1 table spoonfull

*Sulphuric Ether* - It is an exceedingly diffusible stimulant. This is one of the most important antispasmodics we possess for the cure of the hysterical spasm especially when given in combination with opium. Useful in spasmodic complaints. Dose 1 to 3℥

# Stimulants Apr 28<sup>th</sup> 1842.

## Carbonas Ammonia - volatile Alkali

A very active stimulant and may be employed as such in a variety of cases with peculiar advantage. Useful whenever a hot & dry <sup>stagnant</sup> skin exists with much prostration of the vital powers also in chronic dysentery. Used as a means to arrest hemorrhage.

Aqua Ammonia useful in dysmenorrhoea

Cleusm Terebinthina - An active & penetrating stimulant. In epilepsy depending on catamenial disorders it is said to be particularly efficacious. In a case of epilepsy in a young lady about 20 yrs old who had never menstruated I succeeded in establishing the catamenial function & arresting the disease by the employment of the remedy in conjunction with blood letting & the daily use of the hip-bath - 13 twice daily until strangury. Chronic Rheumatism Dose 20 or 30 drops

Two oz incorporated with a pt. of mucilage forms a very valuable oyster in obstructions of the bowels & flatulent colic.

Ammonia - In fevers attended with a hot & dry state of skin & a very irritable stomach the acetate of Ammonia or Spiritus mundereri is peculiarly beneficial. Acetate is also an excellent palliative in dysmenorrhoea.

Formula Dose a table spoon full

R - Spirit. mundereri	3 V	} 10 - hour or two. An excellent-antiphlogistic diaphoretic in febrile affections
— Nitri dulc.	3 ss	
vin. antimon.	3 i	
Syrup	3 ii	





















# Extracts taken from A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine

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## Chapter 4<sup>th</sup>.

### On General Diagnosis.

Age, sex, moral & physical temperament, climate, occupation, habit of living, corporeal conformation, previous diseases, hereditary predisposition, & the character of the predisposing & exciting causes, often afford important aid in the formation of a correct diagnosis; especially in chronic diseases.

The first objects which strike the attention of the physician, on approaching a patient, are his countenance, attitude, motions, & voice. It is natural, therefore to commence the examination with these symptoms.

The degree of emaciation - the colour & condition of the skin, & the general physical habit & conformation of the body, should be observed.

The following order of inquiry is the most natural & advantageous. 1. Ascertain the age, occupation, & place of residence of the patient. 2. Inquire next at what time the disease commenced, & request the patient describe his symptoms up to the present time. 3. The patient should now be asked <sup>whether</sup> he

experiences any pains & if so, in what part of the body. Inquiry must also be made whether the pain be acute or darting; dull & aching; stinging or burning, or throbbing; whether it be deep seated or superficial, continuous or intermitting, wandering or fixed, transient or protracted; & if intermitting or paroxysmal, whether its occurrence be periodical or at irregular & uncertain intervals.

4. The state of the sanguiferous system should next be inquired into. 5. Having ascertained the condition of the pulse, the attention should be particularly directed to the organ or part in which the primary or essential malady appears to be seated. Inquiry must next be directed to those organs which hold the most <sup>intimate</sup> sympathetic relations with the part or organs principally affected.

*Of the Acute Diseases of the Sanguiferous  
System*

Of the General Irritative Diseases of the Blood  
-respects Independent of Local Inflammation

Chapter 5.

19<sup>o</sup> Intermitting Fever,

Intermittents, may be divided into the four following varieties, viz. 1, the inflammatory; 2, the congestive; 3, the gastric; & 4, the malignant intermittent, Causes. - The only general cause is koino-miasmata



# Remitting Fever.

Bilious Fever; Saburral Fever.—

**Causes.**— Koino-miasmata are unquestionably the sole endemic source of this form of fever; although there are a variety of other causes capable of producing this malady. Storing & other irritating substances, lodged in the bowels, may give rise to a regularly remitting form of fever. Whatever may be the remote cause of remitting, however, it seems very evident that the principal morbid irritation is always located in the abdominal organs.

**Treatments.**— The principal indications to be fulfilled are: 1, to moderate the febrile reaction of the arterial system; 2, to remove out of the alimentary canal the vitiated & irritating secretions which may be lodged in it; & 3, to obviate gastro-intestinal irritation, & restore the healthy functions of the liver & alimentary canal.

## Continued Fever.

Temporary abatements in the violence of the symptoms are generally slight, & frequently very transient; they usually occur very early in the morning & seem to be the result of the abstraction of the stimulus of light, sound, &c.

It has been customary to divide continued fevers into *sthenic* & *asthenic*, or *inflammatory* & *typhus*.

In relation to the grade of febrile excitement, fevers may be divided into three principal varieties: viz. *synochus*, *synochus*, & *typhus*.

The treatment becomes much more

## Continued Fever?

1. *Synocha*.— This head embraces all those fevers which are conspicuously inflammatory, both in relation to their general & local phenomena. They are usually divided into idiopathic & symptomatic; the former, constituting what is generally termed simple inflammatory fever, & the latter, embracing those fevers which result from acute local inflammations. Hardness, quickness, & tension of the pulse, are essential characteristics of Synochal fever.

Cold or atmospheric vicissitudes, & a high degree of solar heat, are almost the only general causes of this grade of fever.

*Synochus*.— This grade of fever constitutes by far the most common modification of febrile reaction. It is the grade of fever which occurs in intermittents, remittents, bilious fever, & the common continued fevers which arise from cold & from gastric irritation. The pulse of Synochus fever is active, more or less full, frequent, compressible, & free from unusual tension or hardness. The blood itself rarely differs from its natural character, being devoid of the above named <sup>inflammatory</sup> characteristics.

*Synochus* is employed here as indicating merely a certain grade of febrile excitement, & not as constituting in itself a distinct form of fever.

*Typhus*.— This grade of fever is lower than the preceding one. It is characterized by a weak, small, quick, & generally frequent pulse. An early disturbance of the sensorial powers, almost universally attended

The inflammation extends to the brain, covering the surface of the brain with a thick layer of yellowish fibrine.

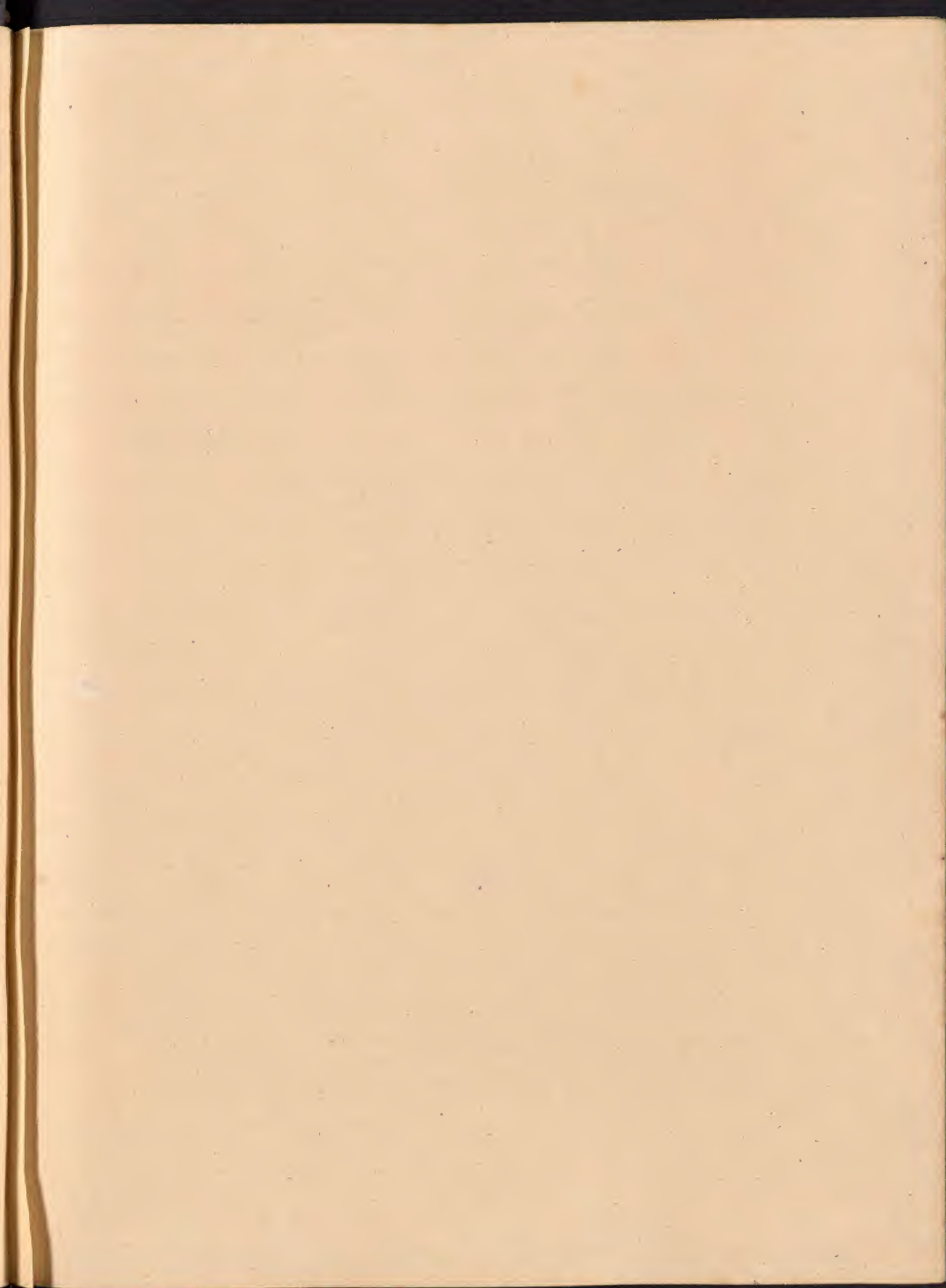




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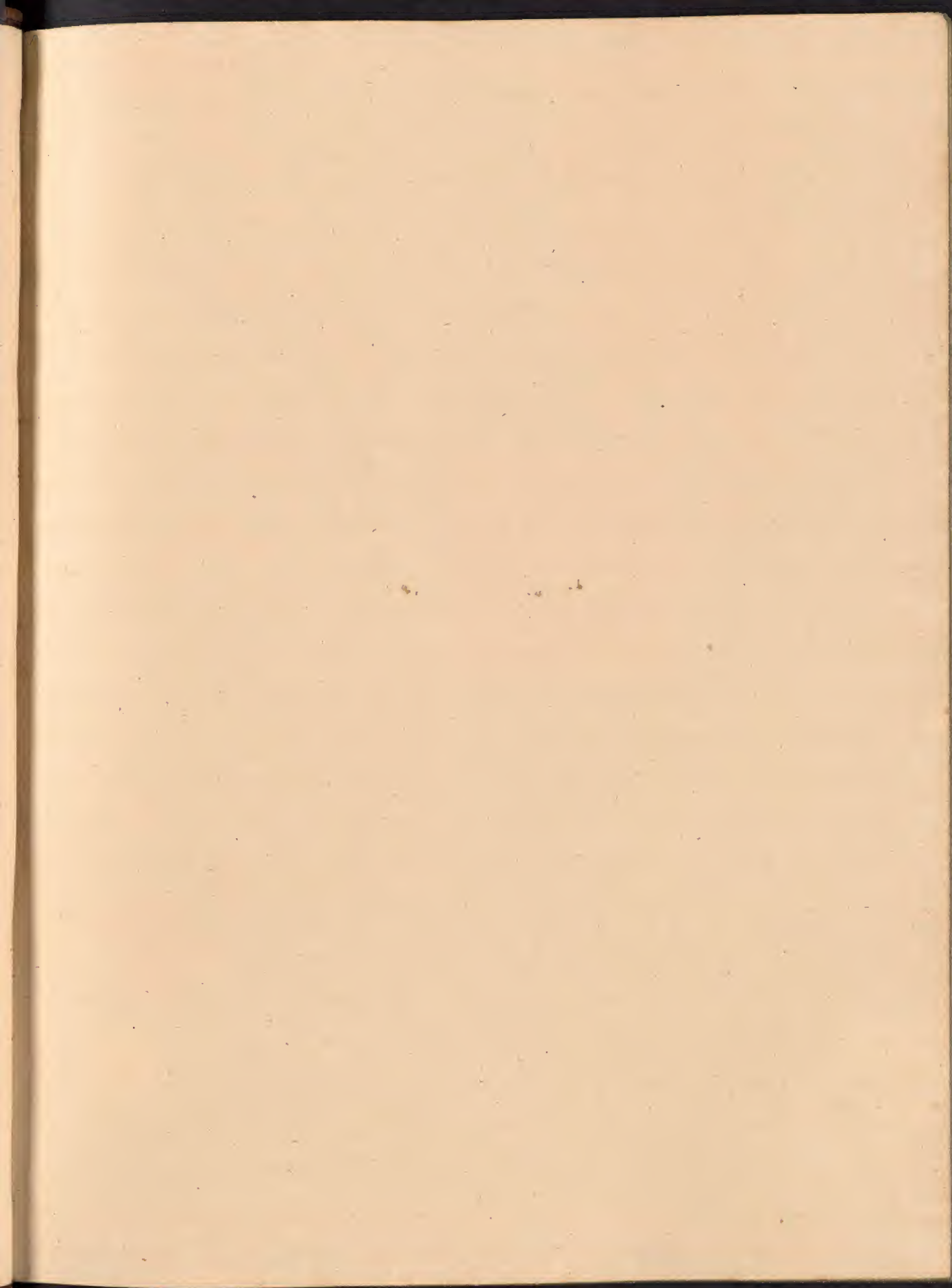






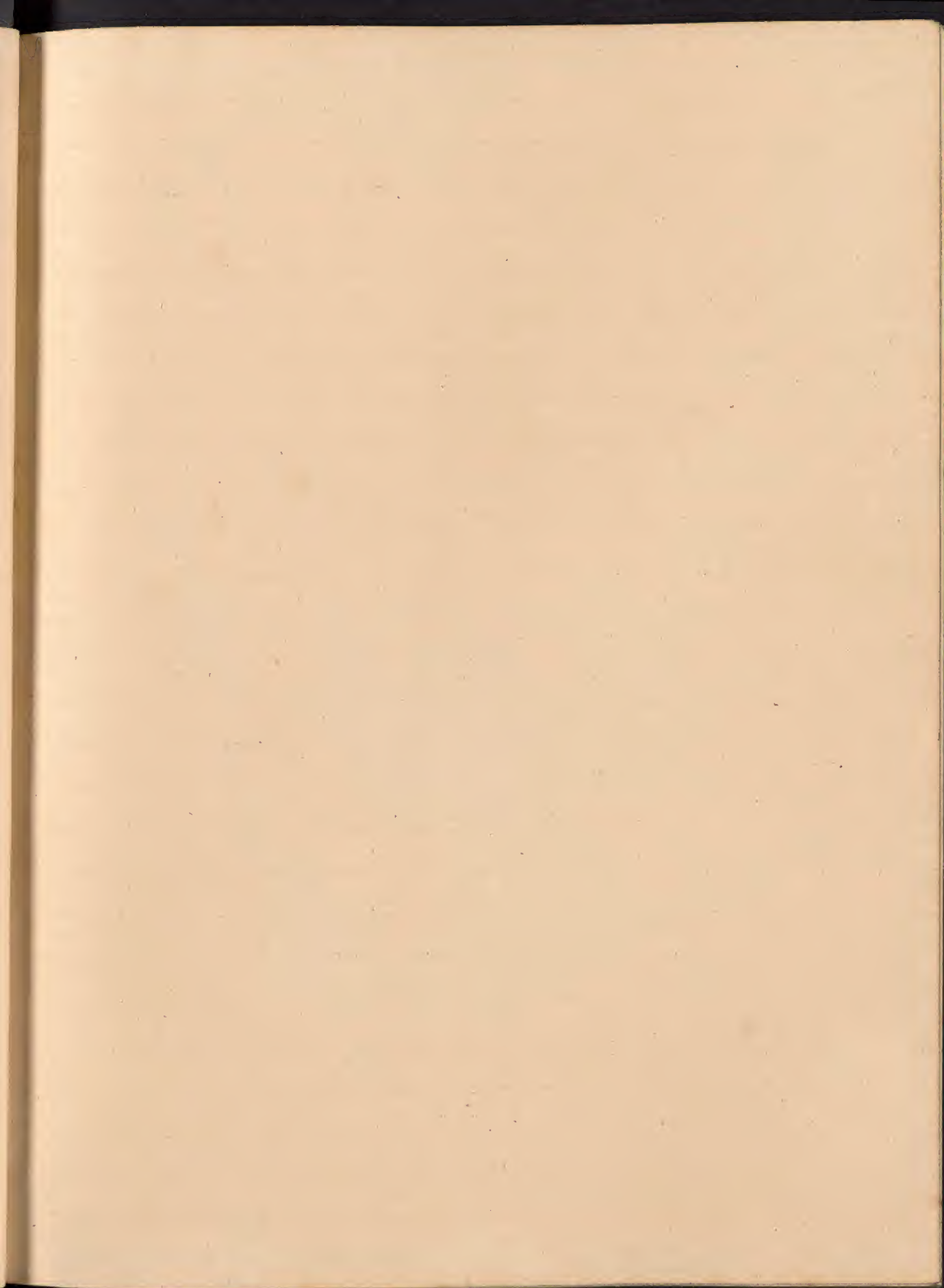




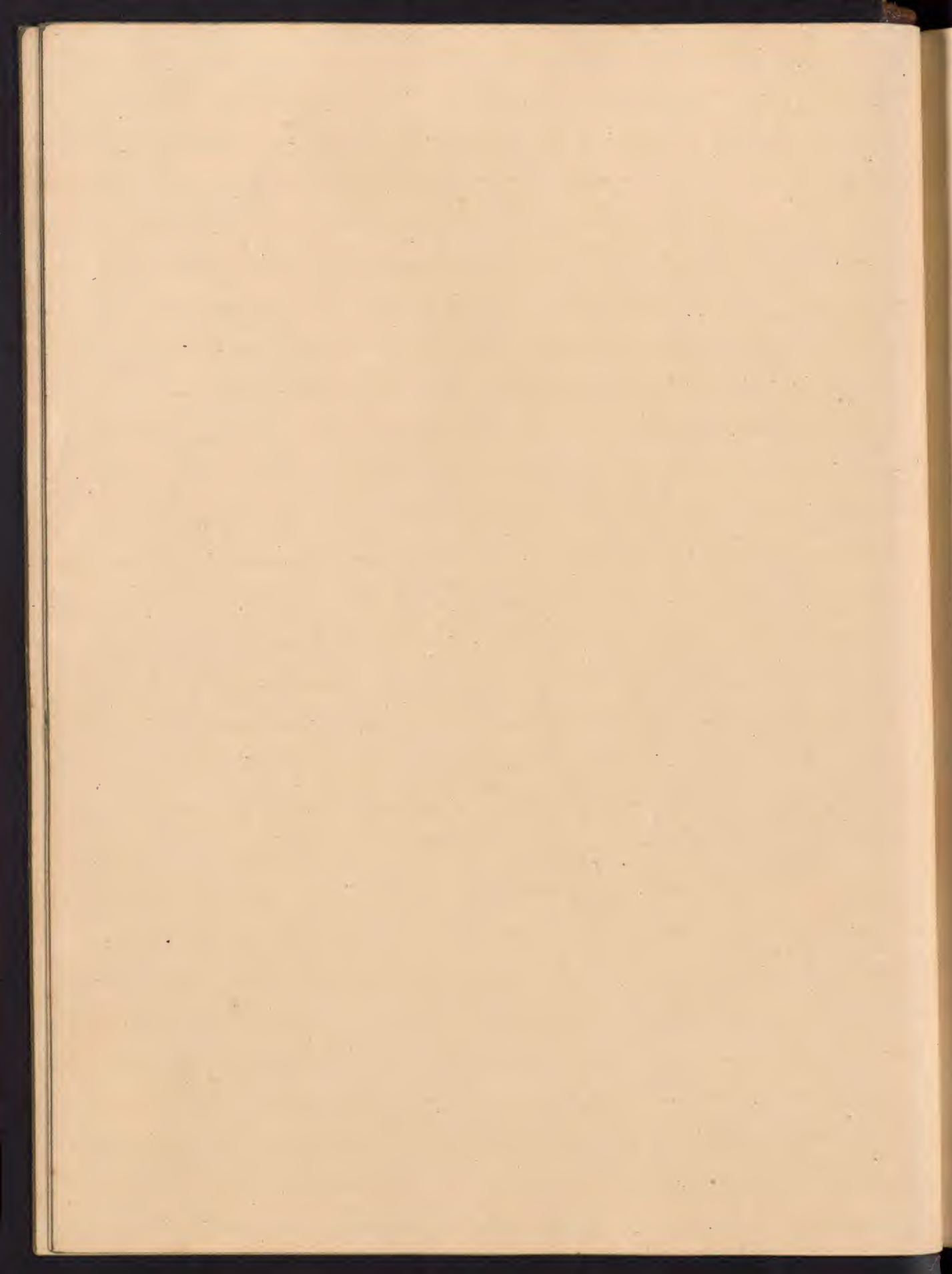


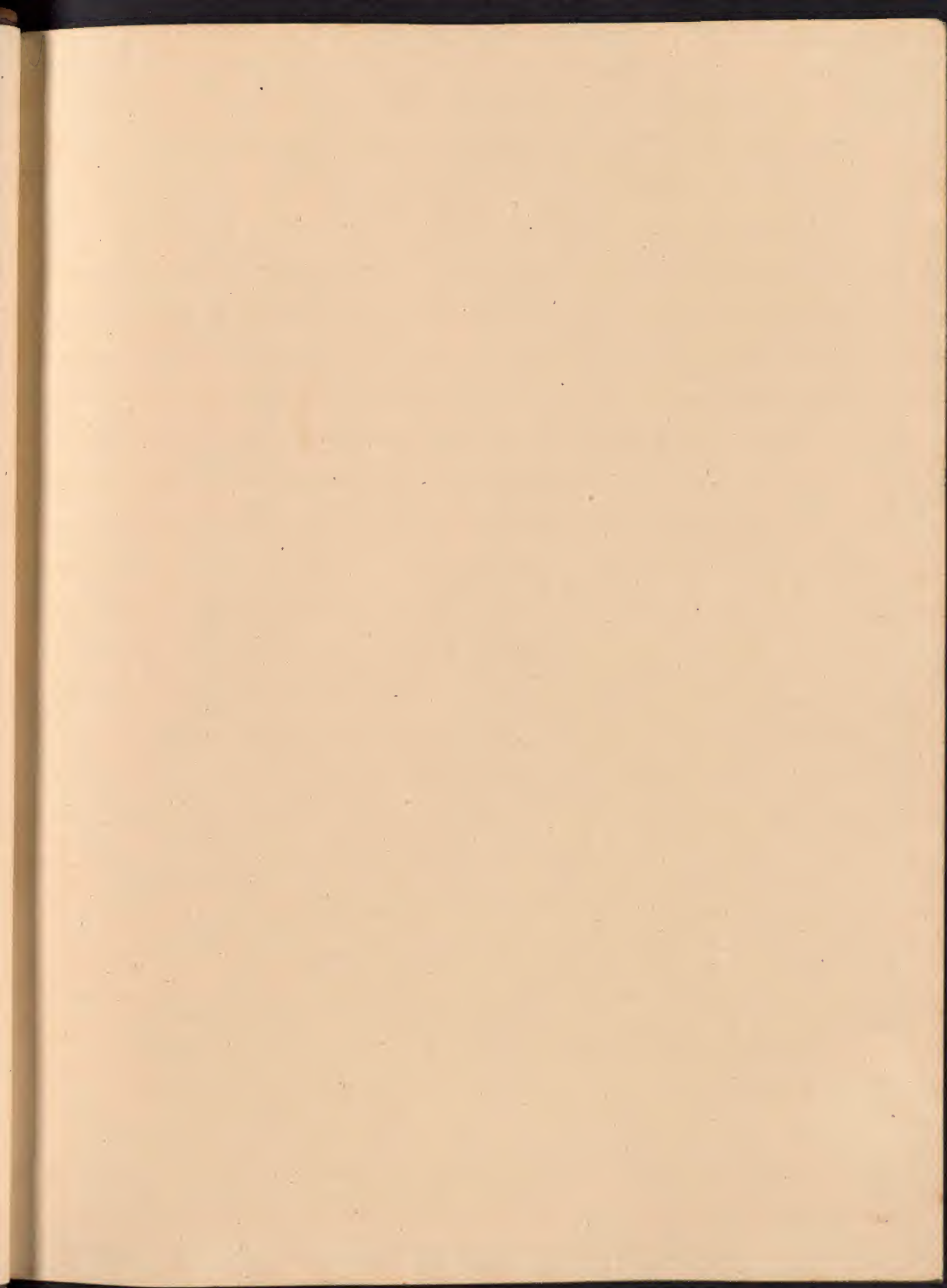












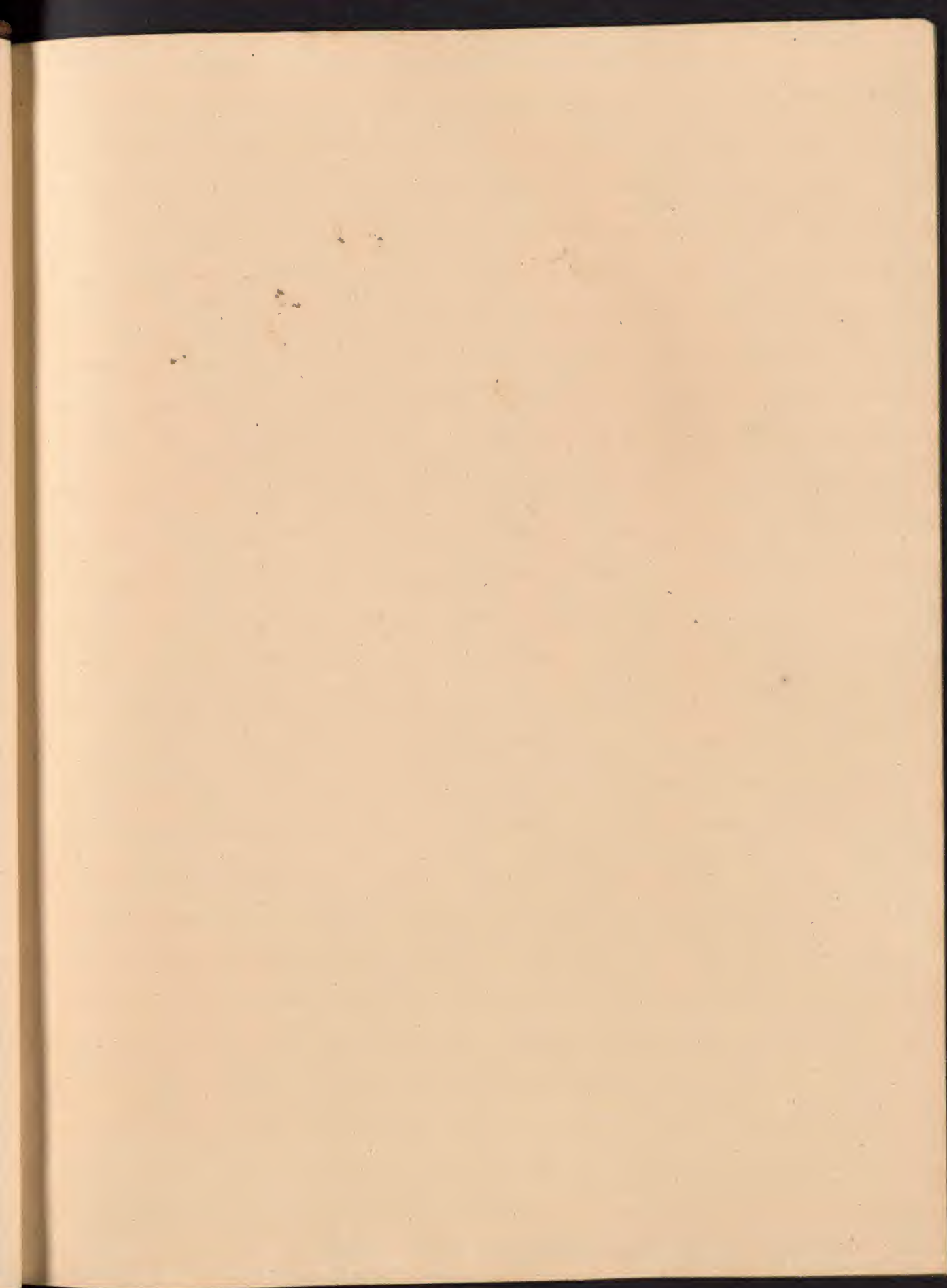






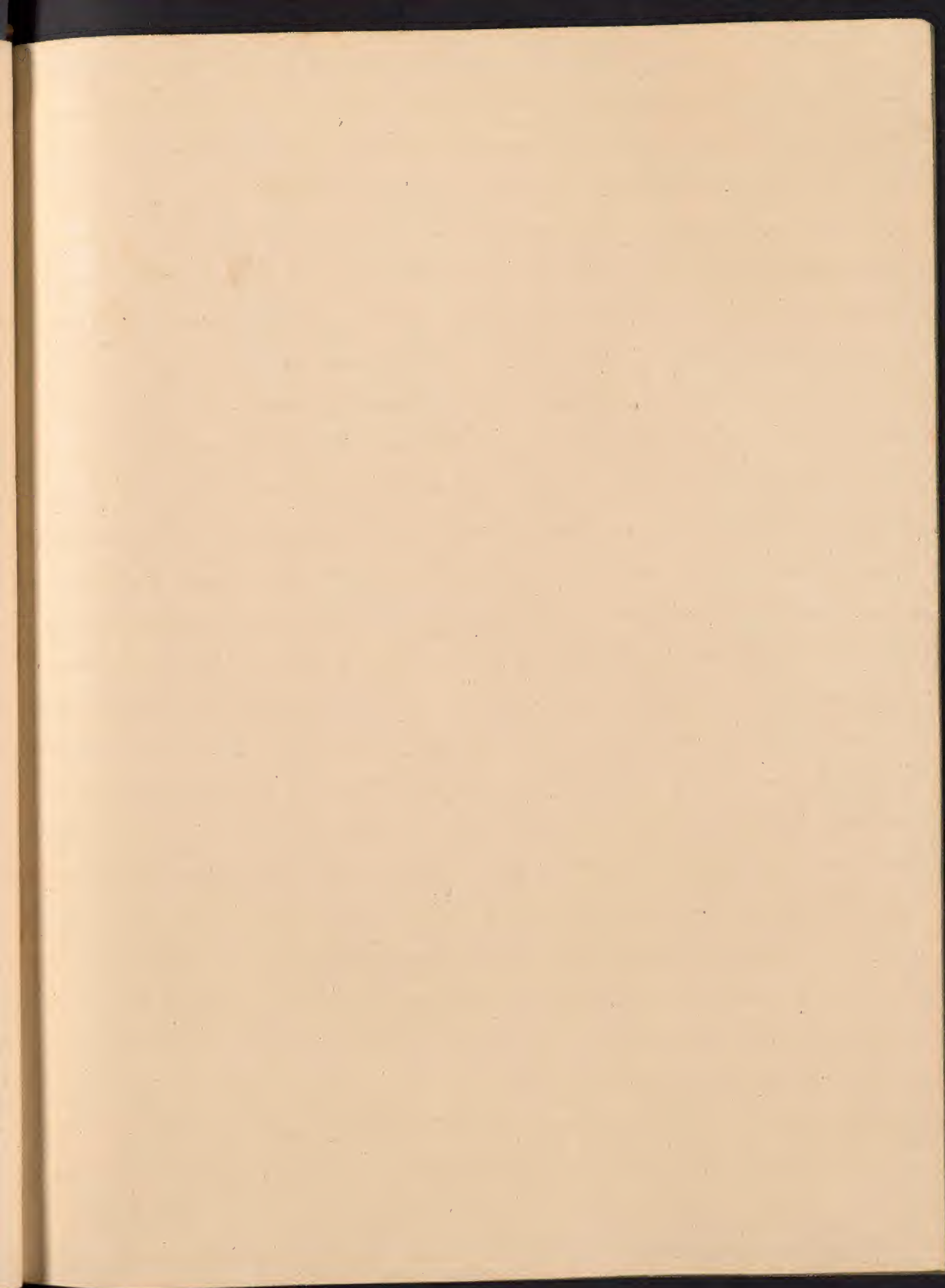






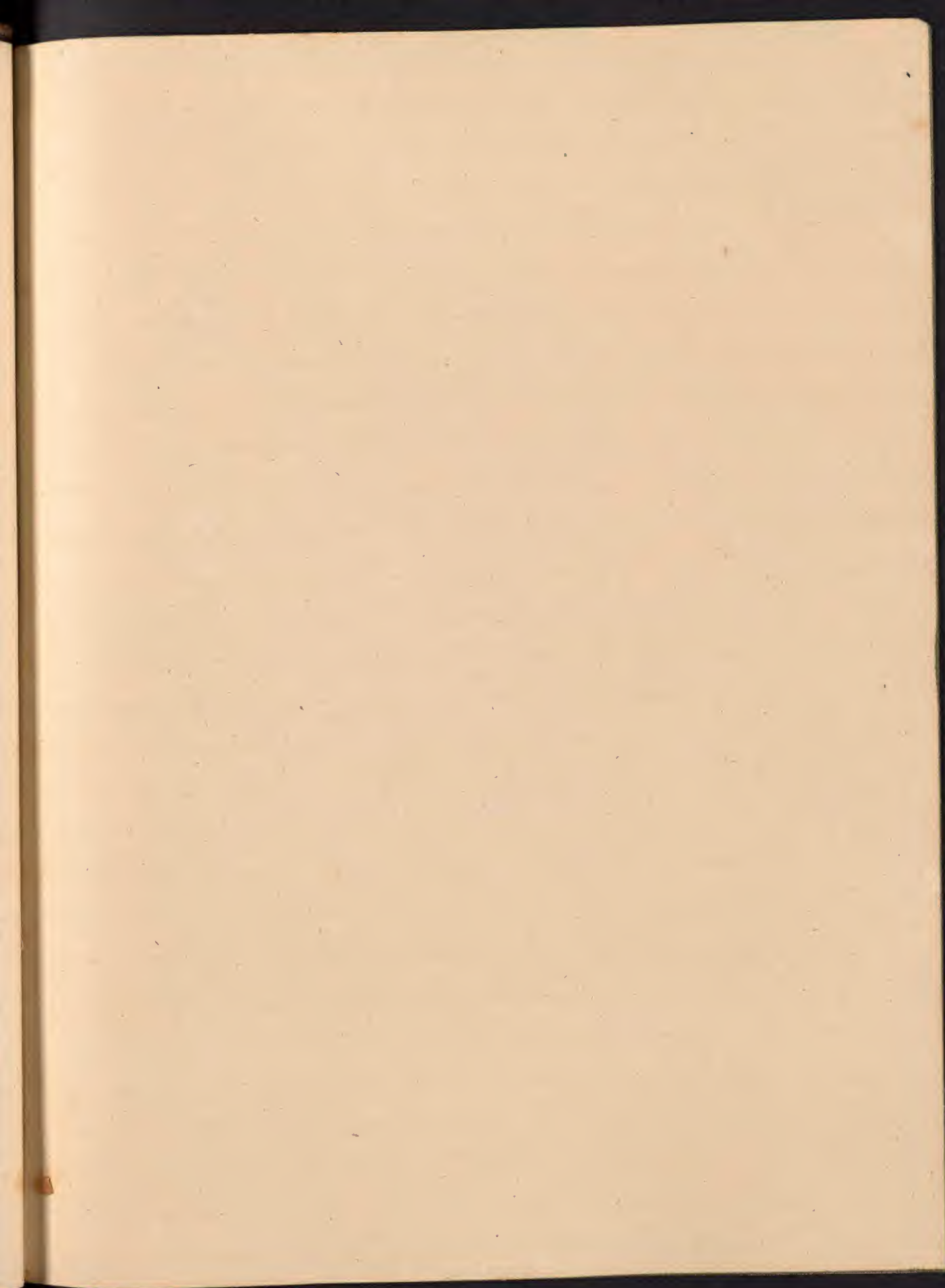






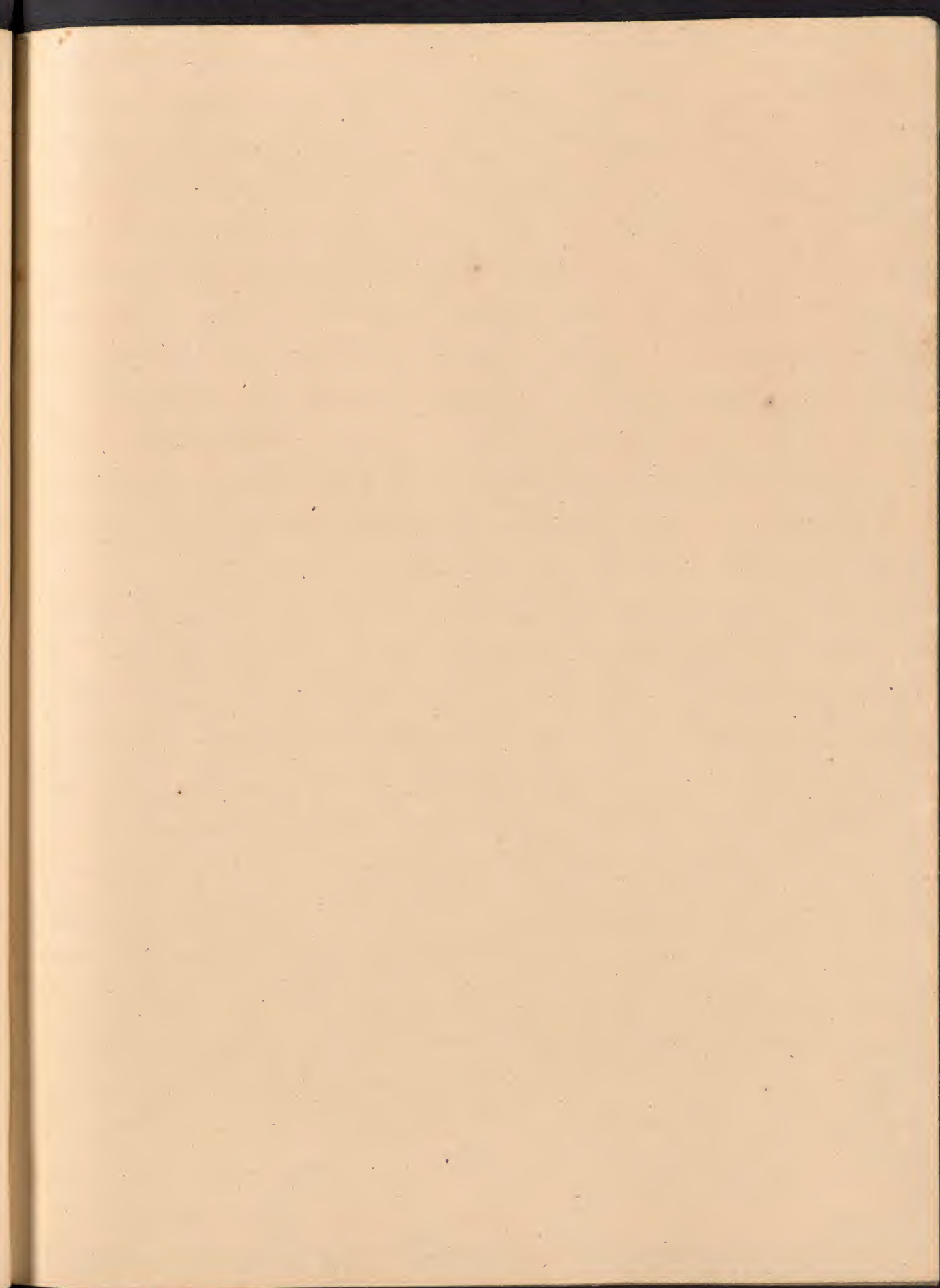






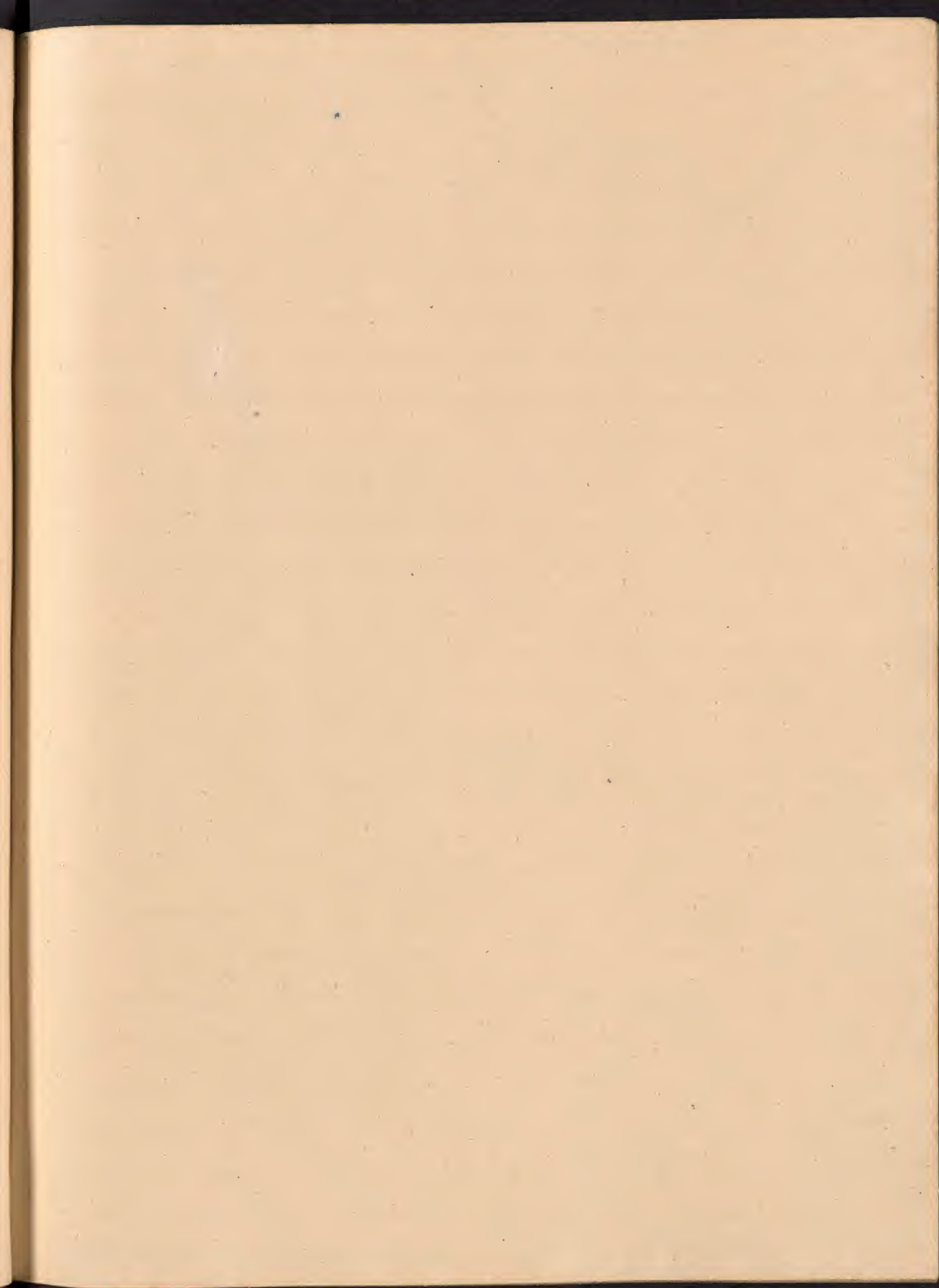












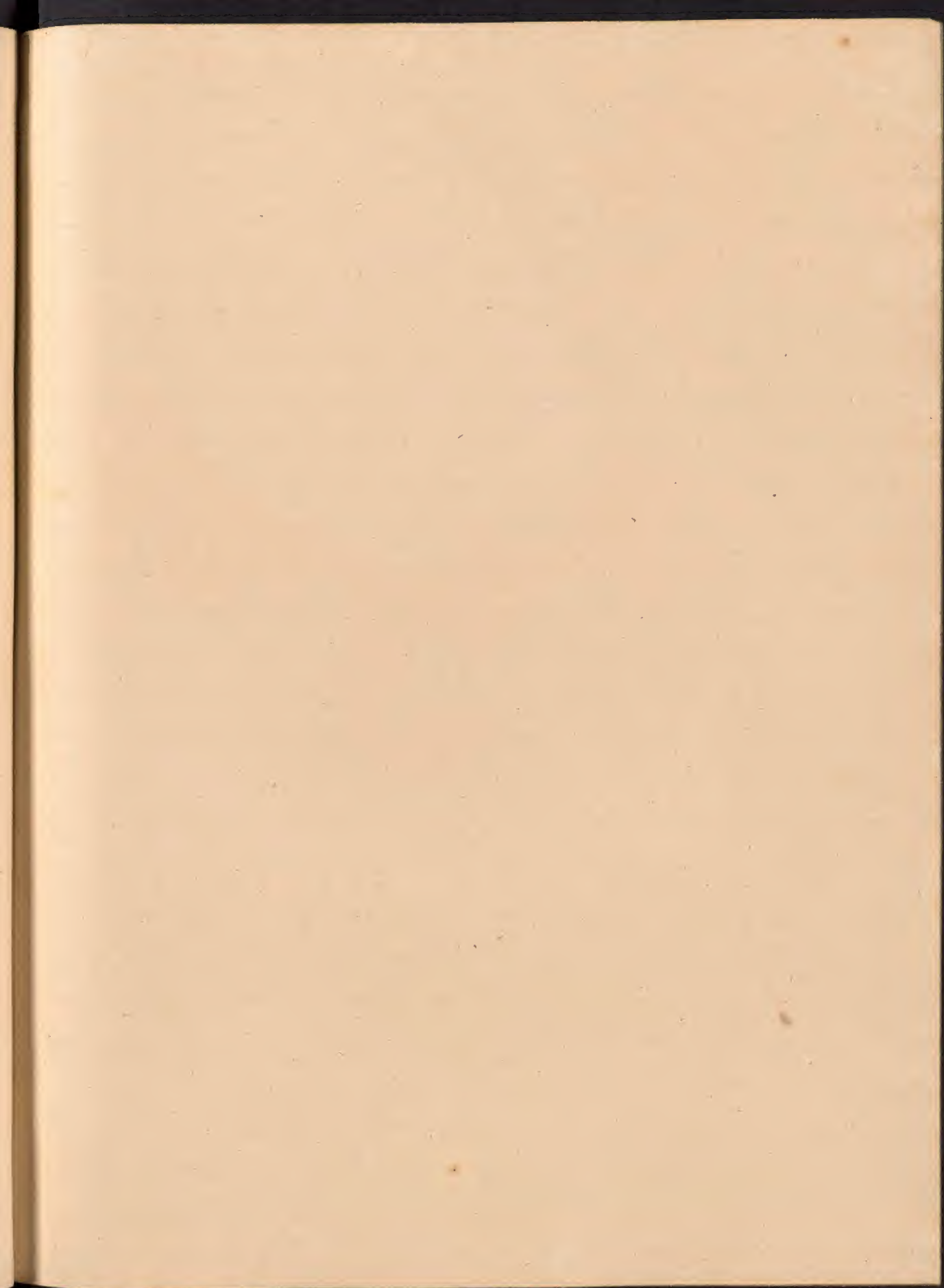


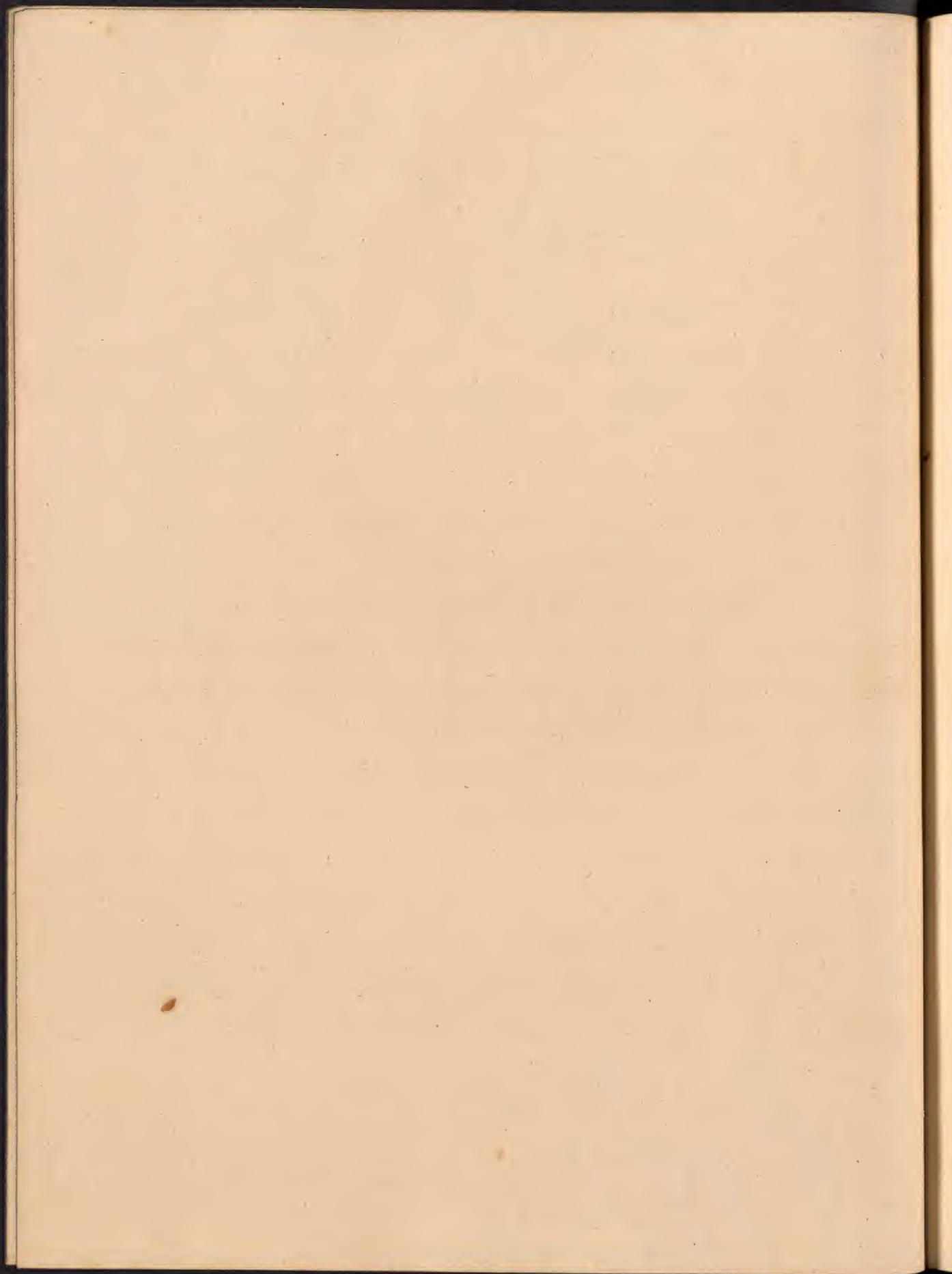


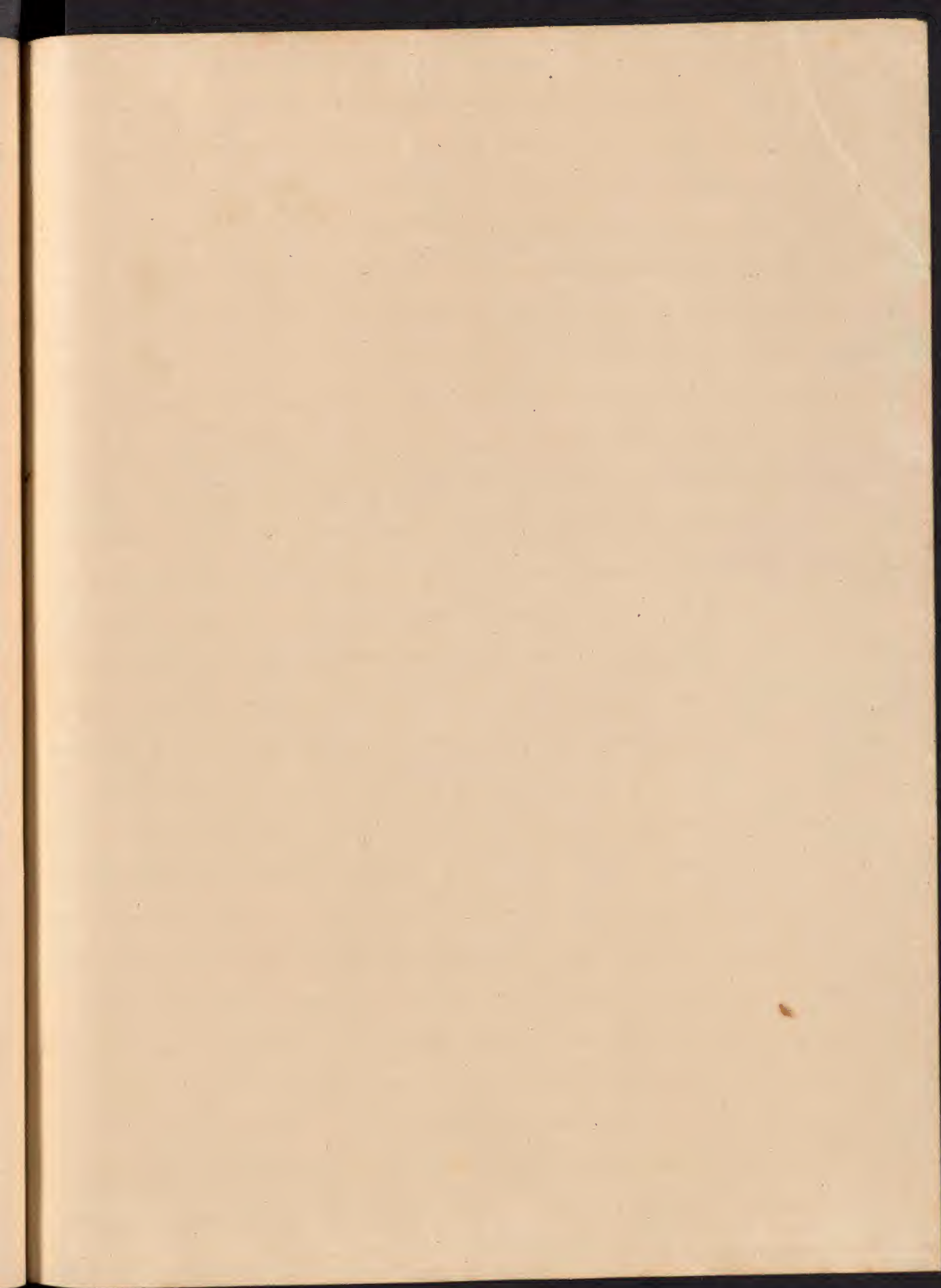




































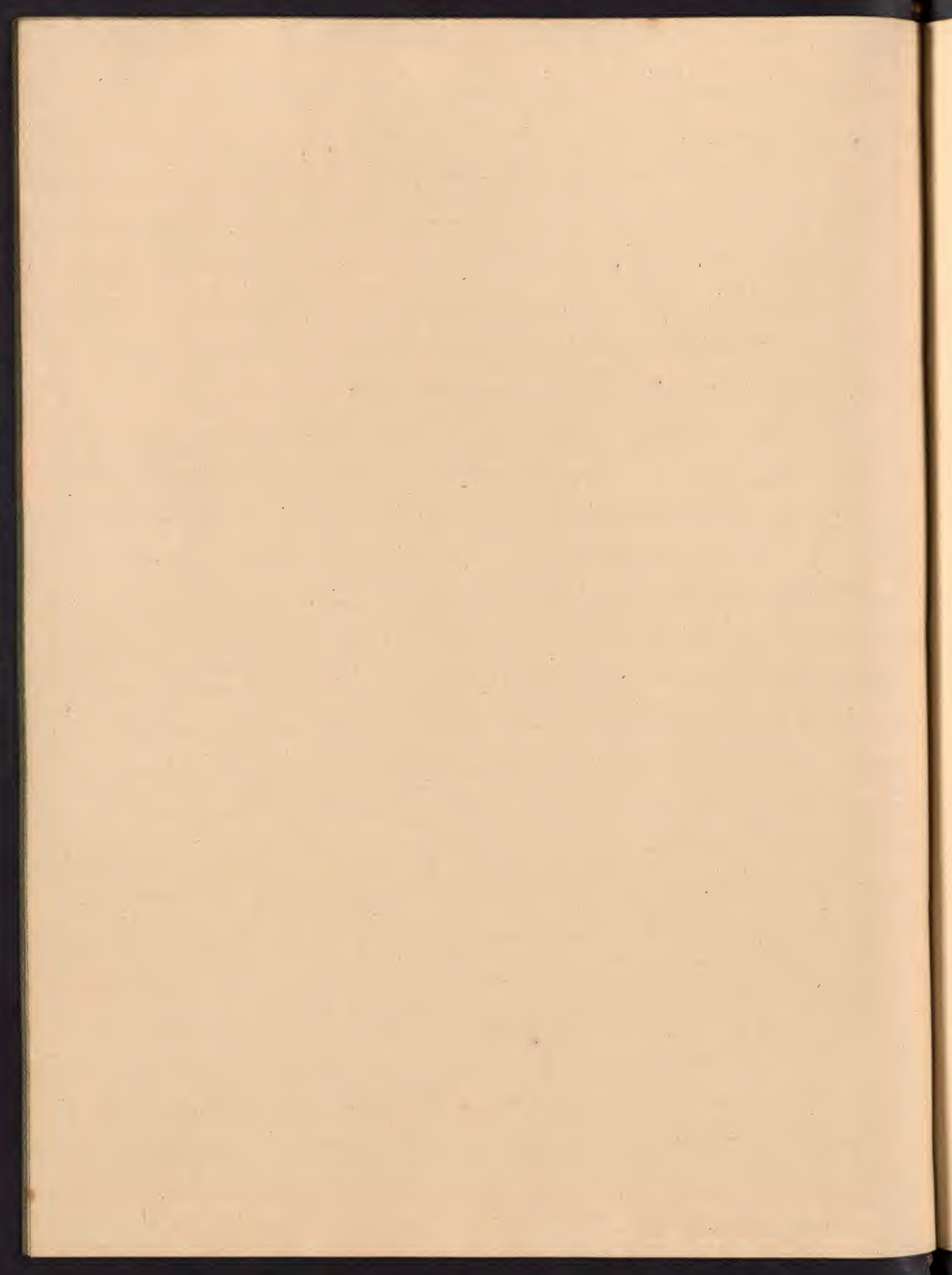










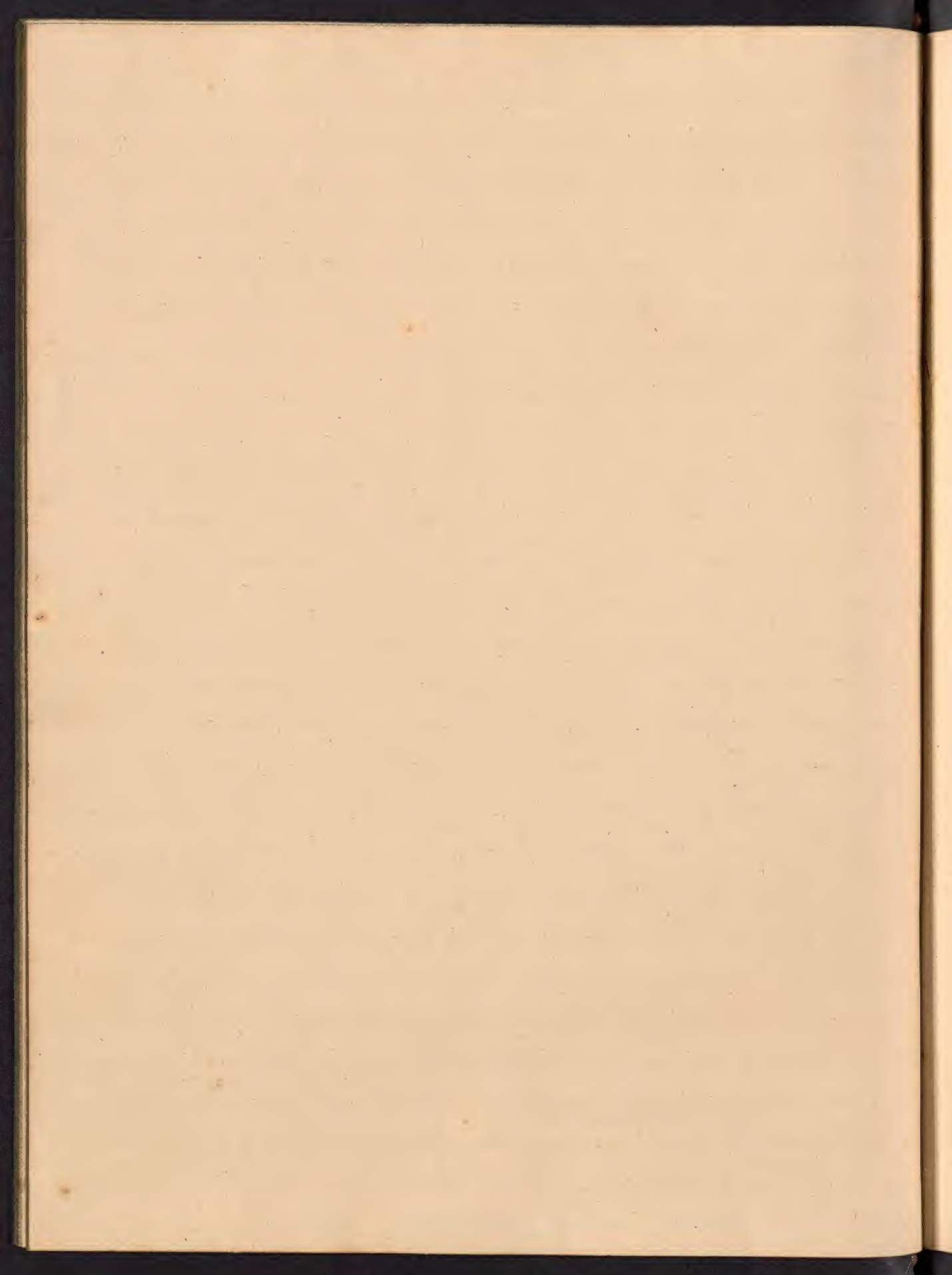


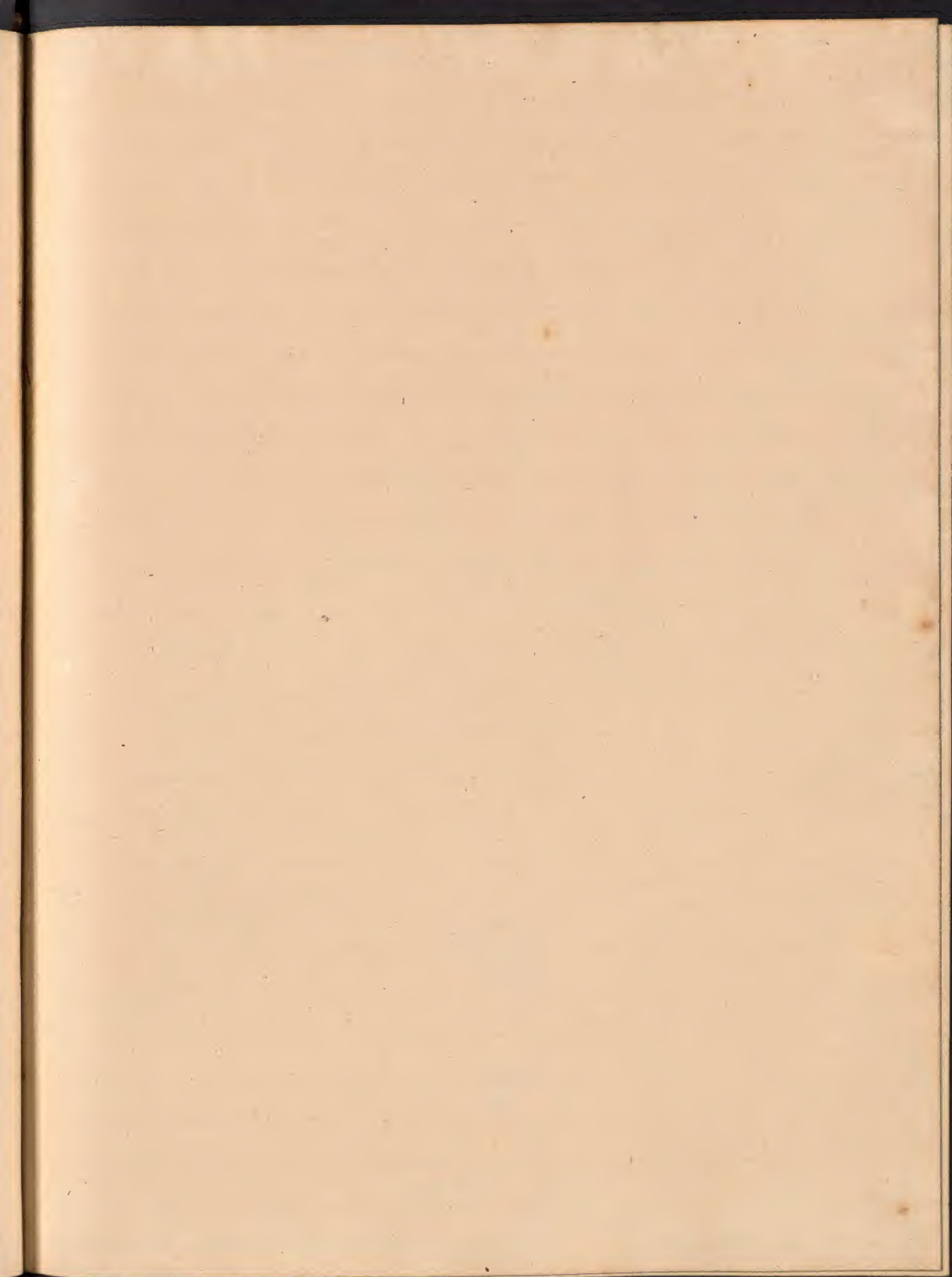












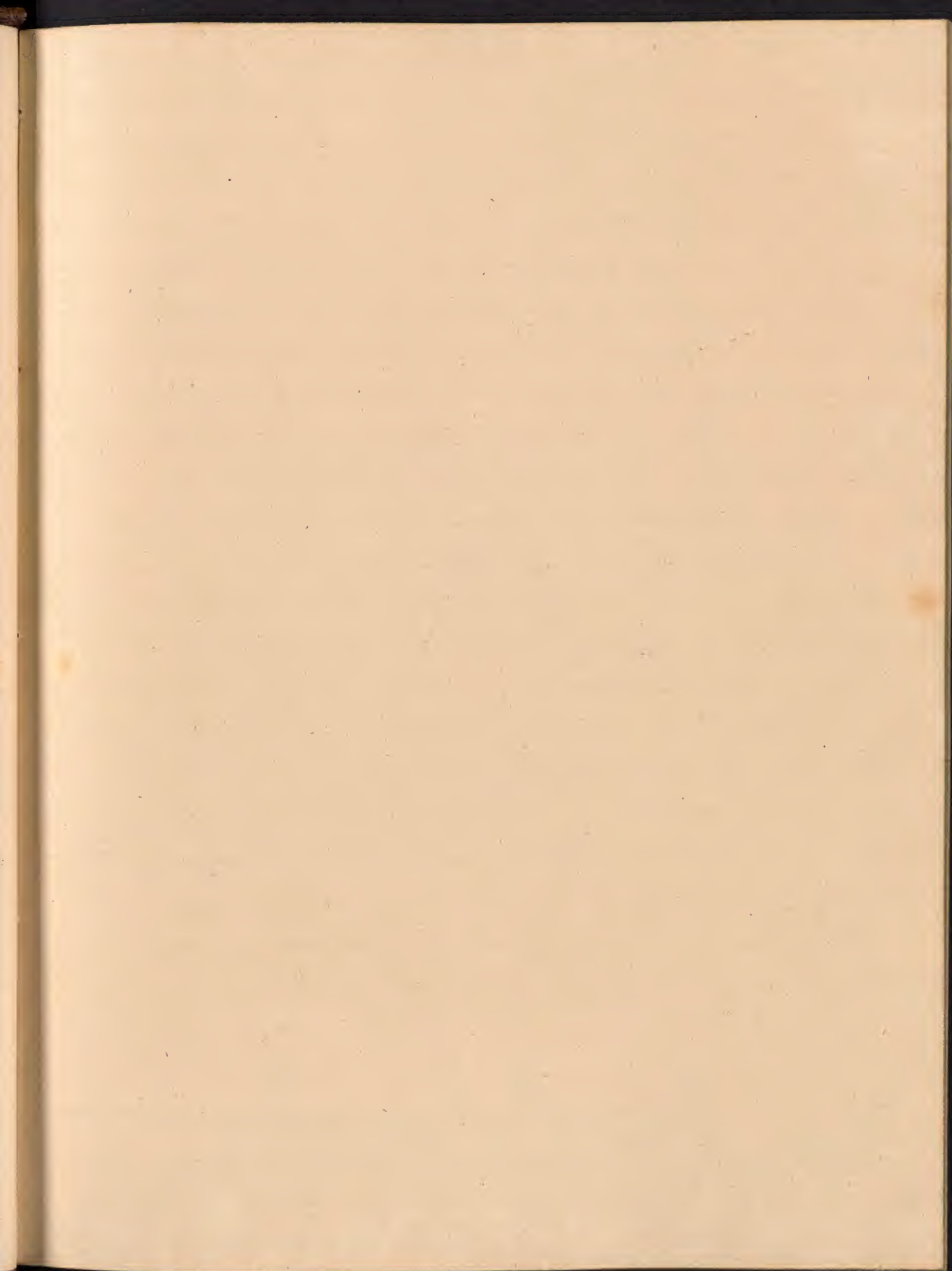




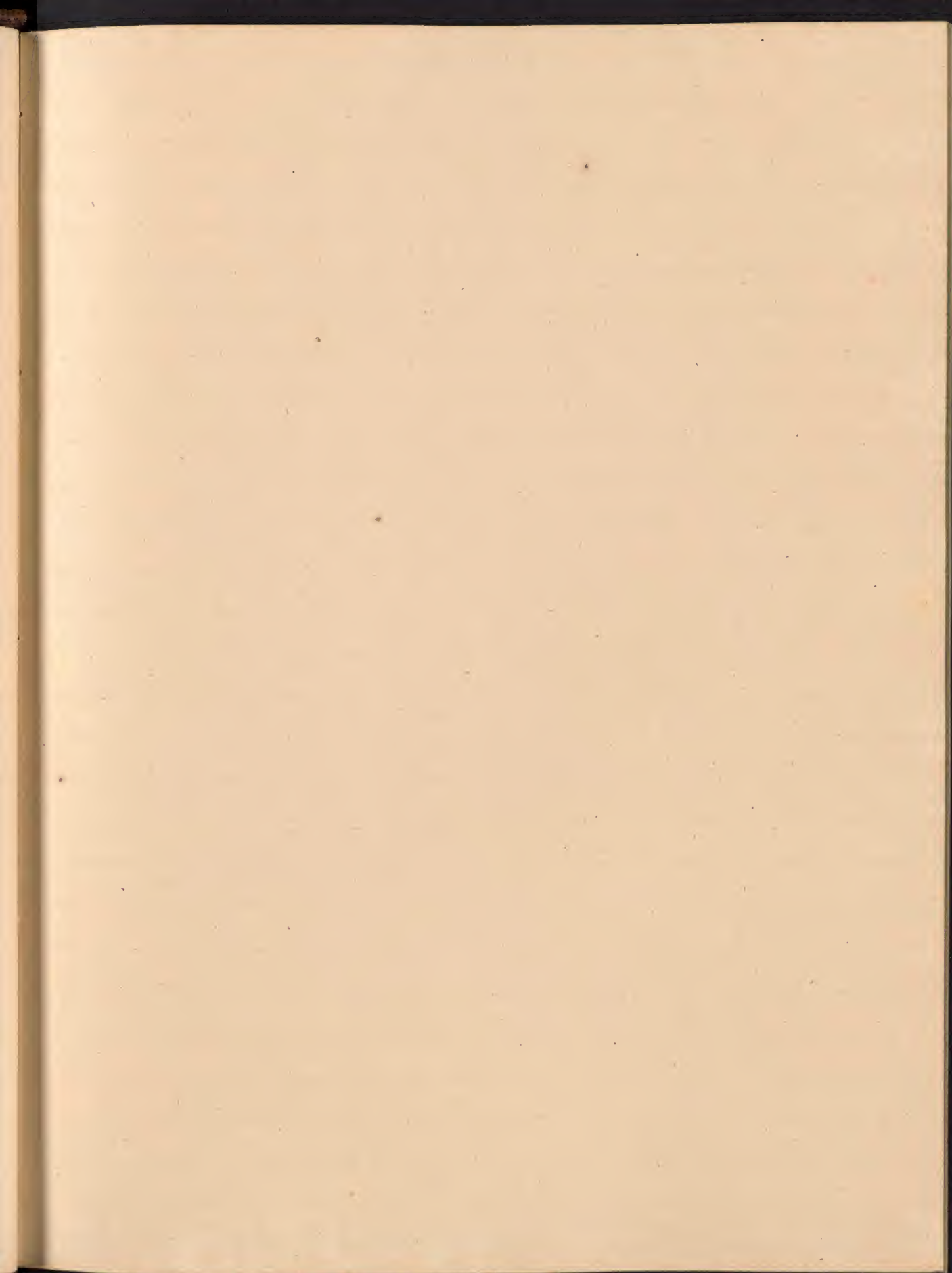




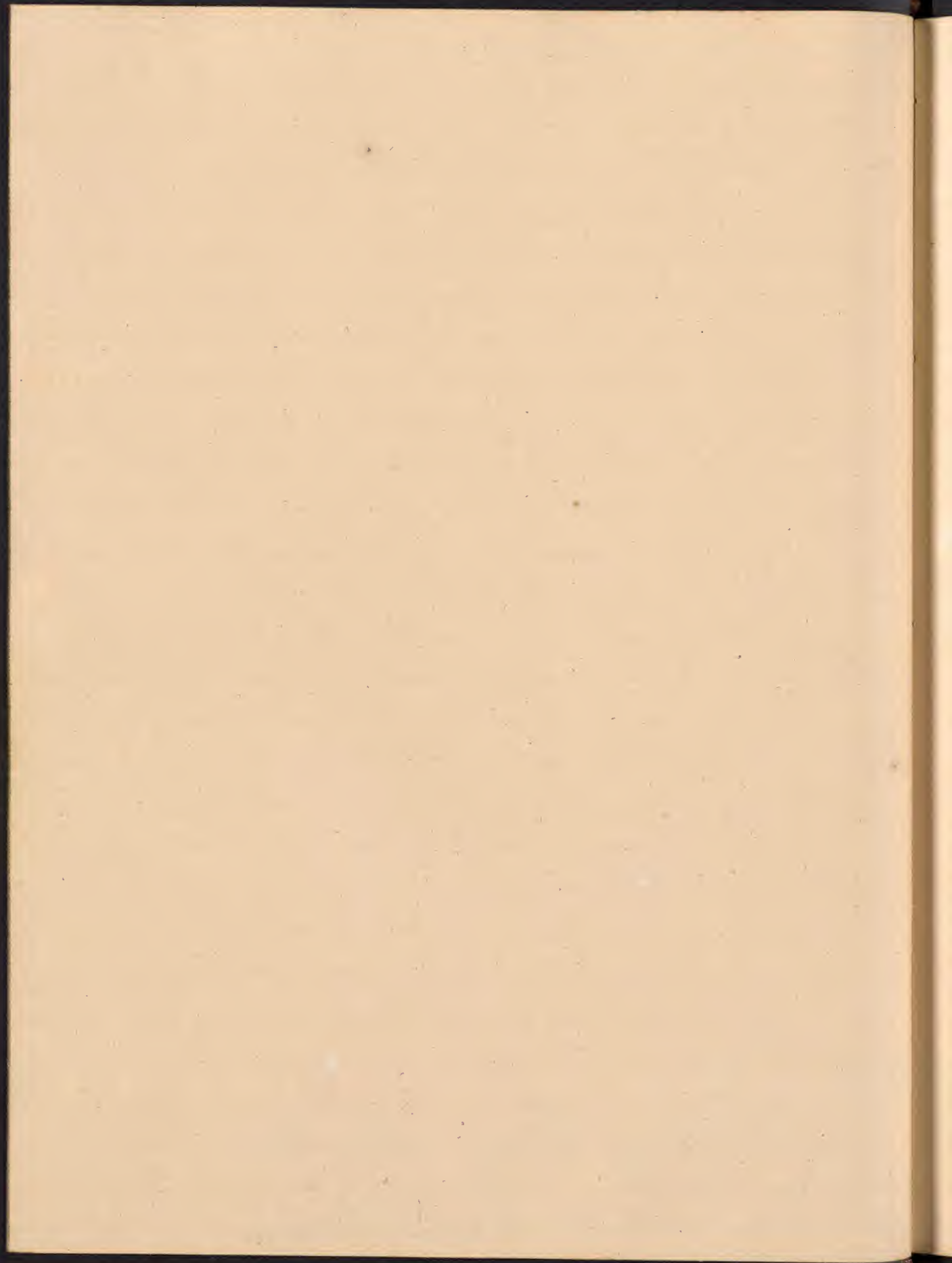








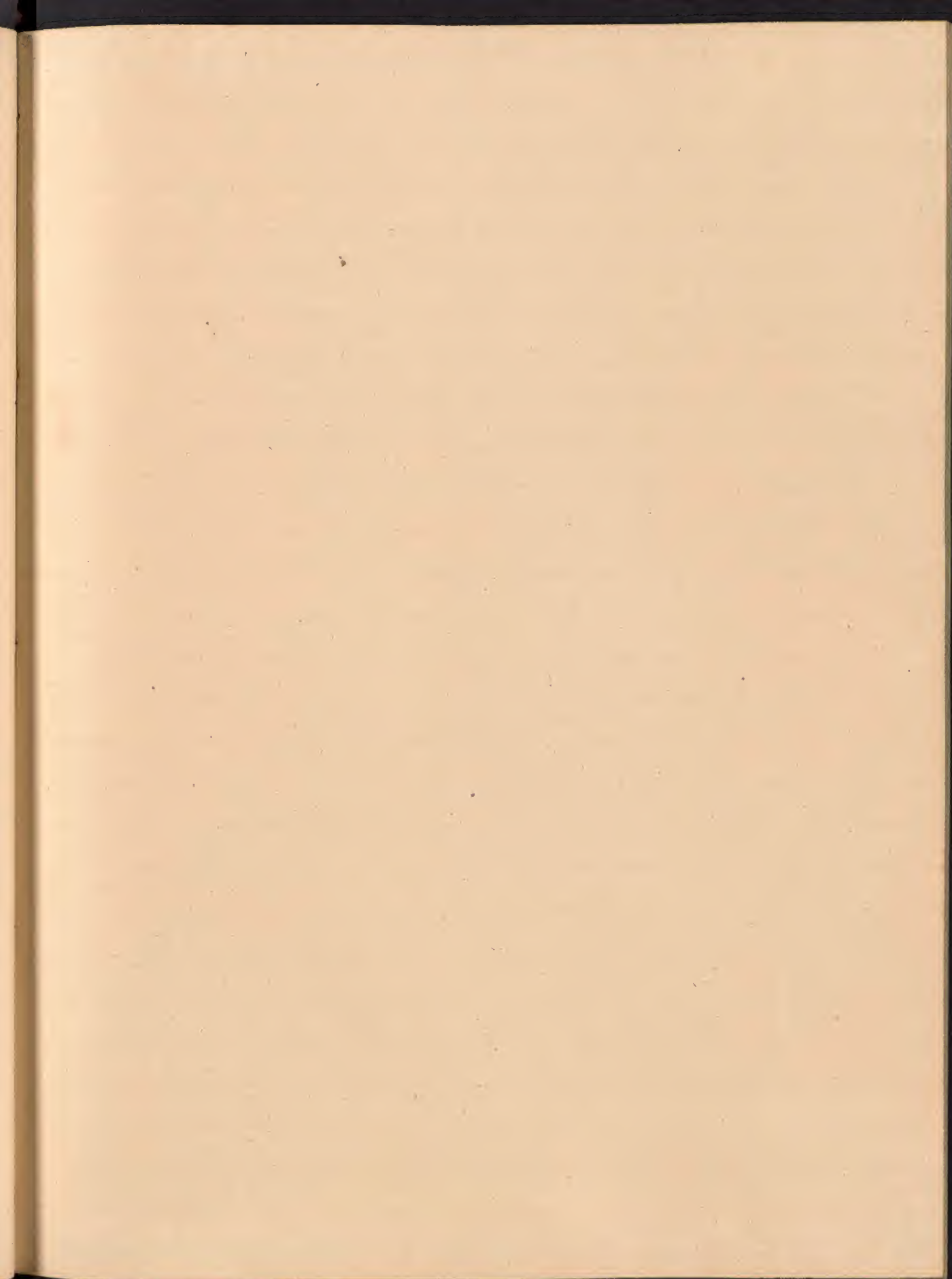










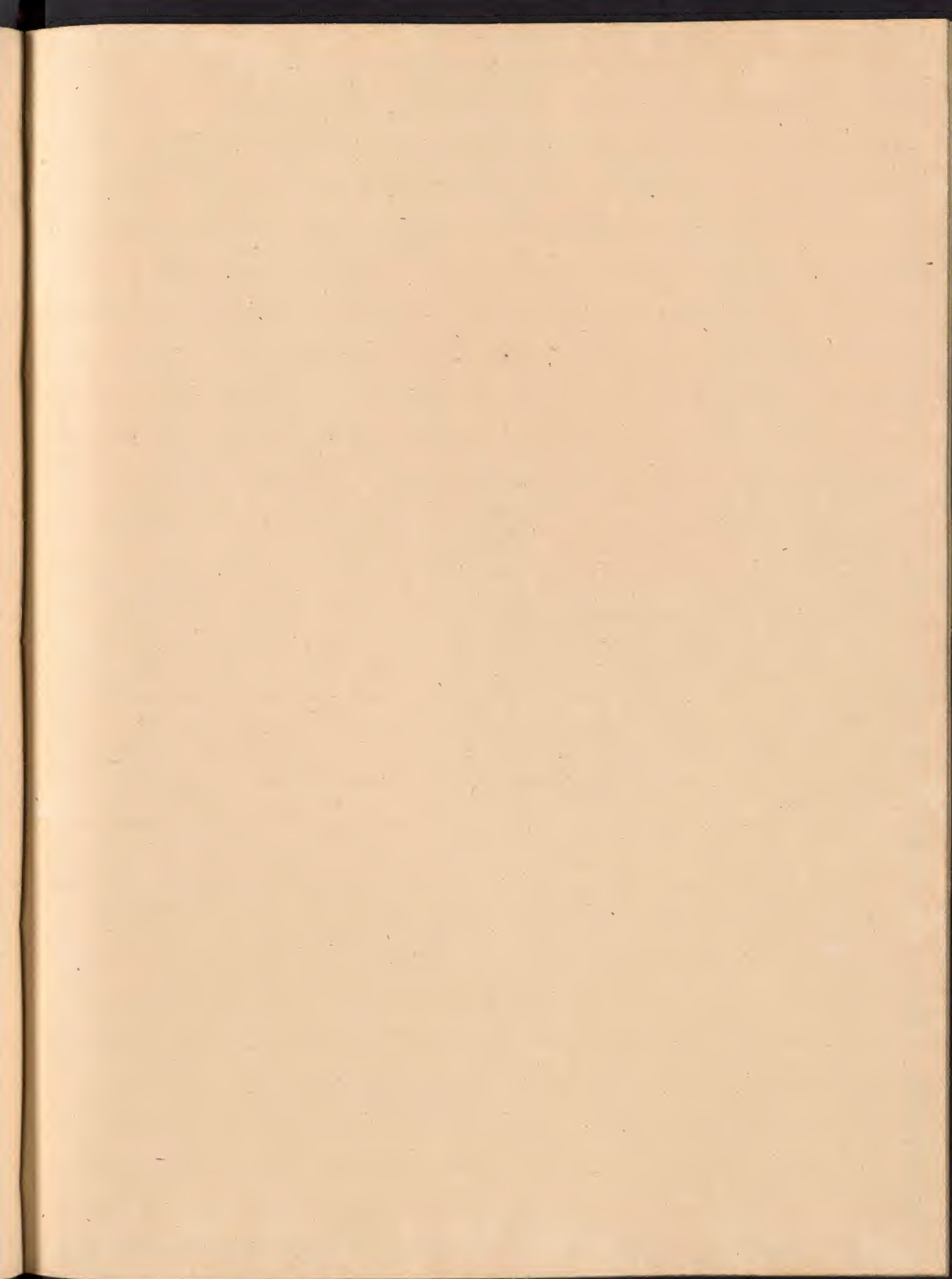






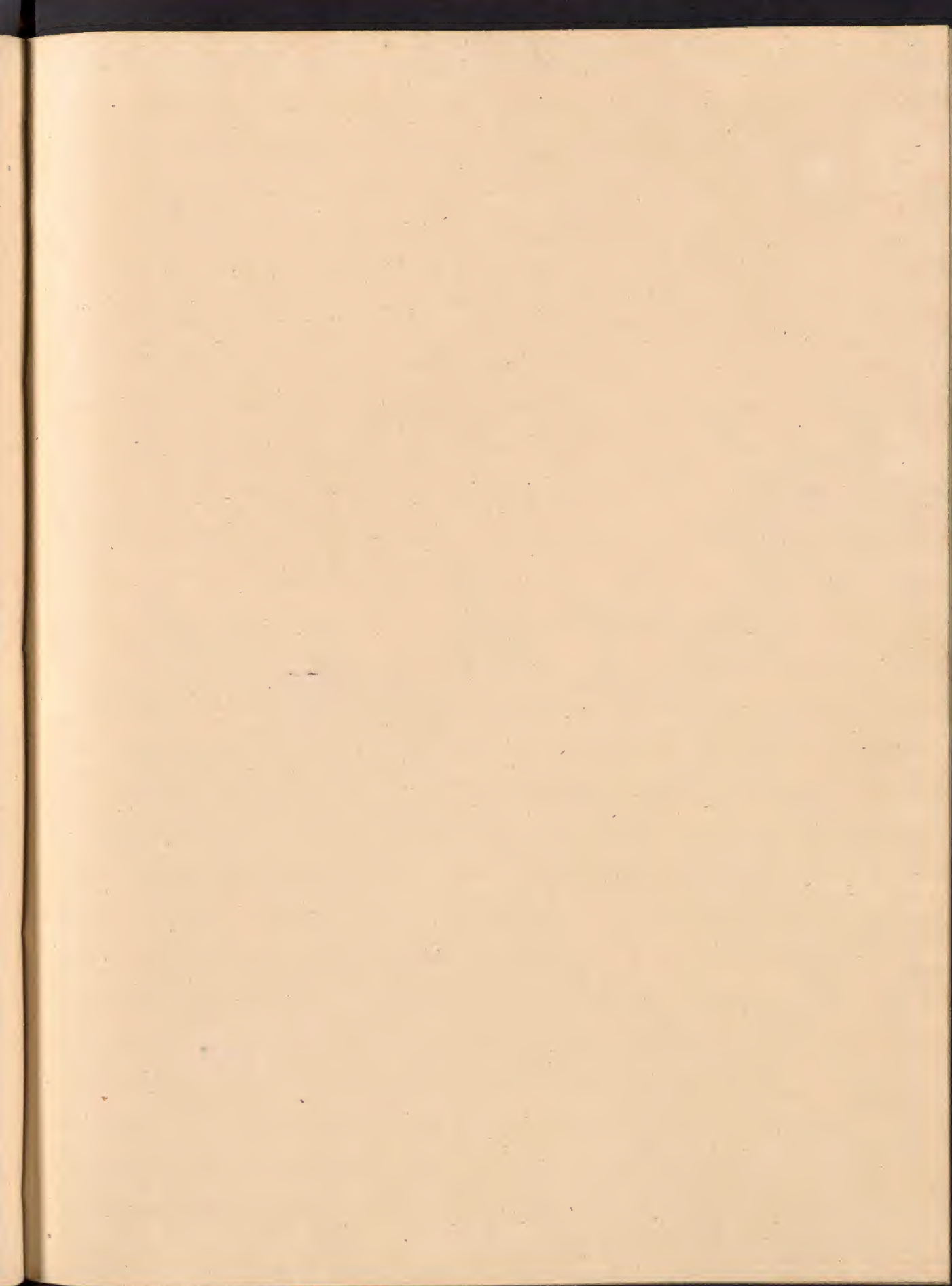




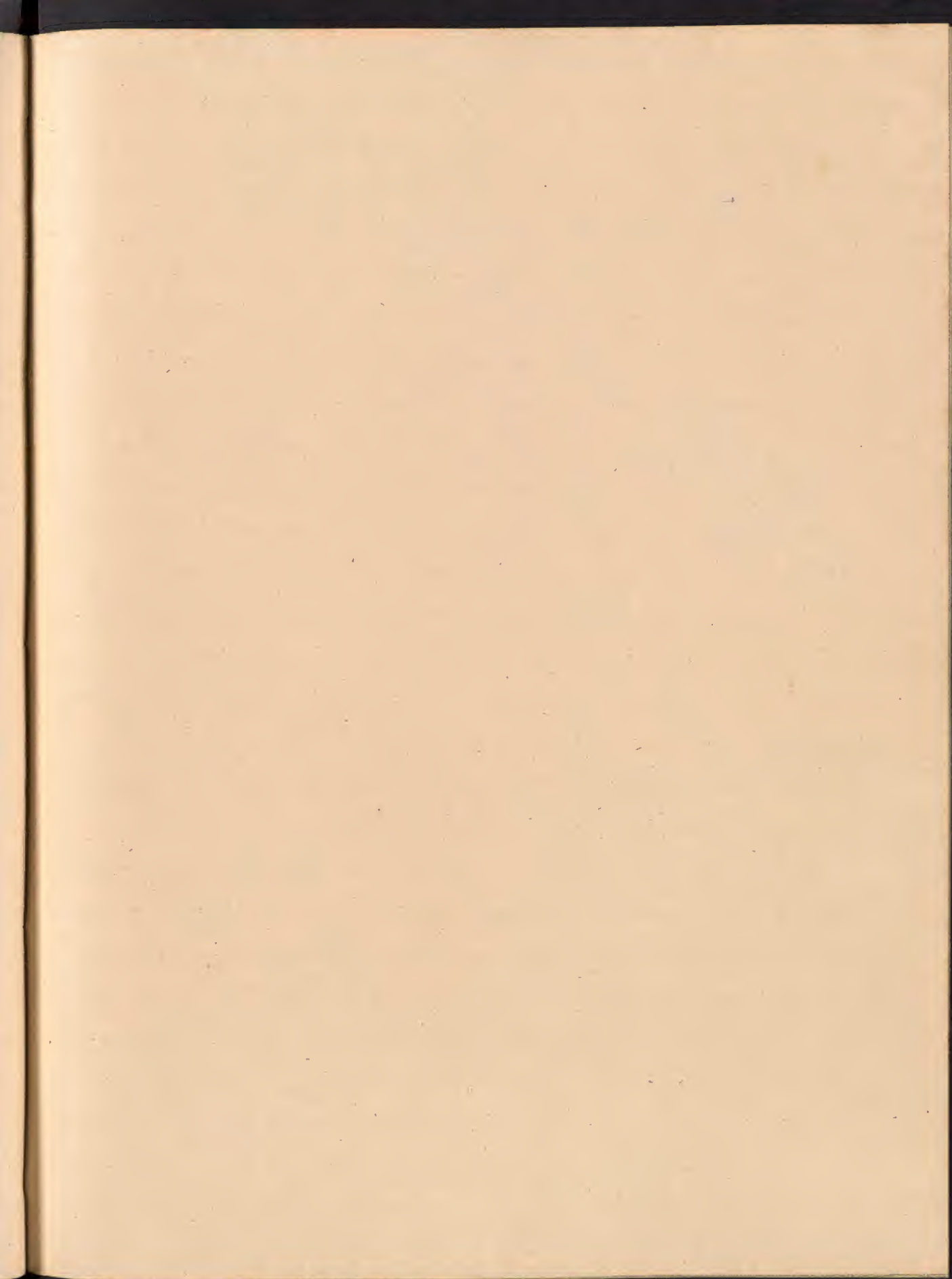




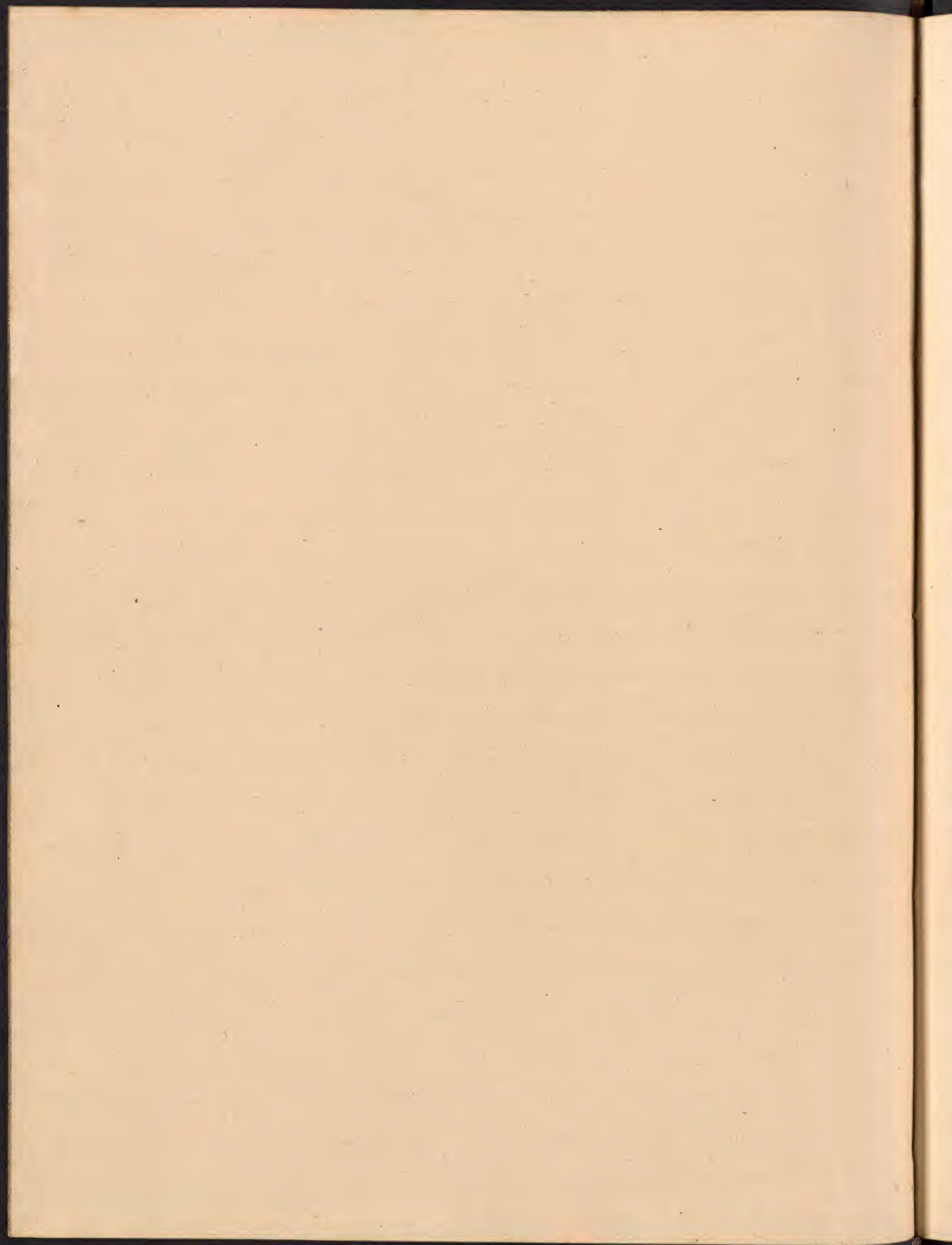
















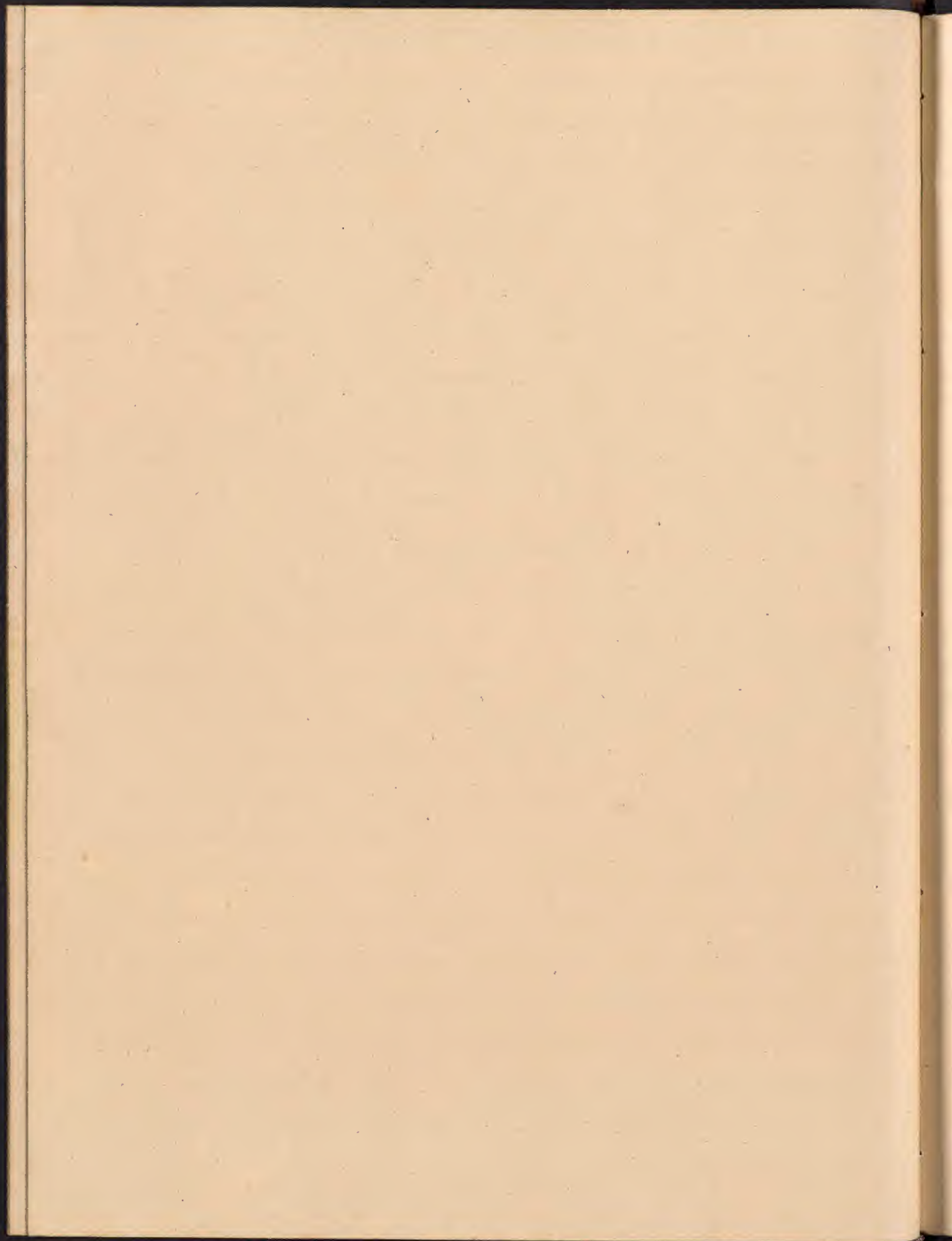










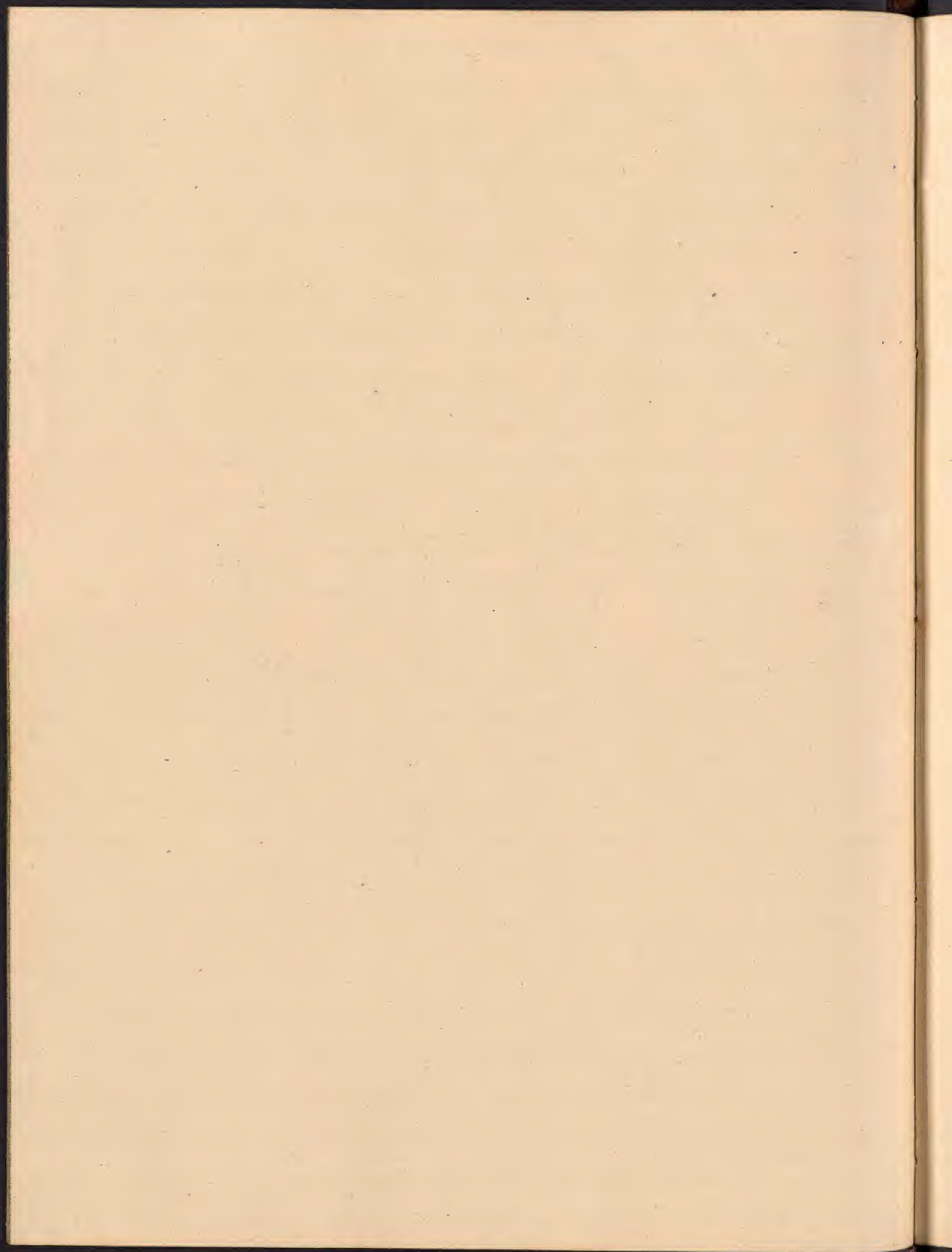


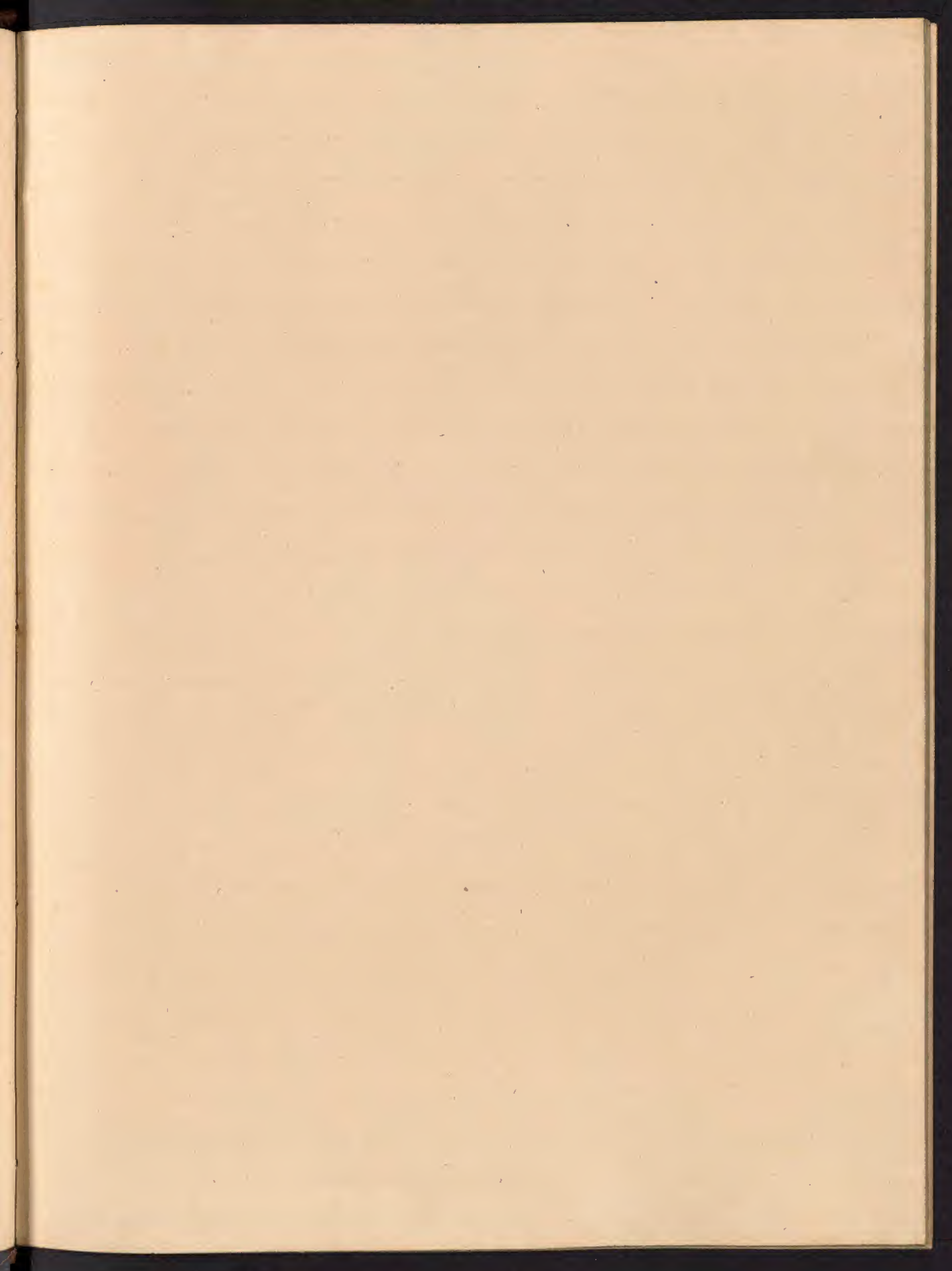






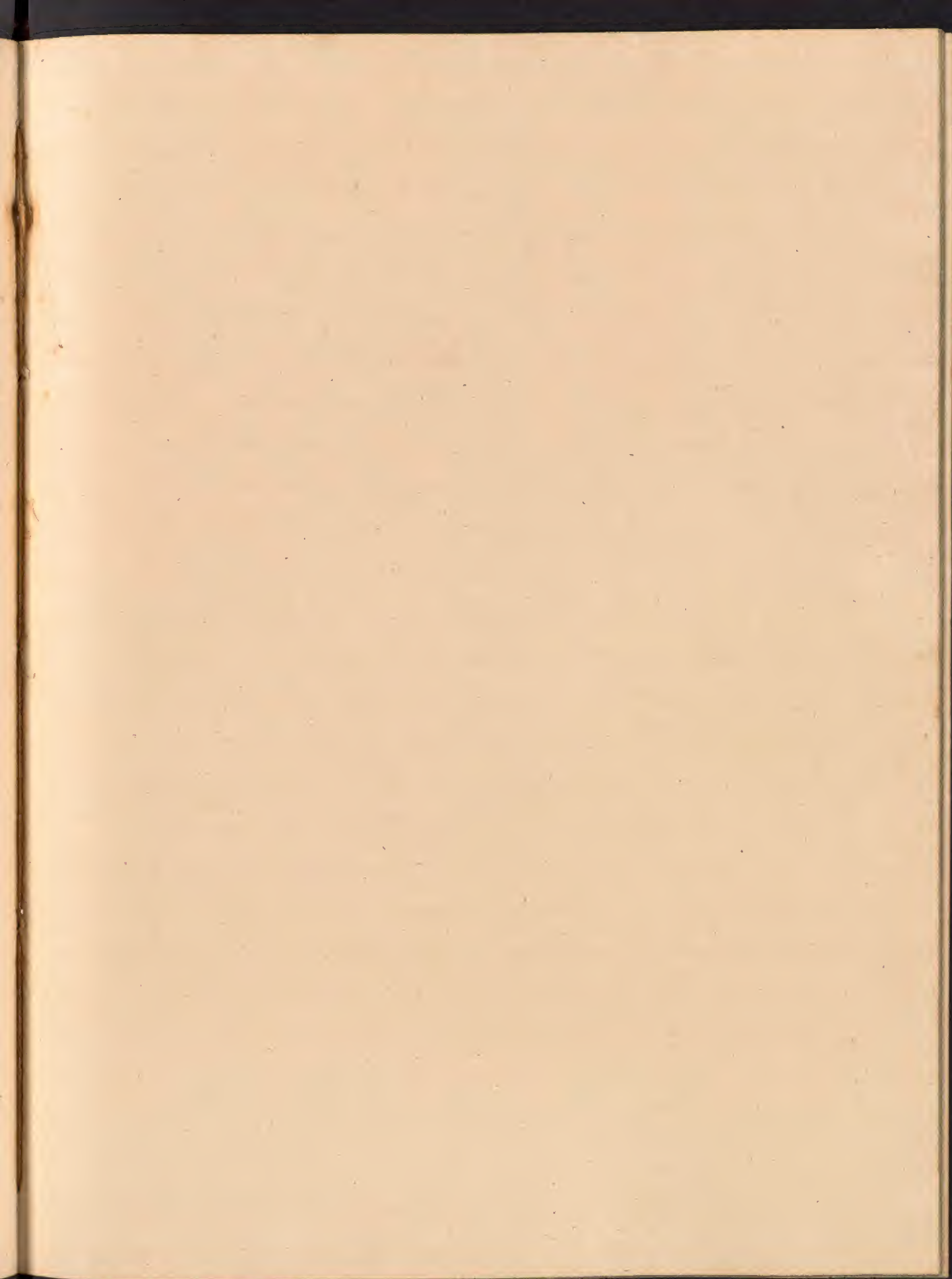


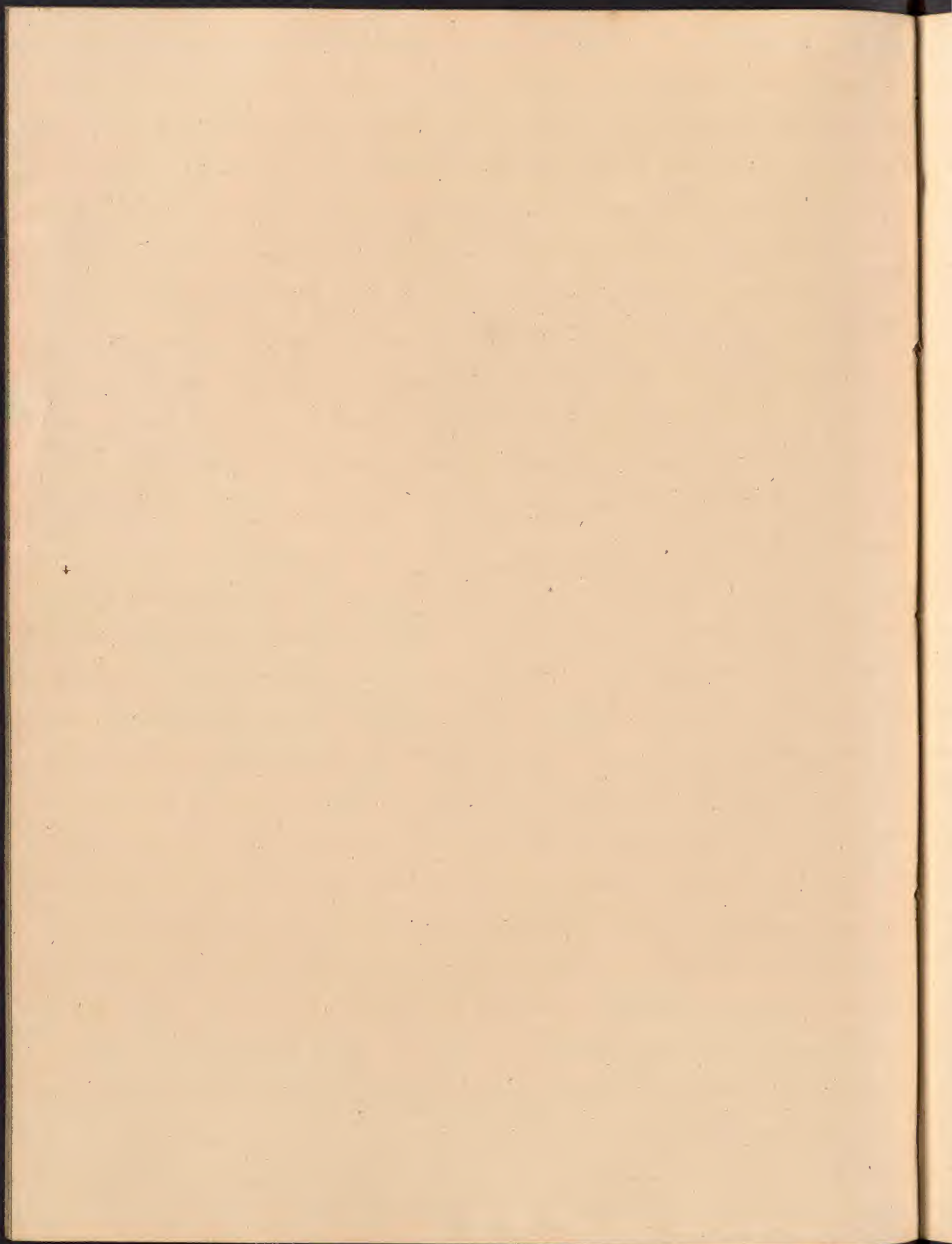














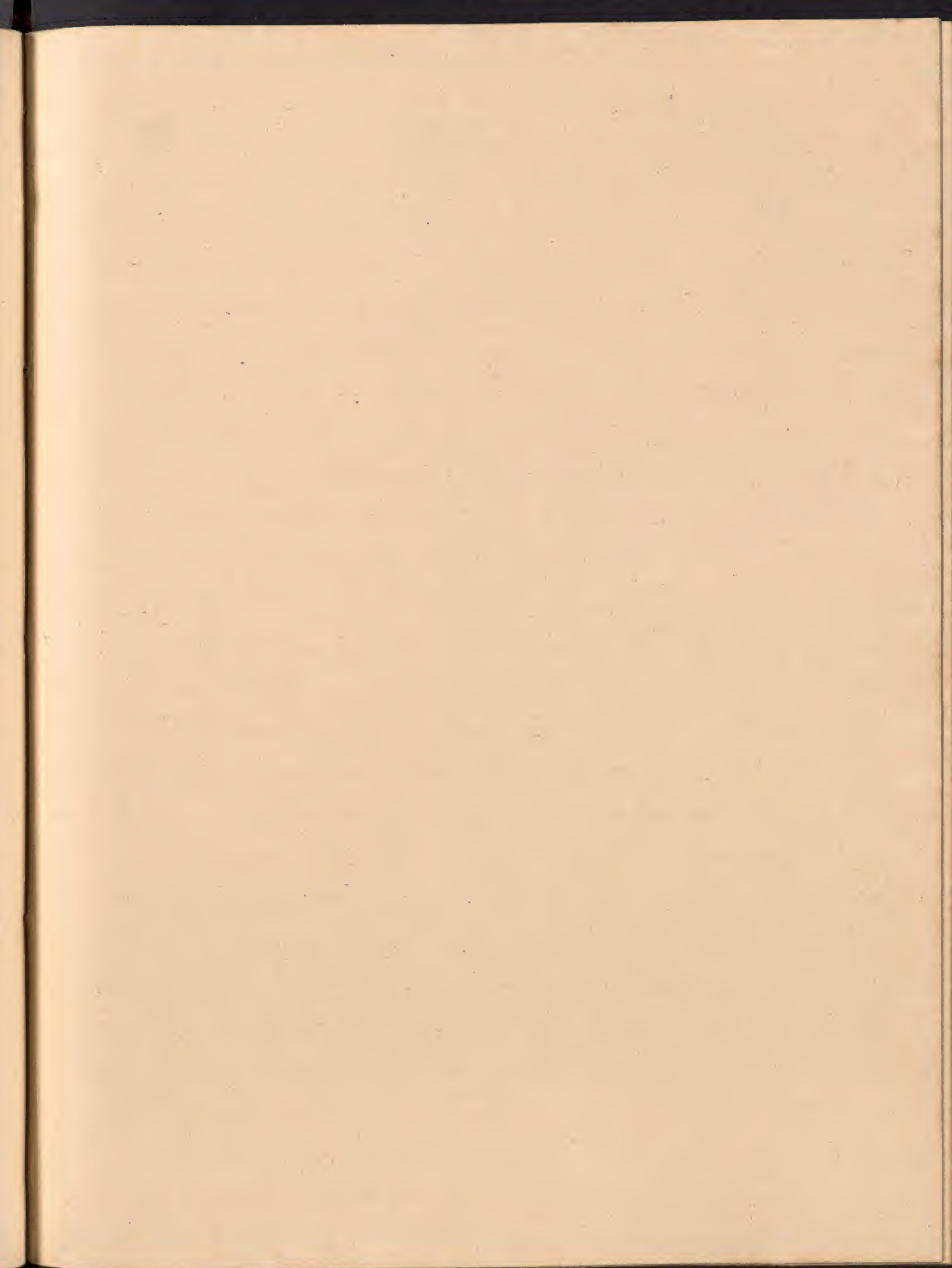


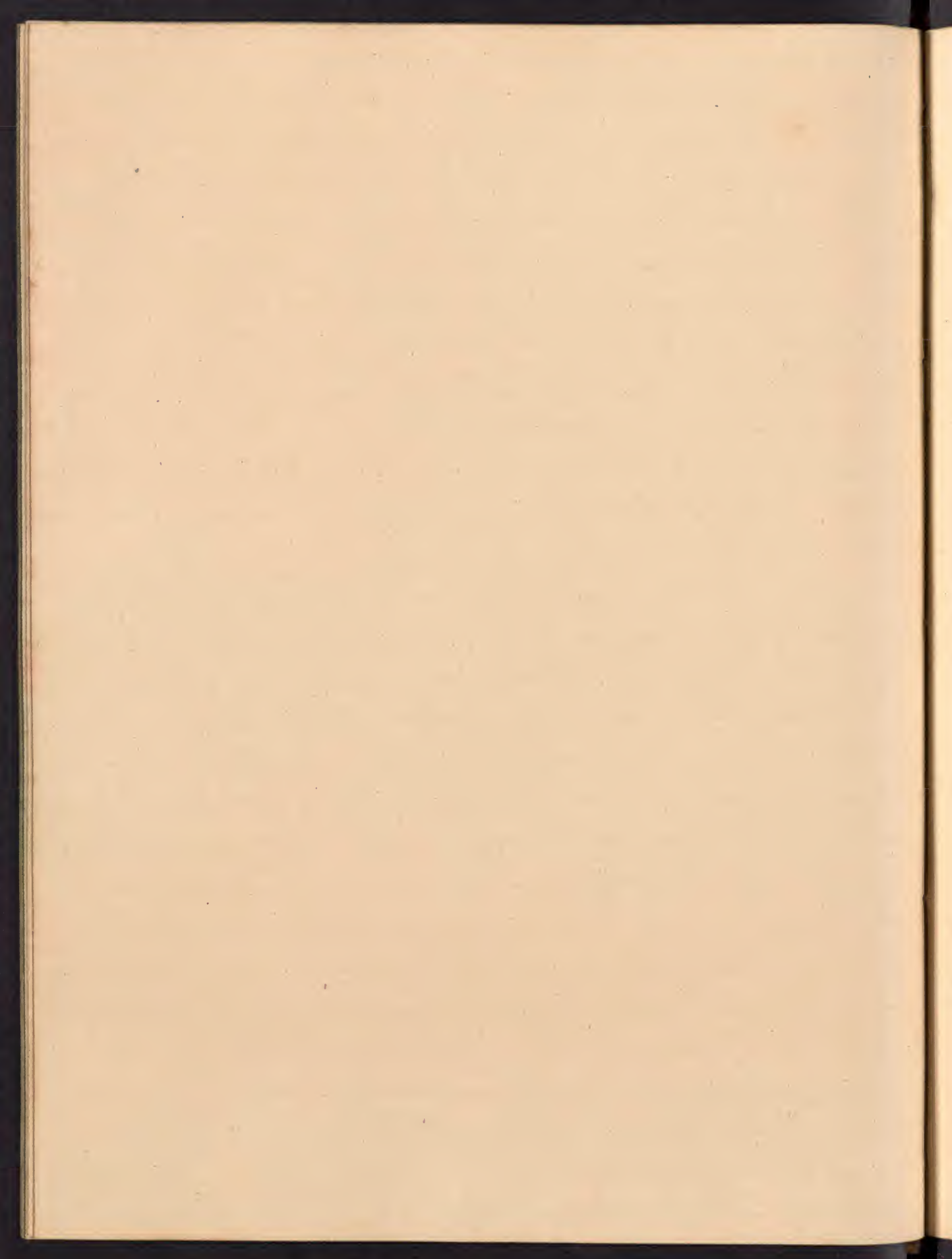














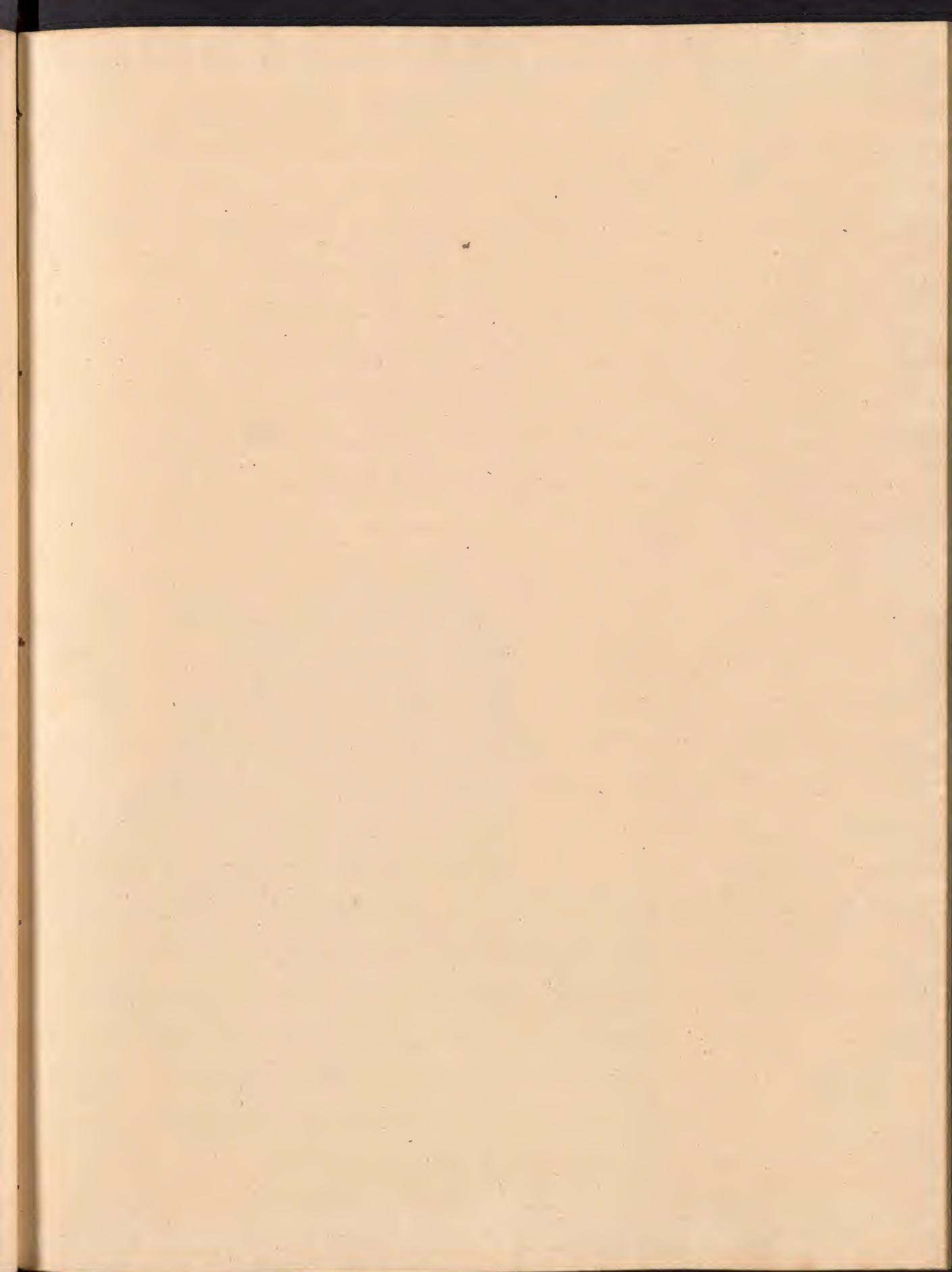


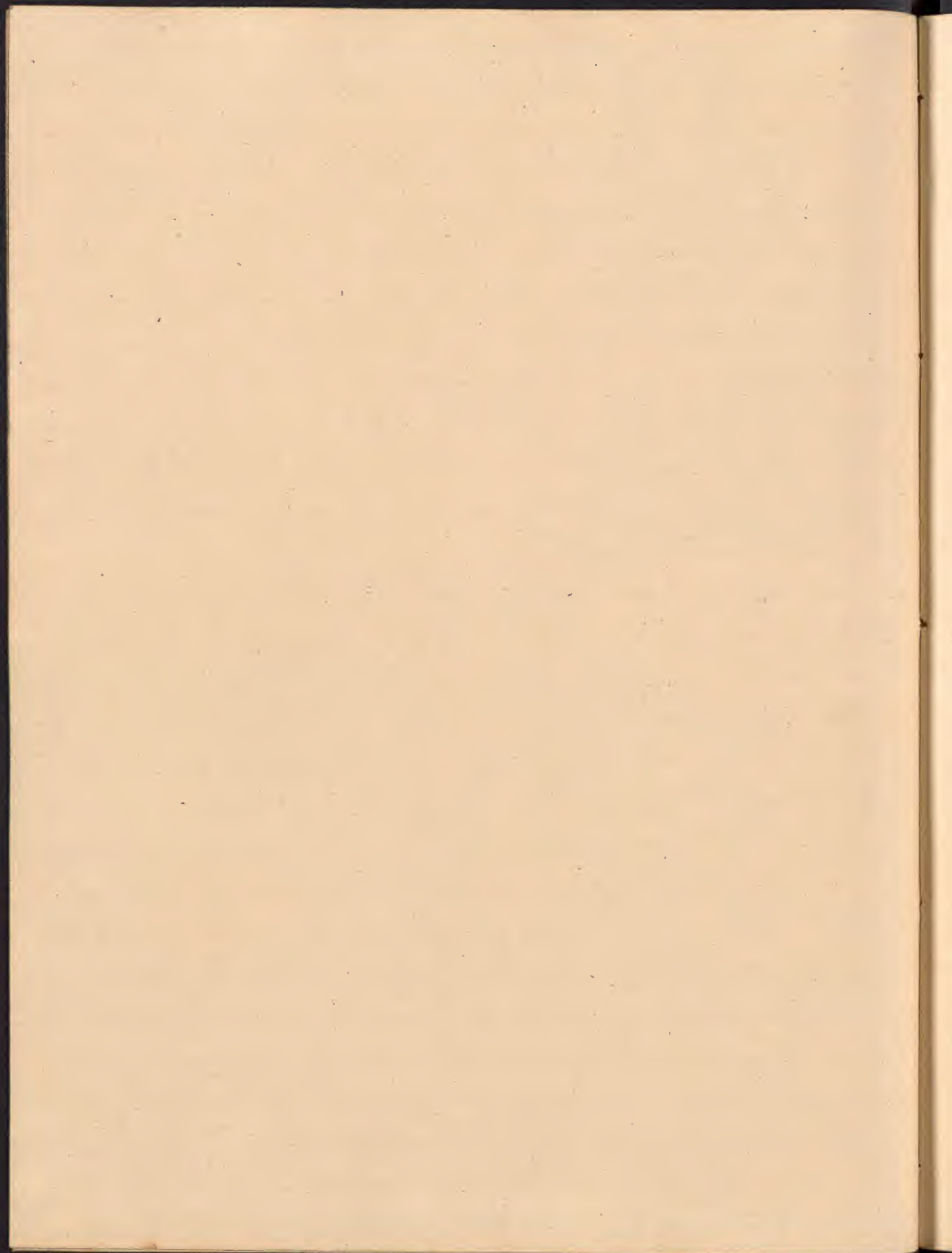




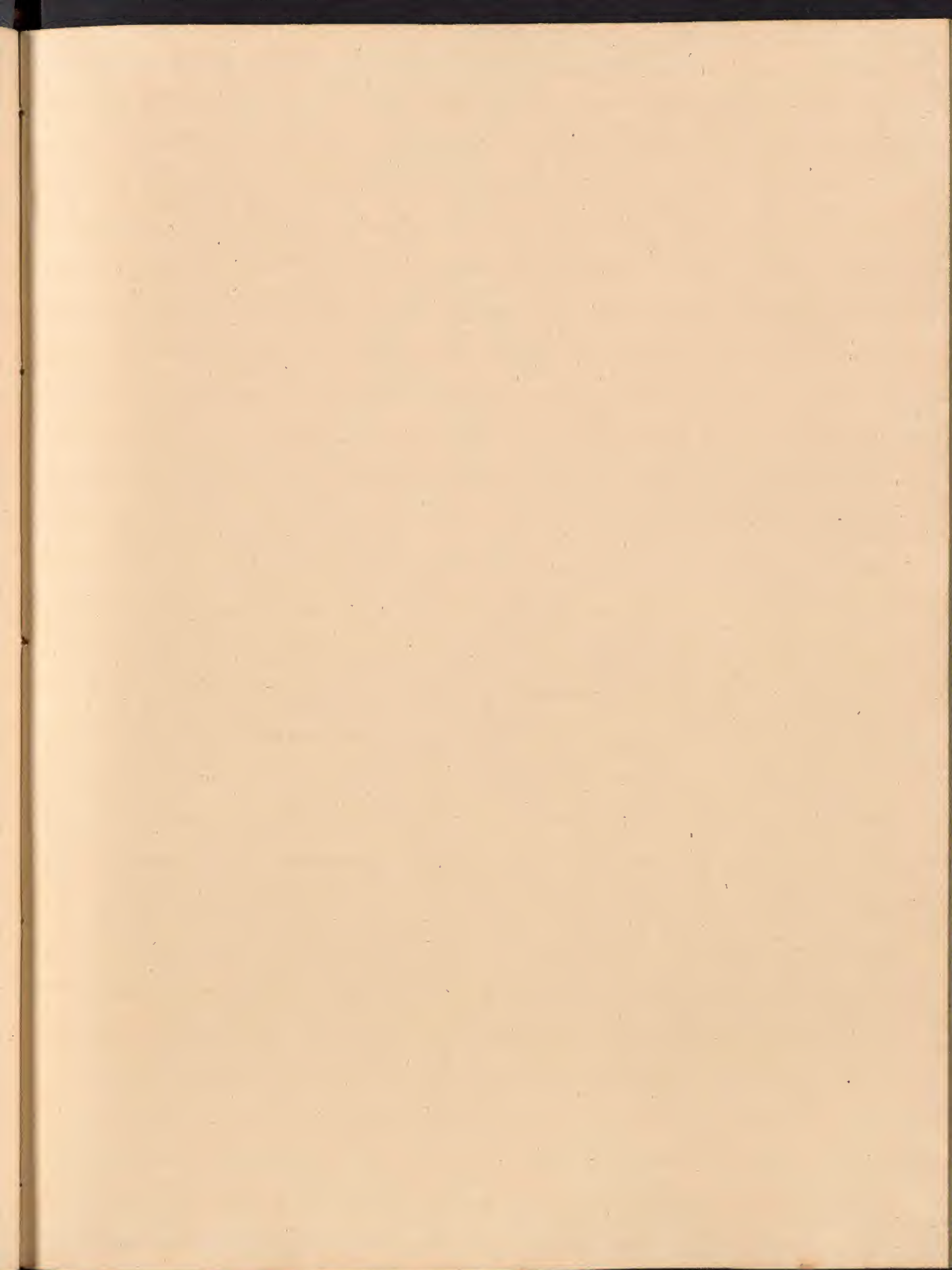


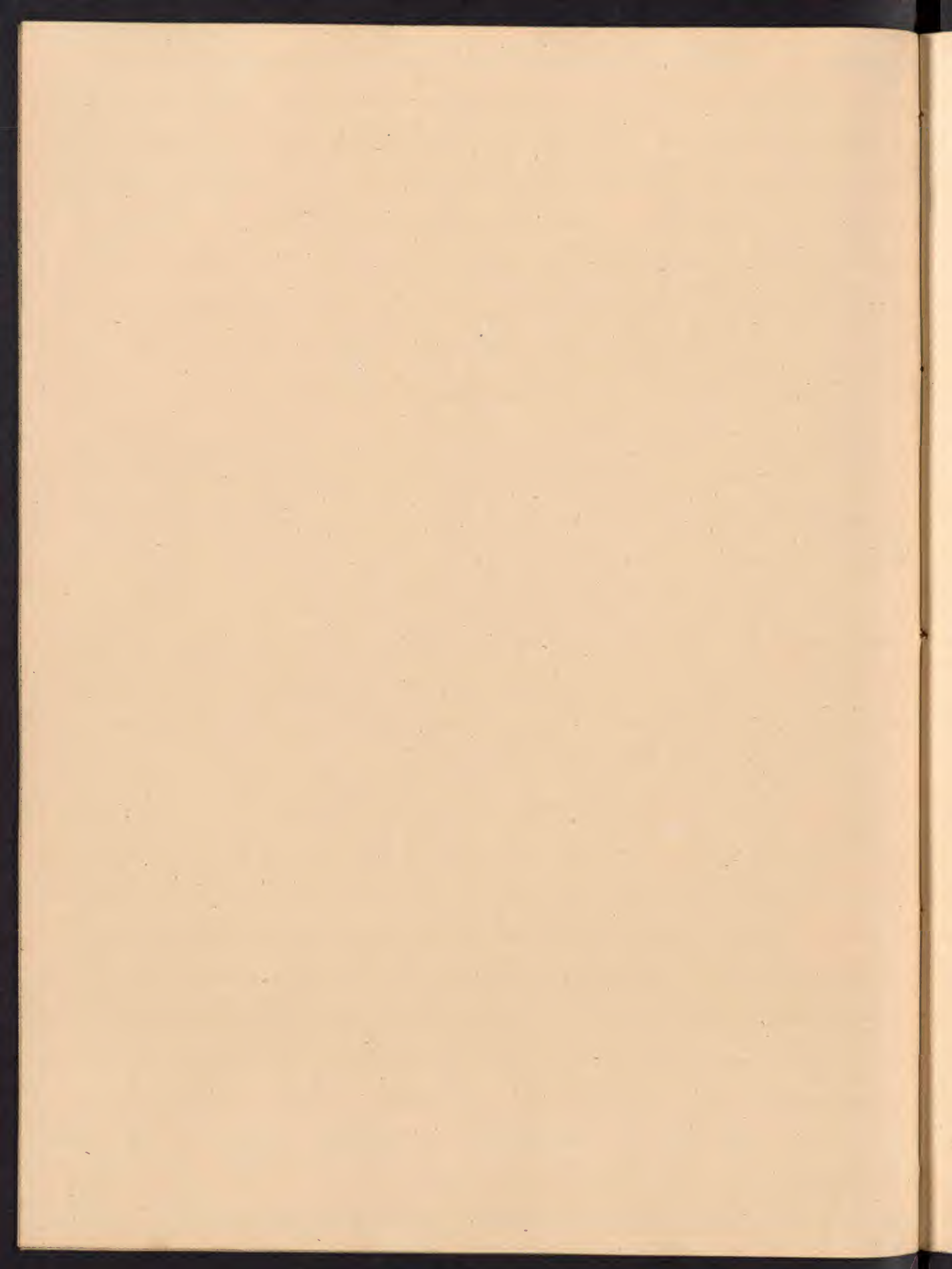






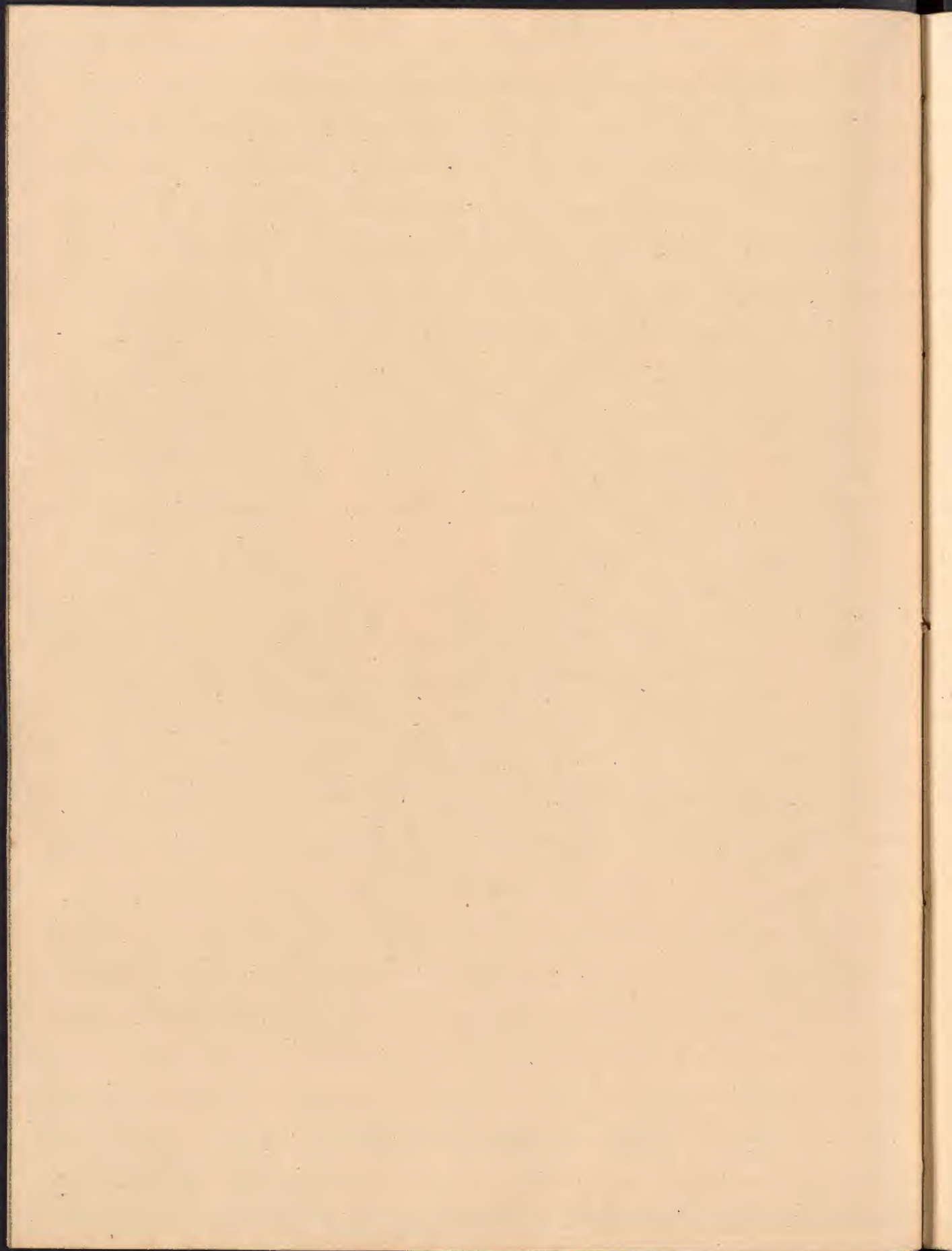


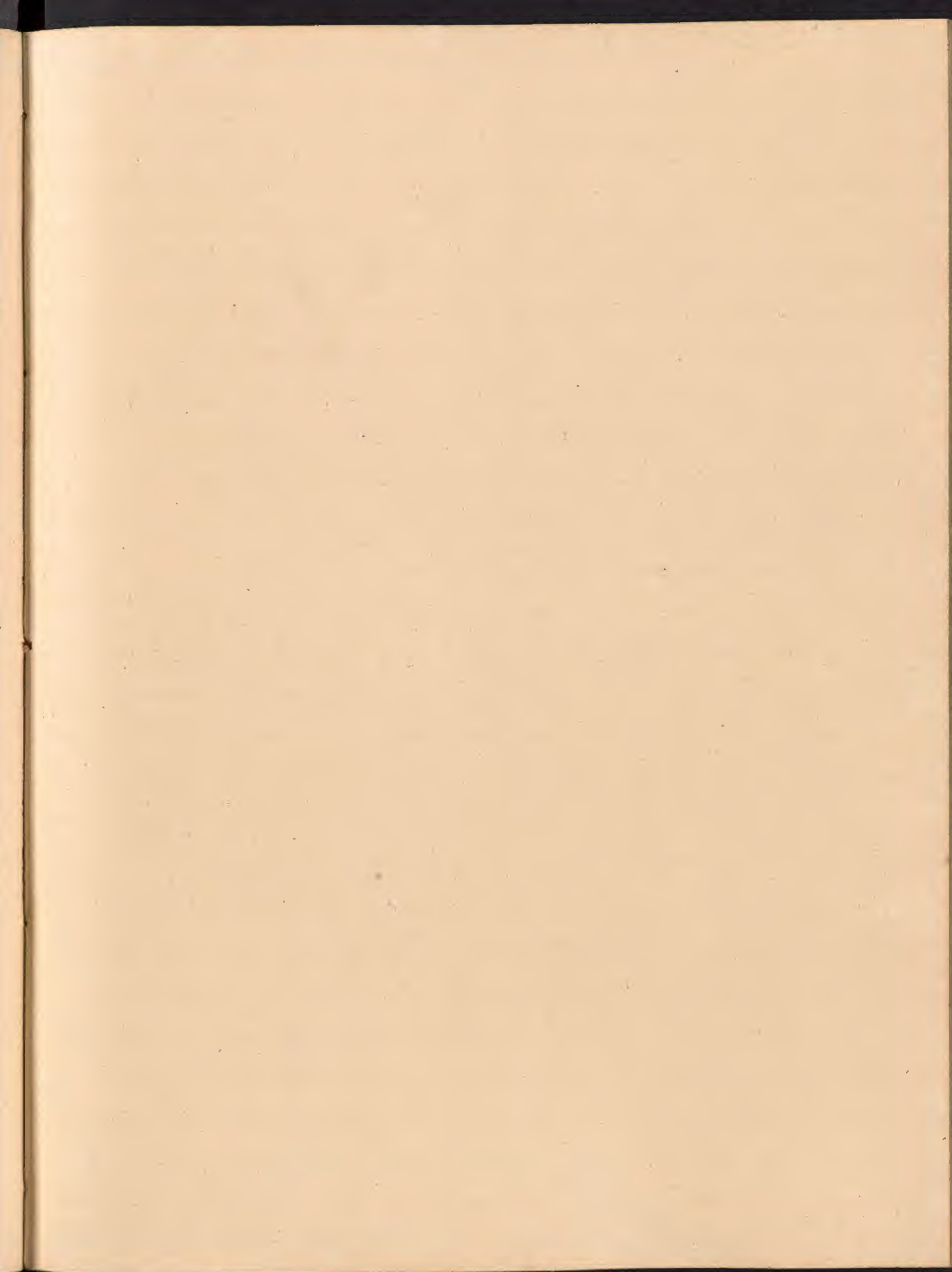






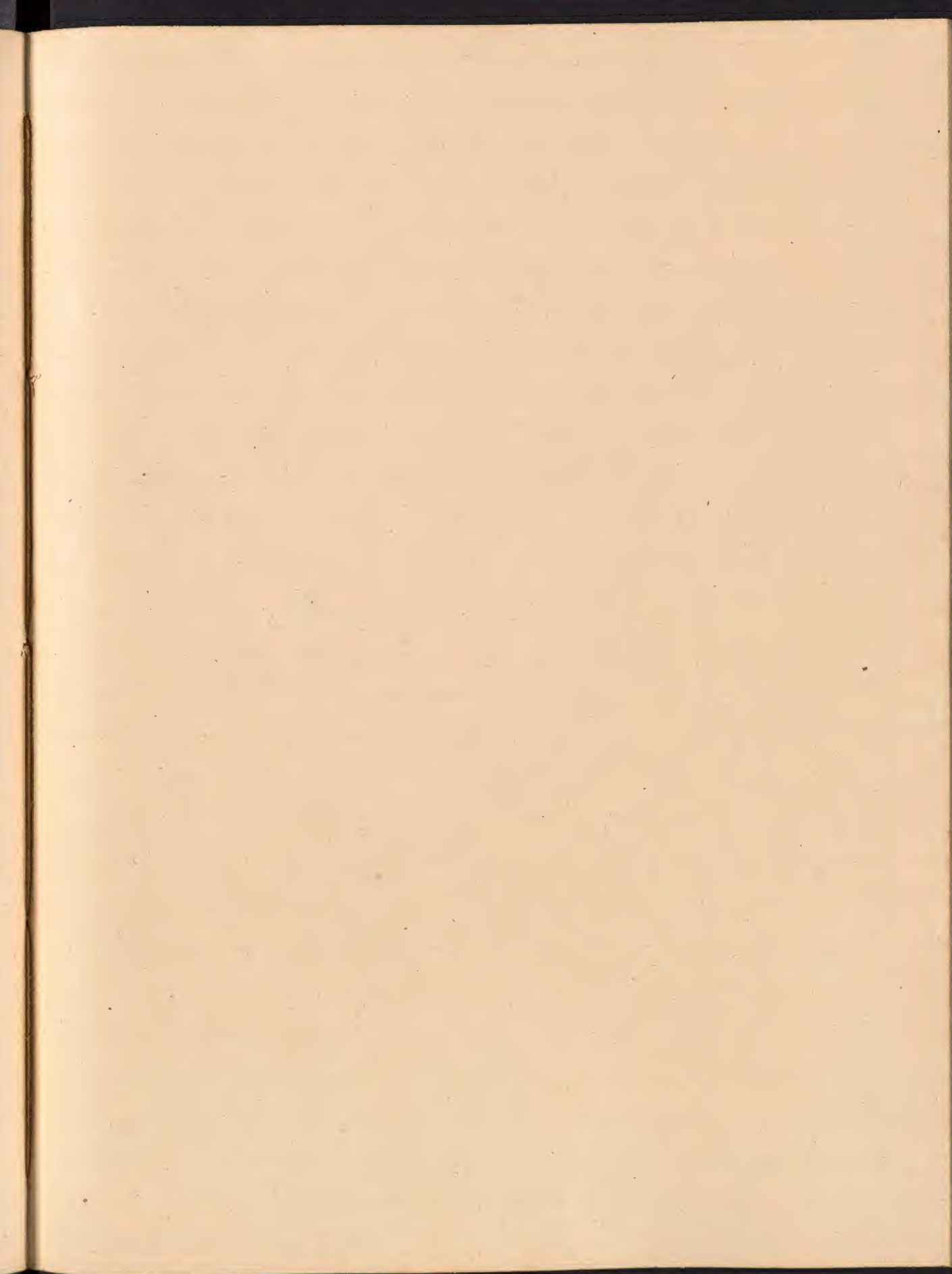




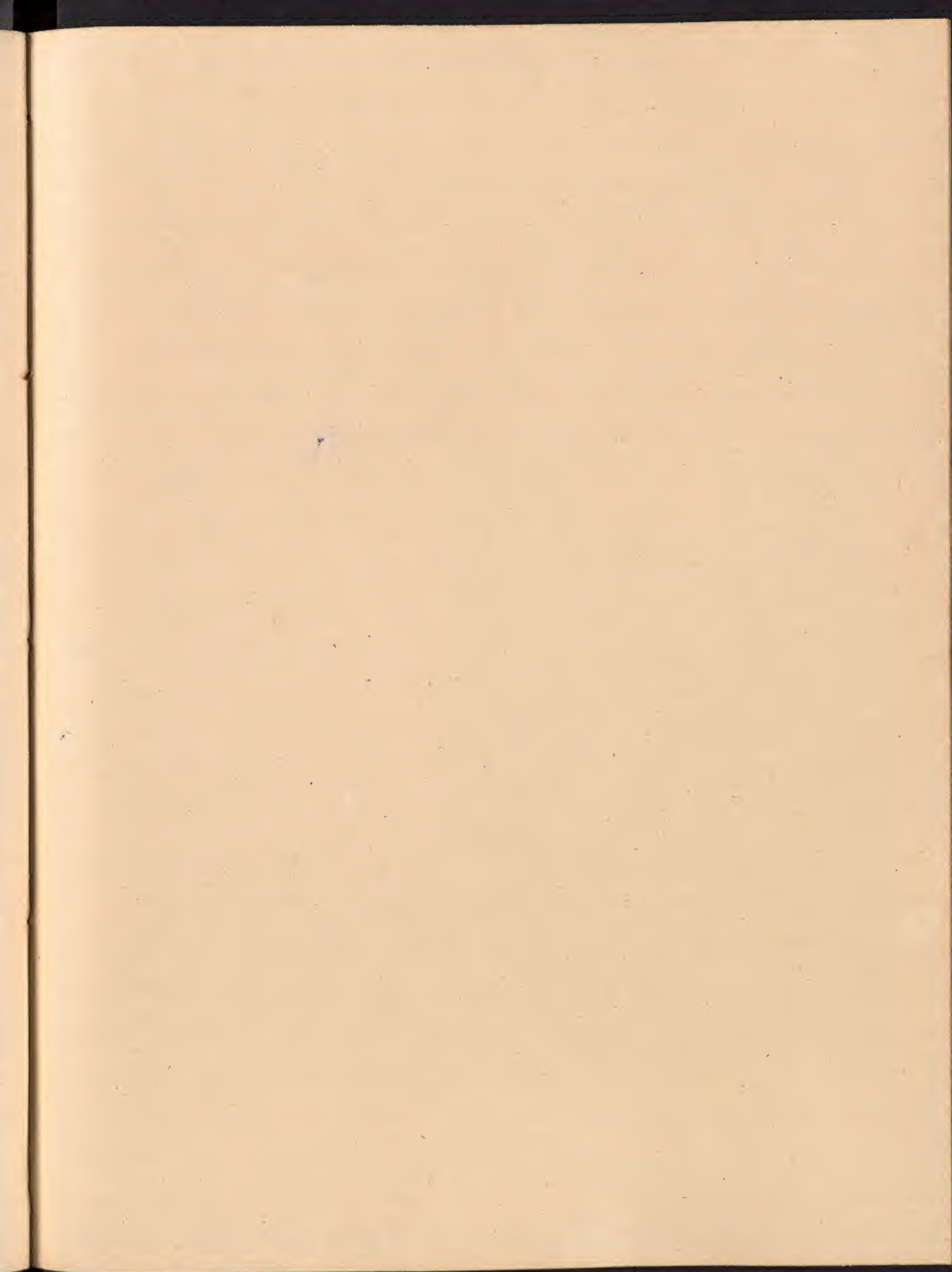








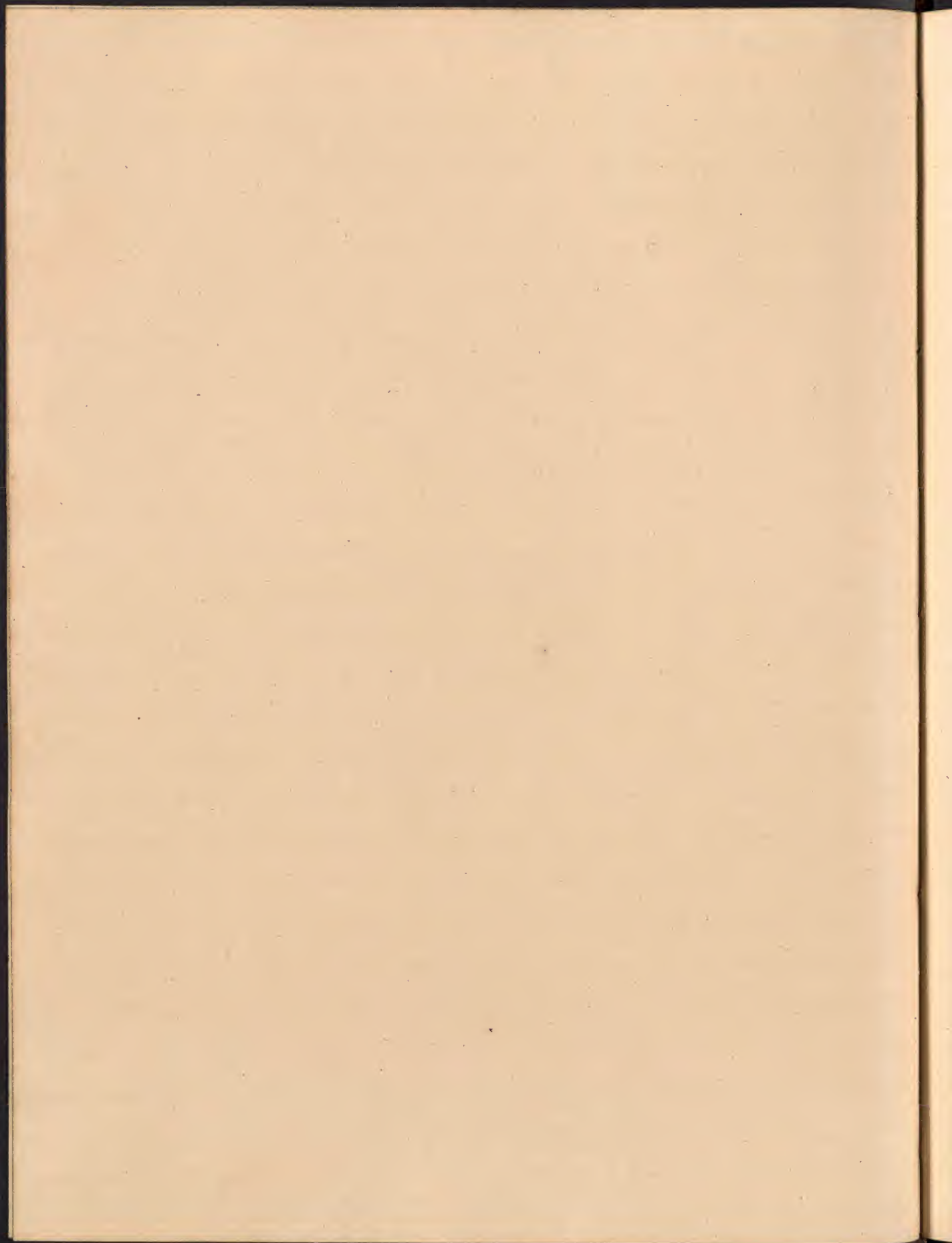


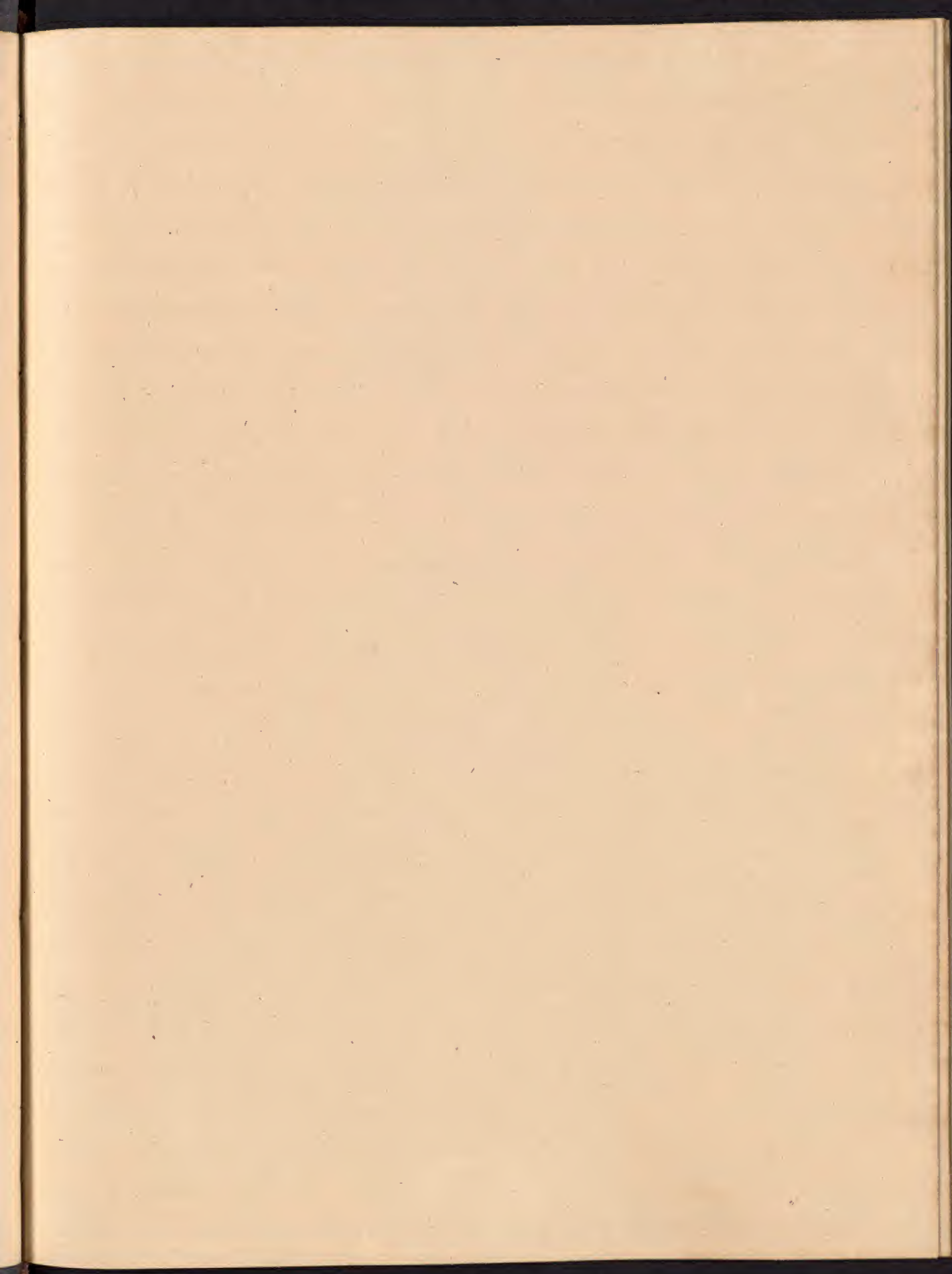






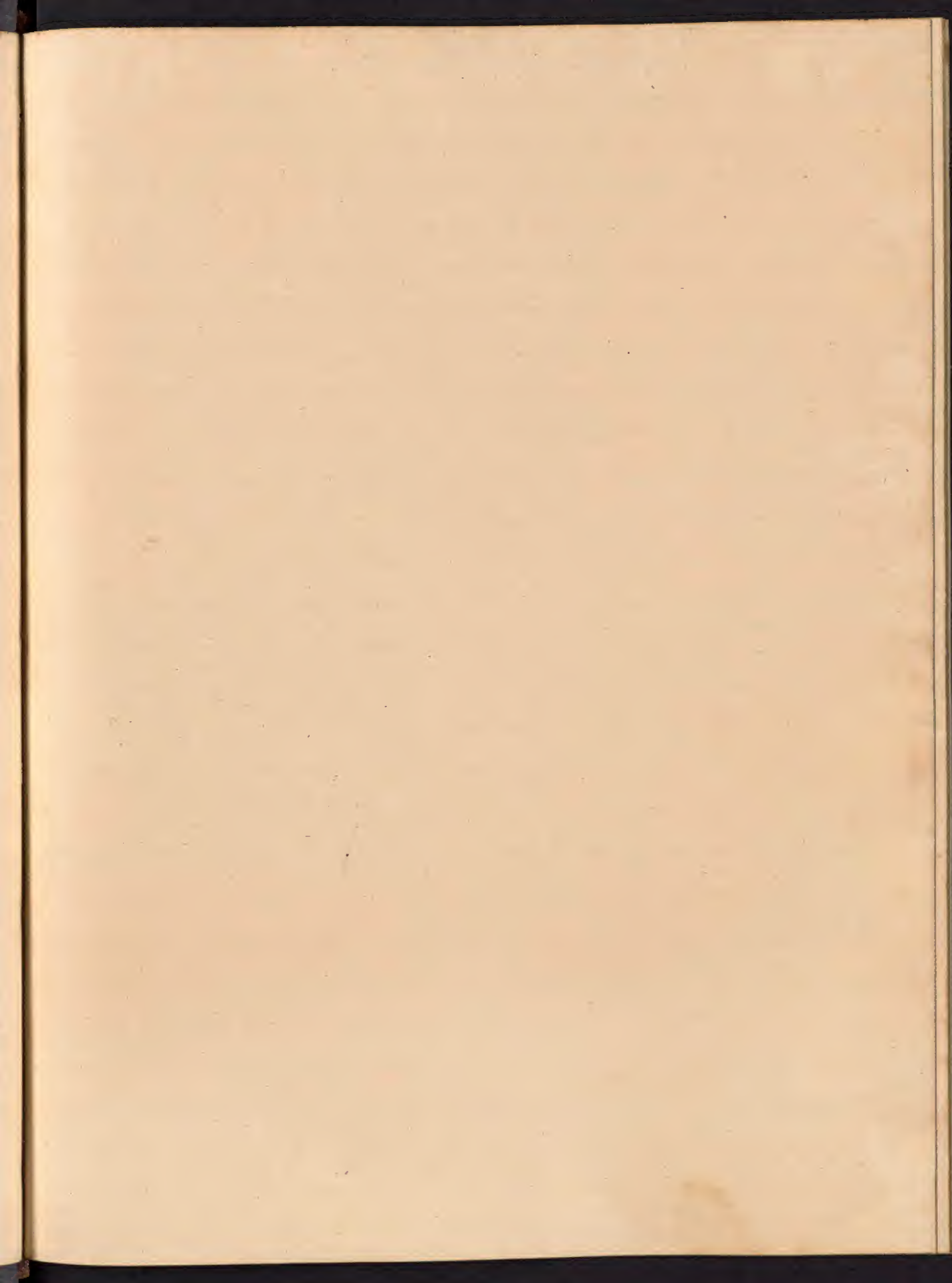








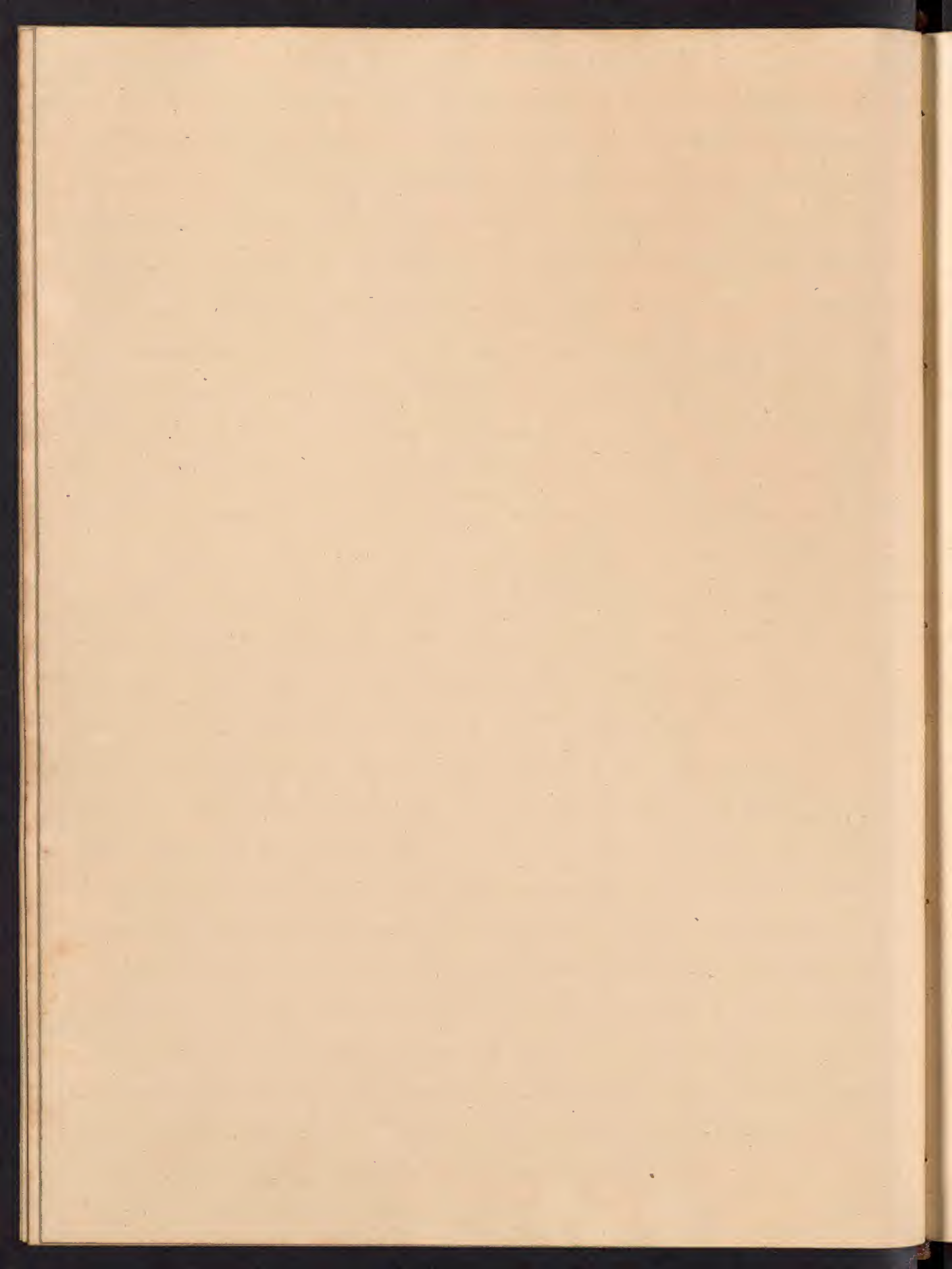






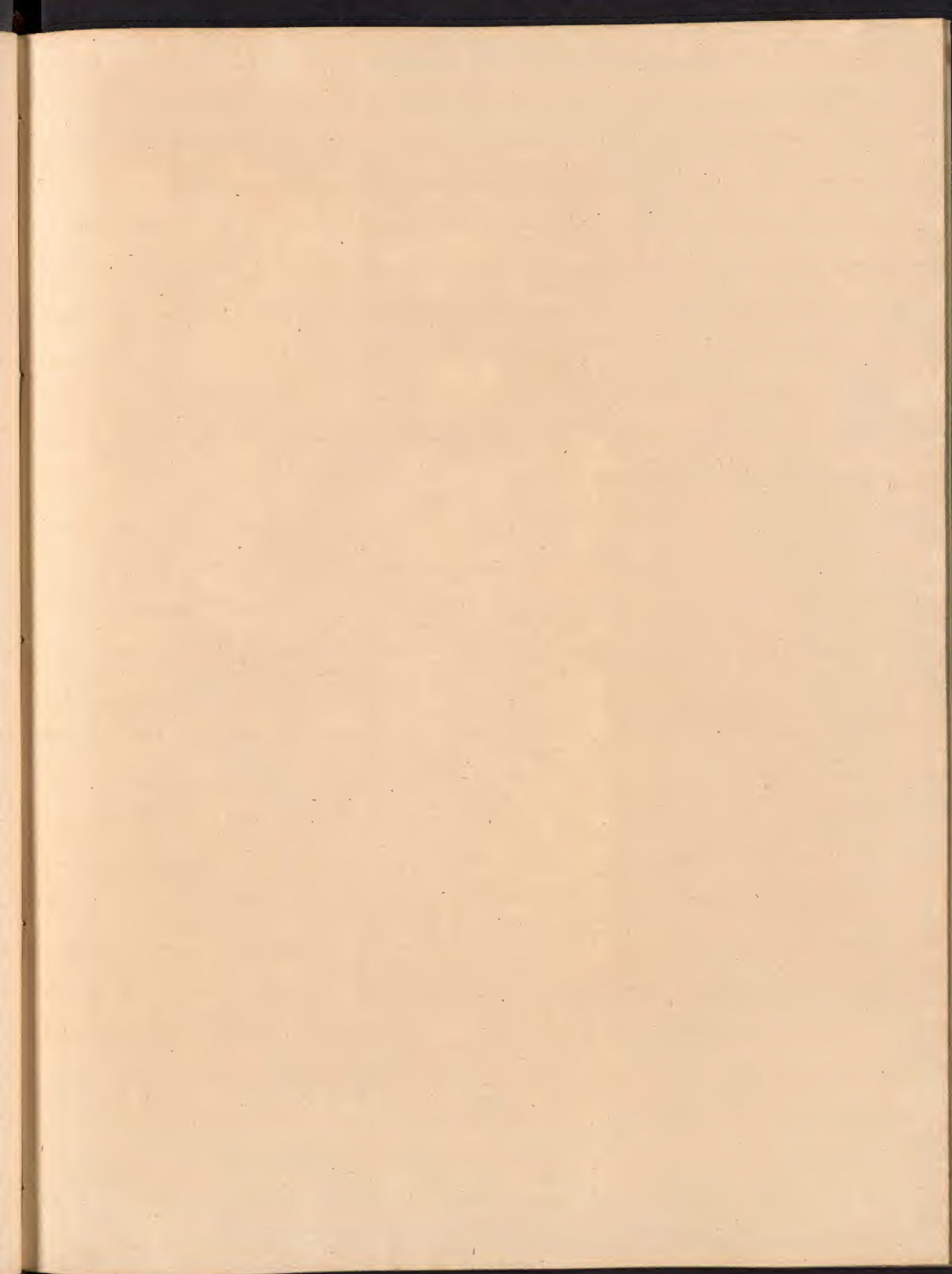




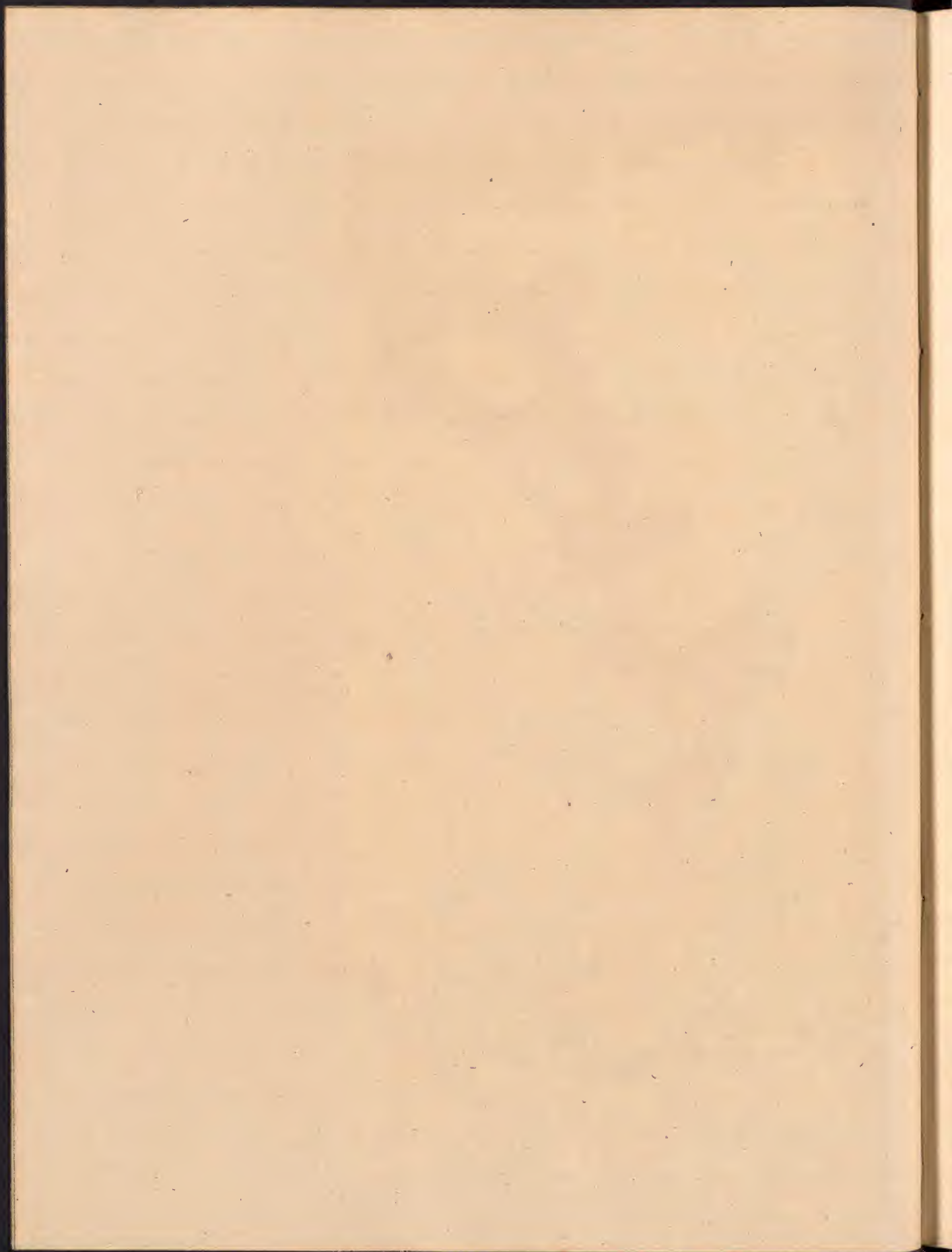


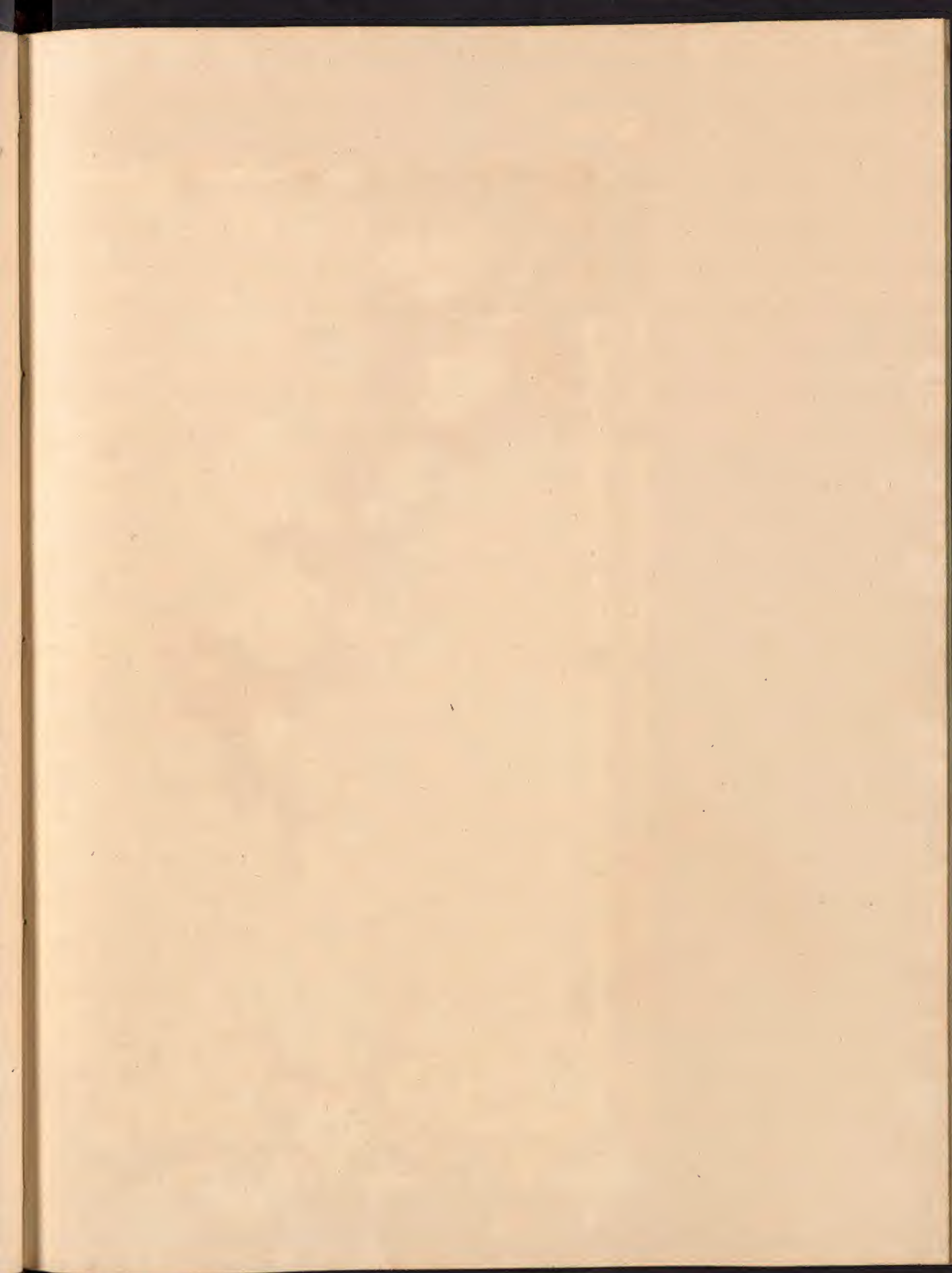










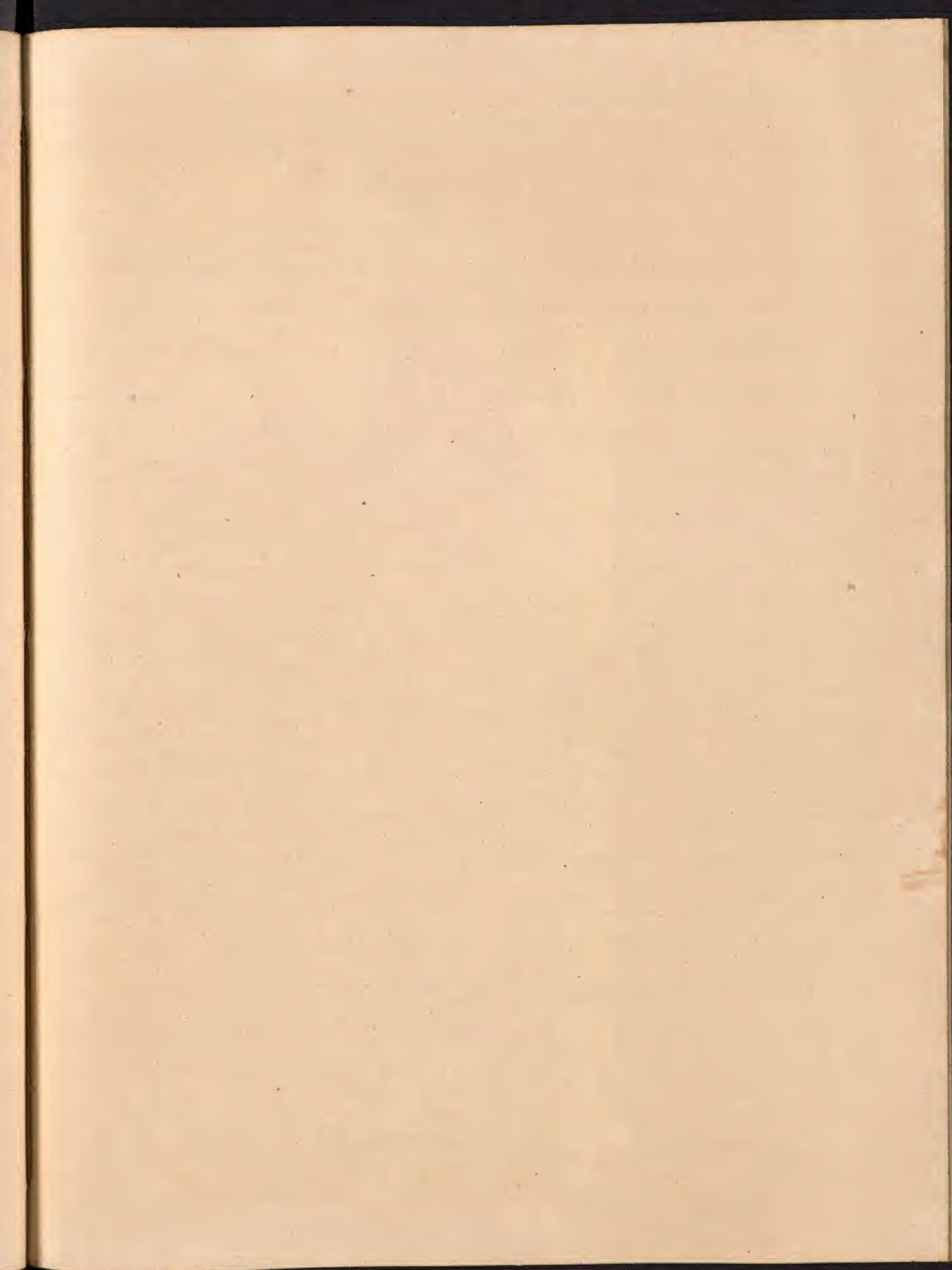




























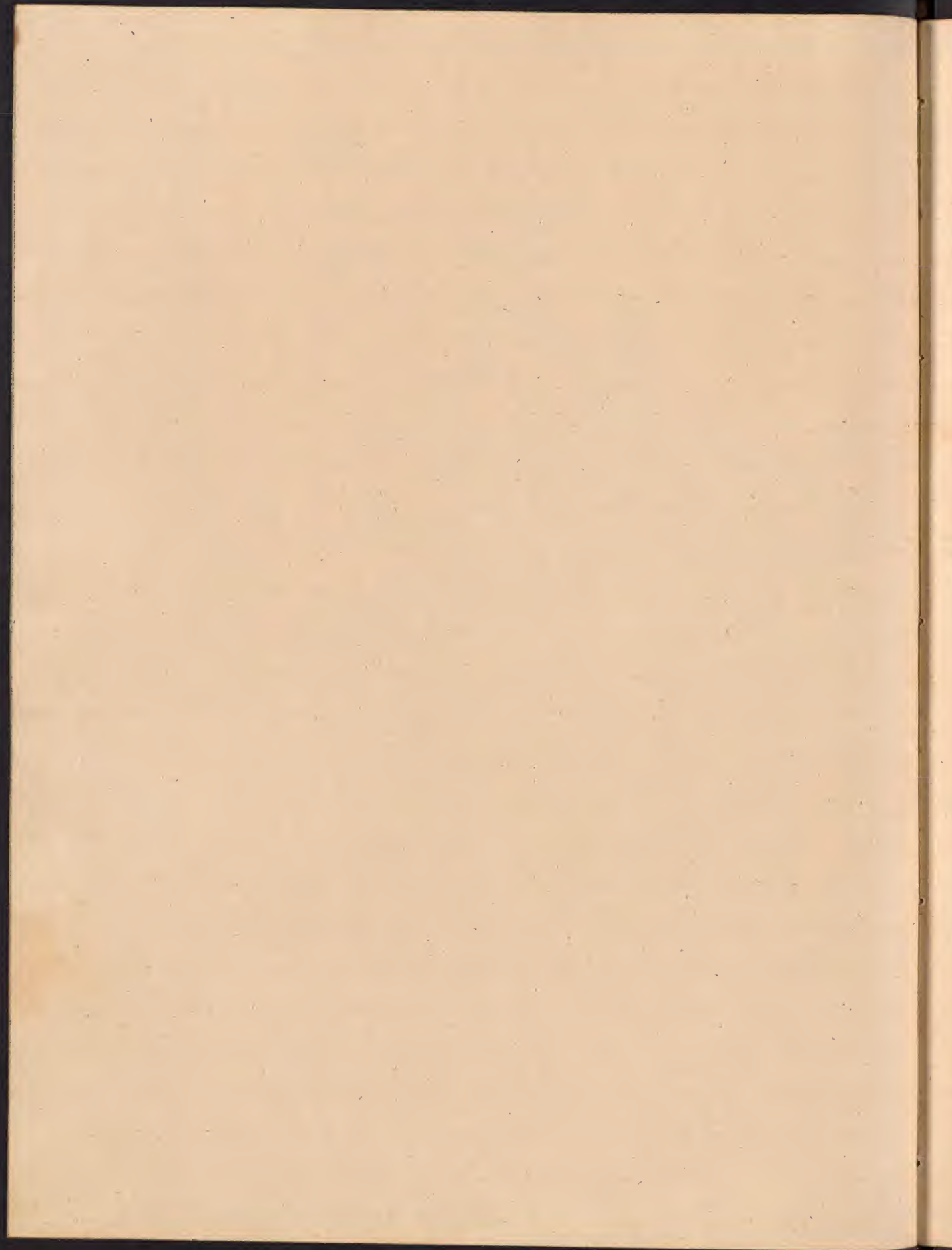


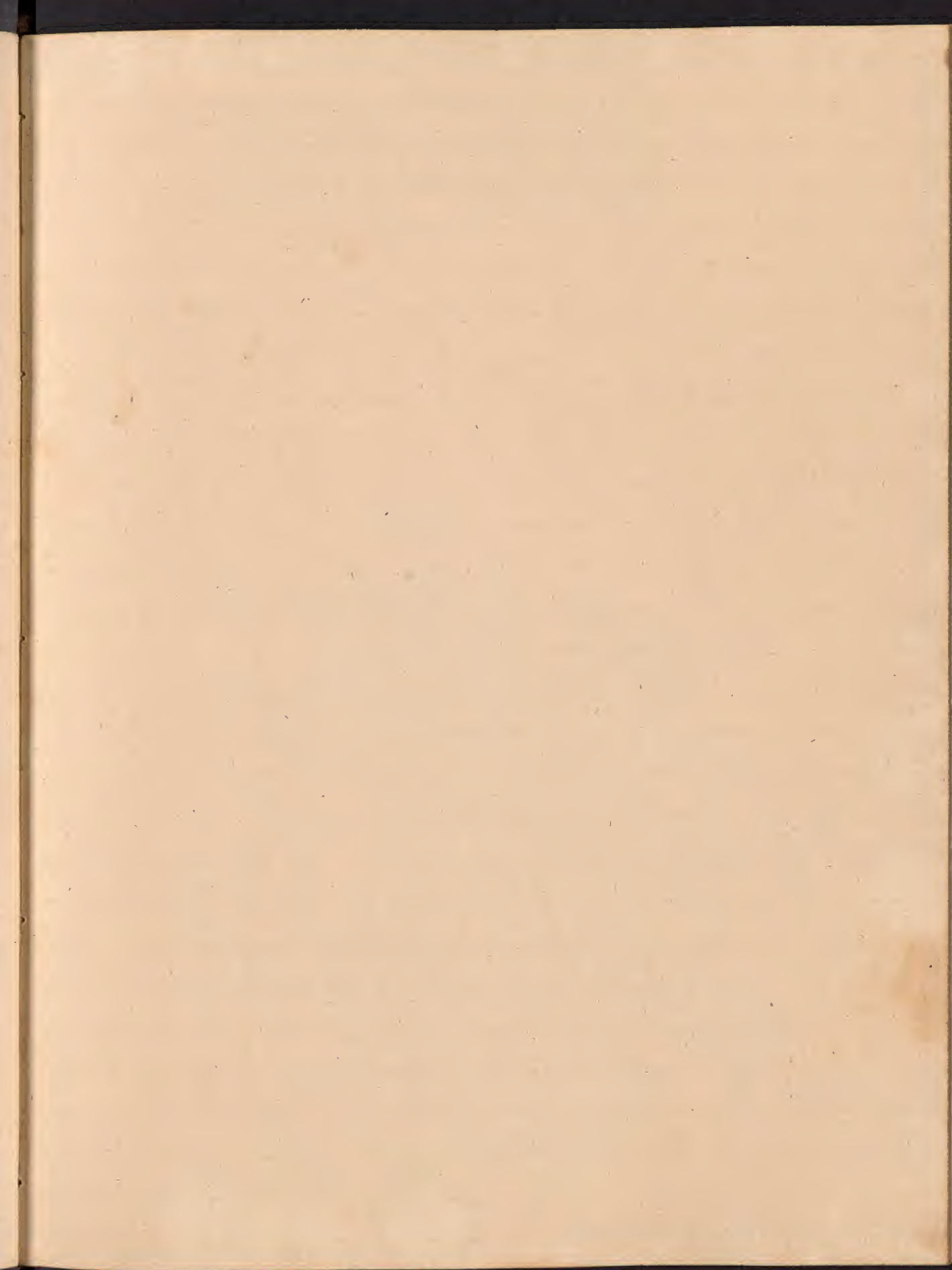


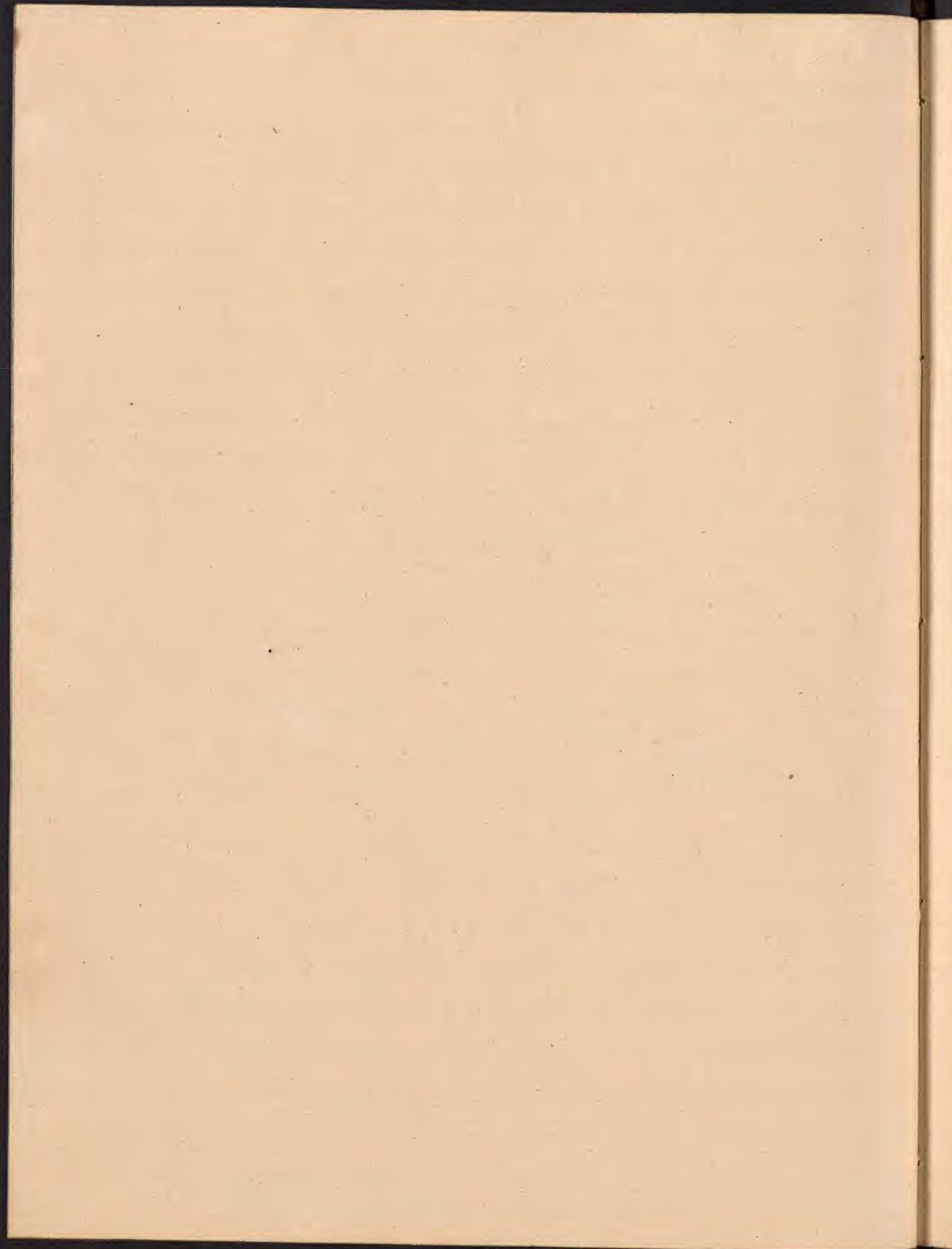












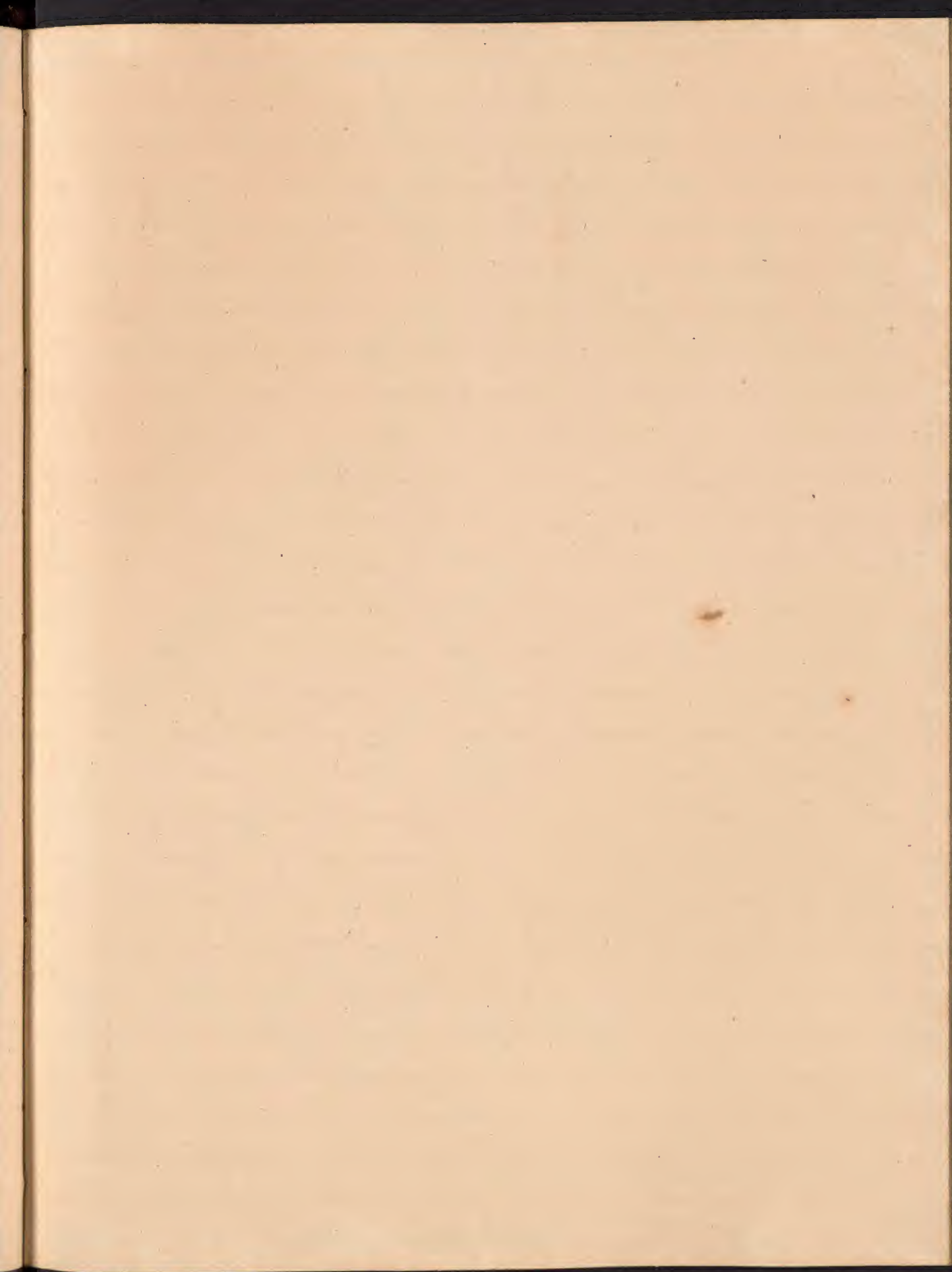






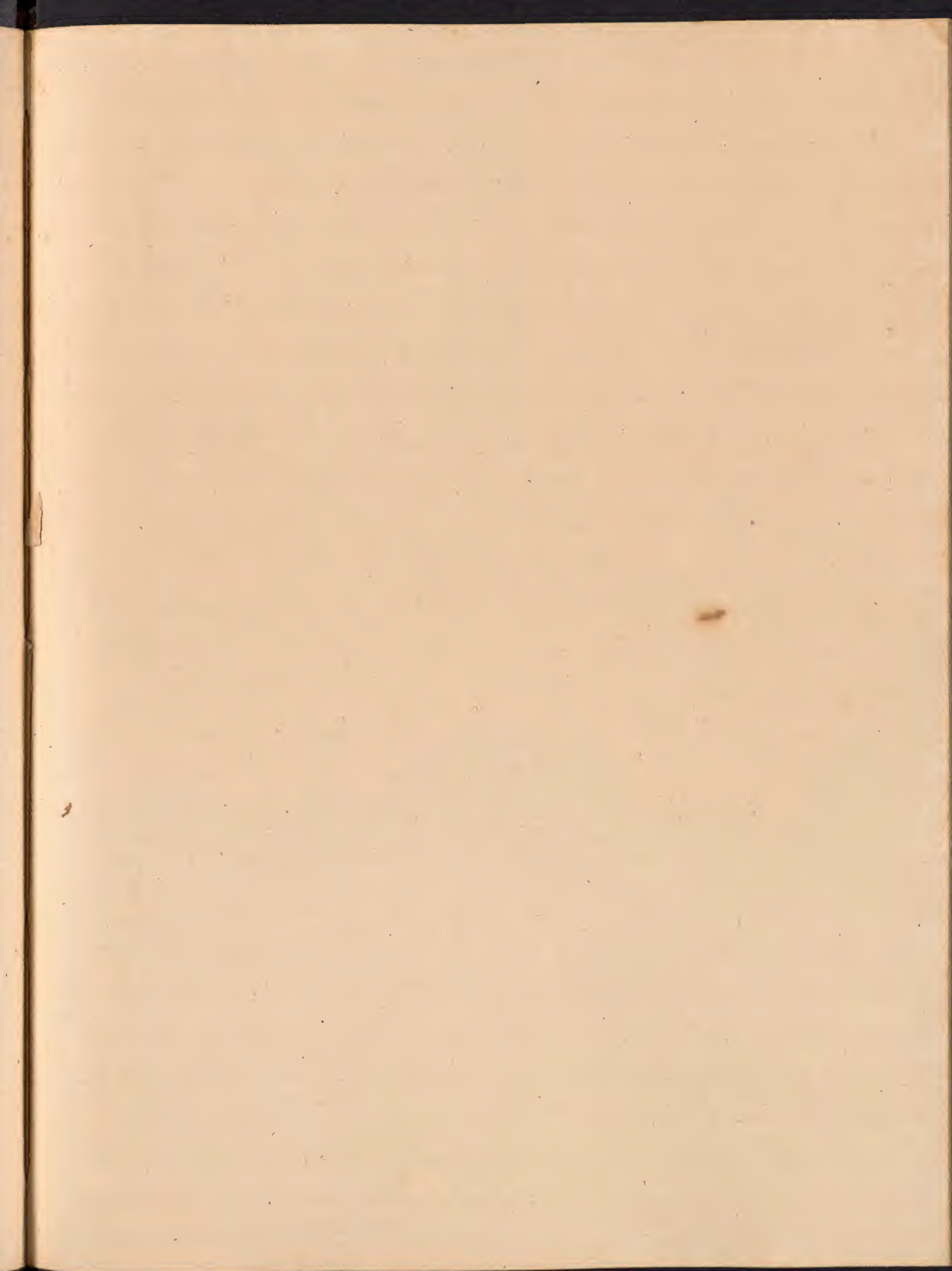




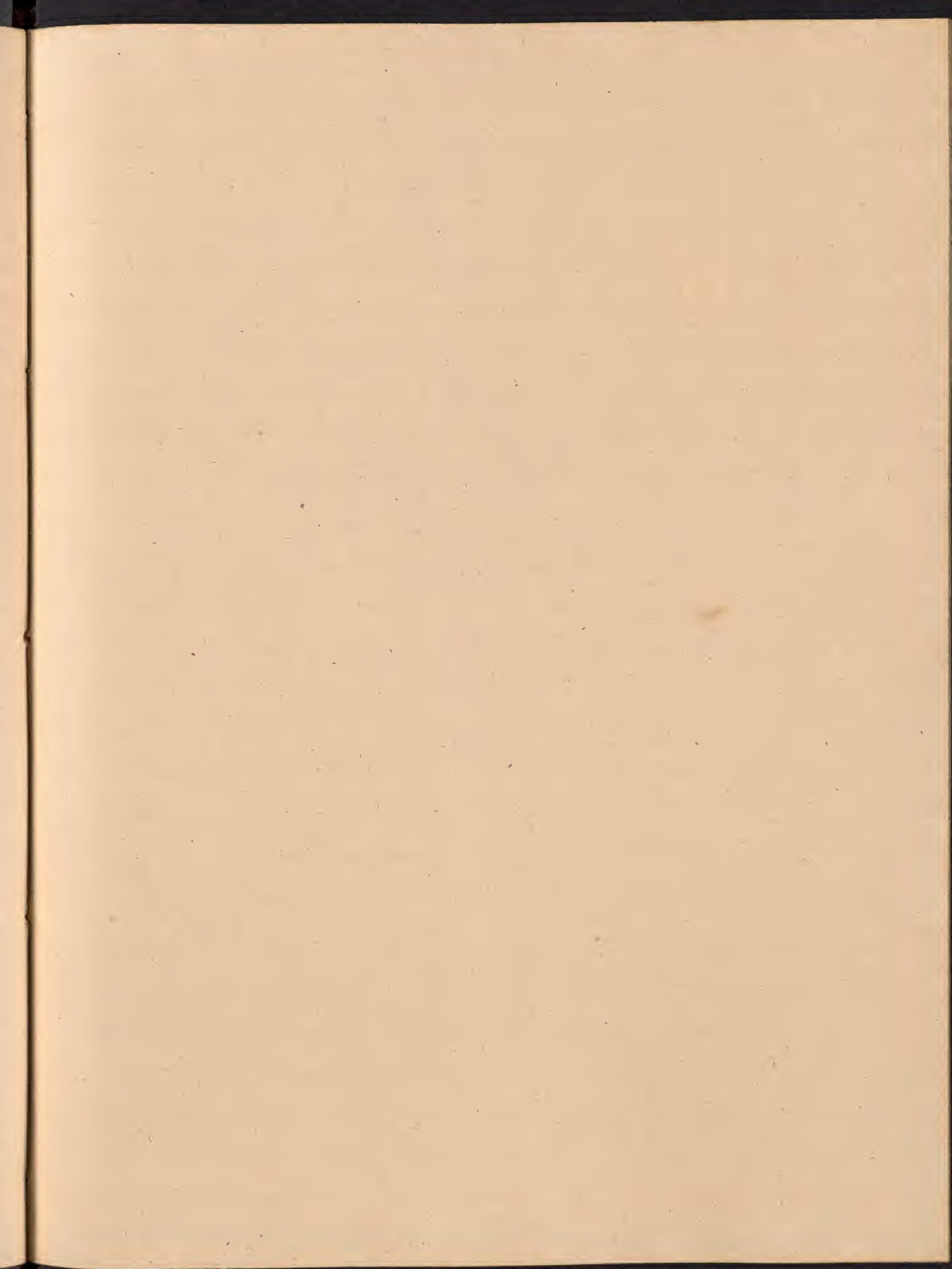




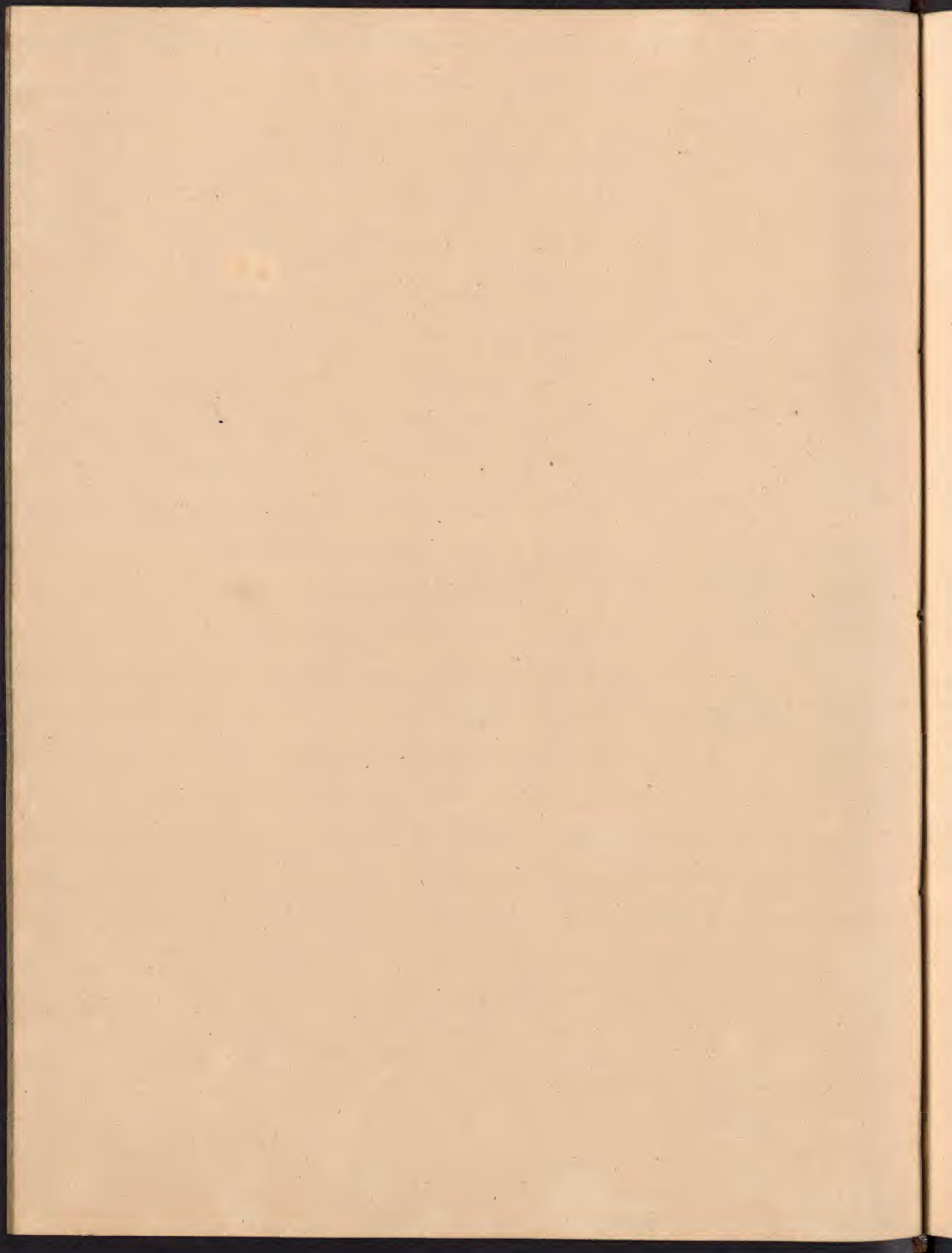


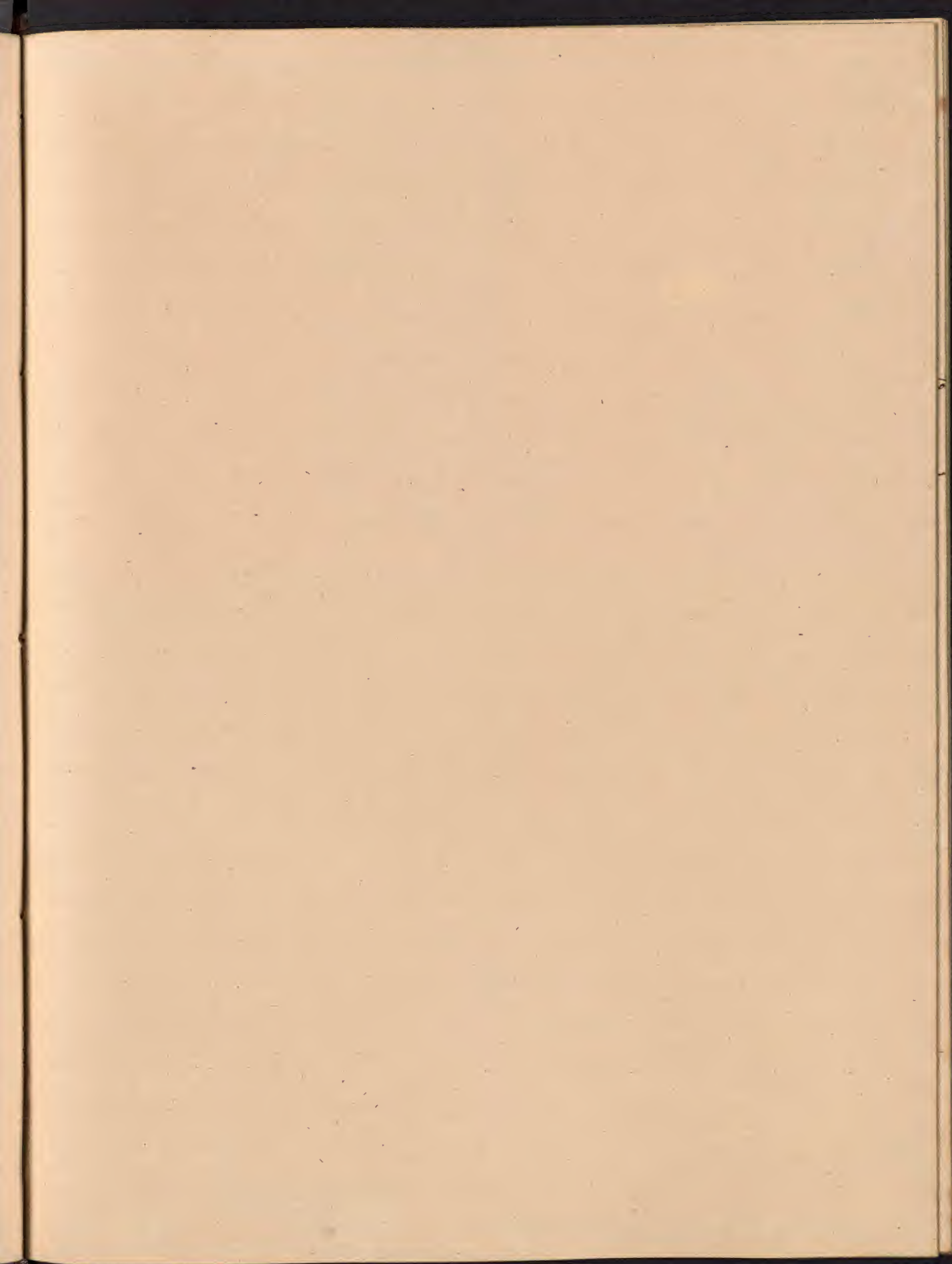




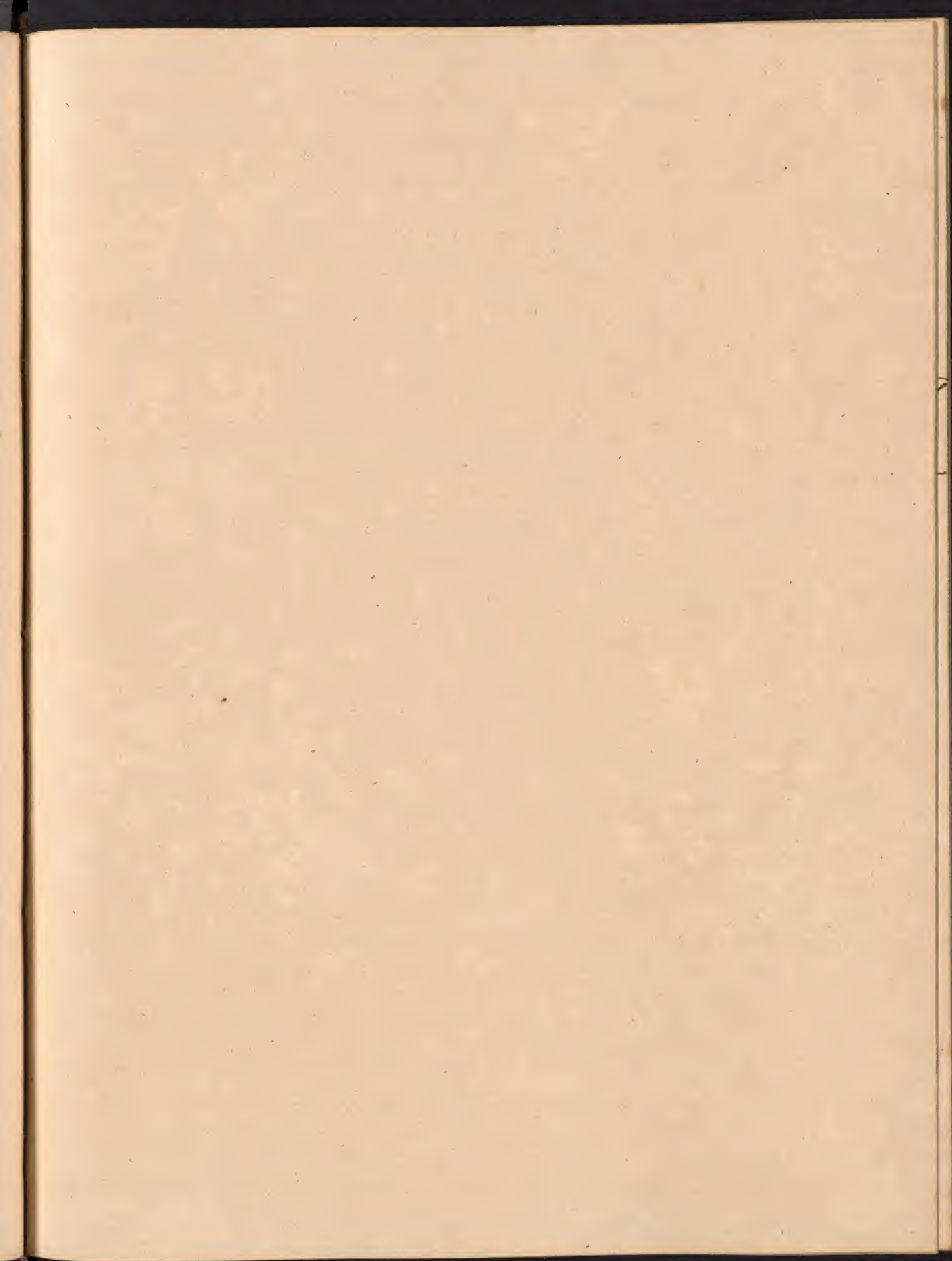














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William Lloyd Garrison

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Deed.

John Wiley  
Thomas Hewitt  
Trustees

To

Richard C. Holmes



This Indenture made this  
day of                      in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and  
fifty four: Between John Wiley and  
Thomas Hewitt of the County of Cape May,  
New Jersey of the first part and Richard  
B. Admes of the same place party of the  
second part.

Whereas, Julia A. Hand (now Julia A.  
Thompson) by indenture dated October first  
A.D. Eighteen hundred & fifty, the record  
whereof is in the Clerk's Office of the County  
of Cape May in book X of deeds page 576 &  
577, did convey the land herein after  
described, together with other lands, to the  
said John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt, in trust  
amongst other trusts, "to sell and dispose  
" of the same for a full and fair price and  
" convey the same to the purchaser in fee simple  
" or otherwise and to put out the net proceeds  
" thereof at interest on good securities for  
" the use and benefit of the said Julia  
" and to pay the interest thereof from time  
" to time, on the principle or any part thereof  
" to her the said Julia, as she may in writing  
" under her proper signature at any time here=  
" after direct and appoint: it being intended



"That she the said Julia notwithstanding  
"her marriage shall have full and absolute  
"right to direct in regard to the disposal of  
"said premises or of the proceeds thereof as  
"if she remained unmarried" as will more  
fully appear by the said indenture and the  
record thereof - reference being thereunto had.

Now in execution of the trusts  
aforesaid This Indenture Witnesseth  
that the said John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt  
in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand  
Dollars —————  
to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof  
is hereby acknowledged, have, and by these  
present do, grant, bargain, sell and  
convey unto the said Richard C. Holmes his  
heirs and assigns, all that Tavern House and  
lot of land situate at the Court House, Cape  
May County New Jersey, bounded as follows.



Beginning at a corner standing in  
the main sea shore road where it is intersect  
ed by Mechanic Street & running from thence  
up said street North Sixty Degrees West  
sixty five perches up to Daniel Stites line:  
thence by said line North Twenty nine & a  
half Degrees East to a white oak in said  
Daniel Stites line, ~~thence by said line North~~



Twenty and continuing the same course to  
a corner in Alfred S. Woodward's line the  
whole distance being seventeen perches; thence  
South sixty Degrees East Forty two perches 1/4 links  
to a corner in Betty Hand's line; thence South  
Thirty Degrees West, by said line, six perches &  
twenty three links to a corner; thence South sixty  
Degrees East, Twenty two perches twelve links to  
a corner in the main sea side road & from  
thence along the said road South Thirty  
and a half Degrees West. Ten perches &  
fifteen links to the place of beginning -  
said tract containing six acres & the same  
more or less

Together with all and singular the  
hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto  
belonging or in any wise appertaining -  
To Have and To Hold unto the said  
Richard C. Holmes his heirs and assigns  
to his and their use, benefit, and behoof  
forever.

In Witness Whereof the said John  
Wiley and Thomas Hewitt have hereunto  
set their hands and seals the day and year  
first aforesaid -  
Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of



State of New Jersey

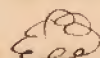
Cape May County ss: Be it Known That  
on the            day of            Eighteen hundred  
and fifty four            before me

personally appeared John Wiley and Thomas  
Hewitt, who are I am satisfied the parties  
named in the above deed and the contents  
thereof being by me first made known  
unto them they did thereupon acknowledge  
that they respectively signed sealed and  
delivered the same as their voluntary  
act and deed for the uses and purposes  
therein mentioned...



We Hugh M. Thompson and  
Julia A his wife / late Julia A. Ward, do  
hereby request and direct the conveyance  
of the land within described, by the said  
John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt to the said  
Richard C. Holmes.

Witness Our hands and seals this  
day of                      AD Eighteen hundred & fifty four  
Witness—



Know all men by these Presents That  
I Betty Hand of Cape May Court House  
New Jersey, widow of Daniel Hand, late  
of said County, deceased, in Consideration  
of one dollar to me ~~in~~ paid by Richard  
C. Holmes of same place the Receipt whereof  
is hereby acknowledged, Have and by these  
presents do Remise release and forever  
quit claim unto the said Richard C. Holmes  
and to his heirs and assigns all manner of dower,  
and right or action of dower, which I now have  
or might have or claim of in and to, all  
that Tavern House and lot of land, sit-  
uate at the Court House, County and  
state aforesaid,  
containing

and conveyed by metes and bounds in the fore-  
going deed, from John Wiley & Thomas Hewitt  
to the said Richard C. Holmes as by reference to  
said deed the description thereof will more  
fully and at large appear To Have  
and To Hold unto the said Richard C. Holmes his  
heirs and assigns forever.

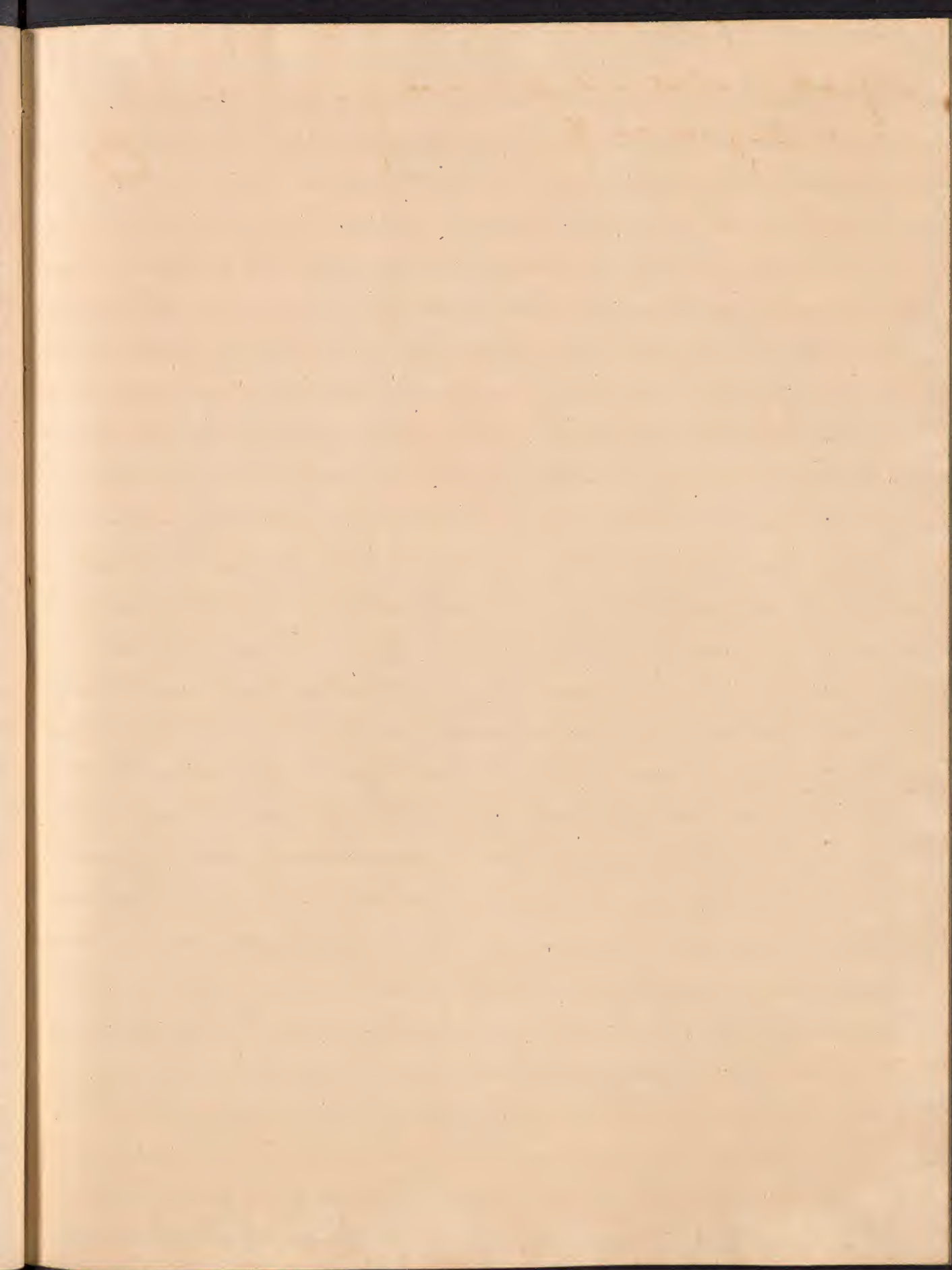
In witness whereof I have  
hereunto set my hand and seal this day  
of the in the  
year of Our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and fifty four. (over)



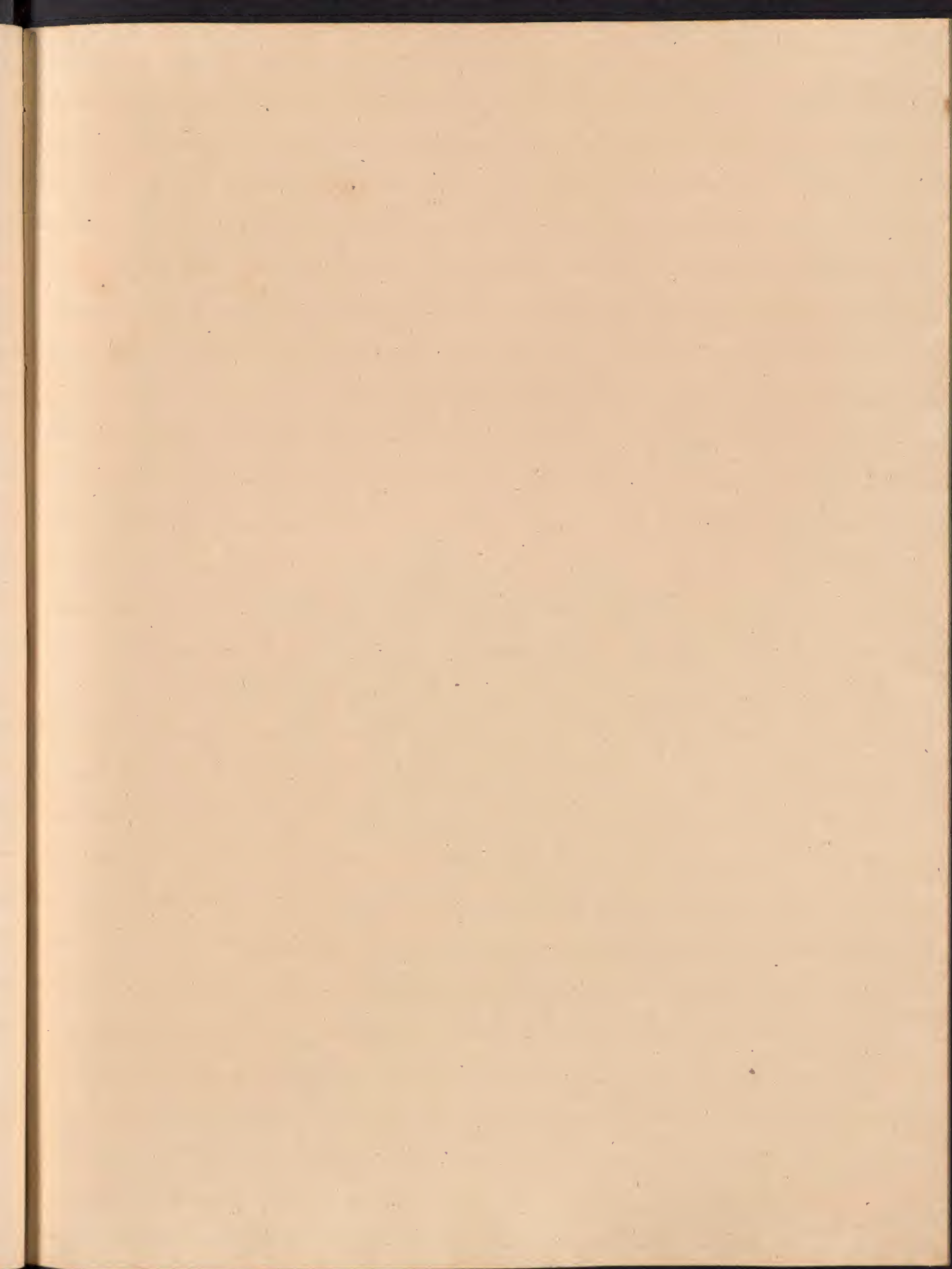
Signed sealed and Delivered  
in the presence of

Eg







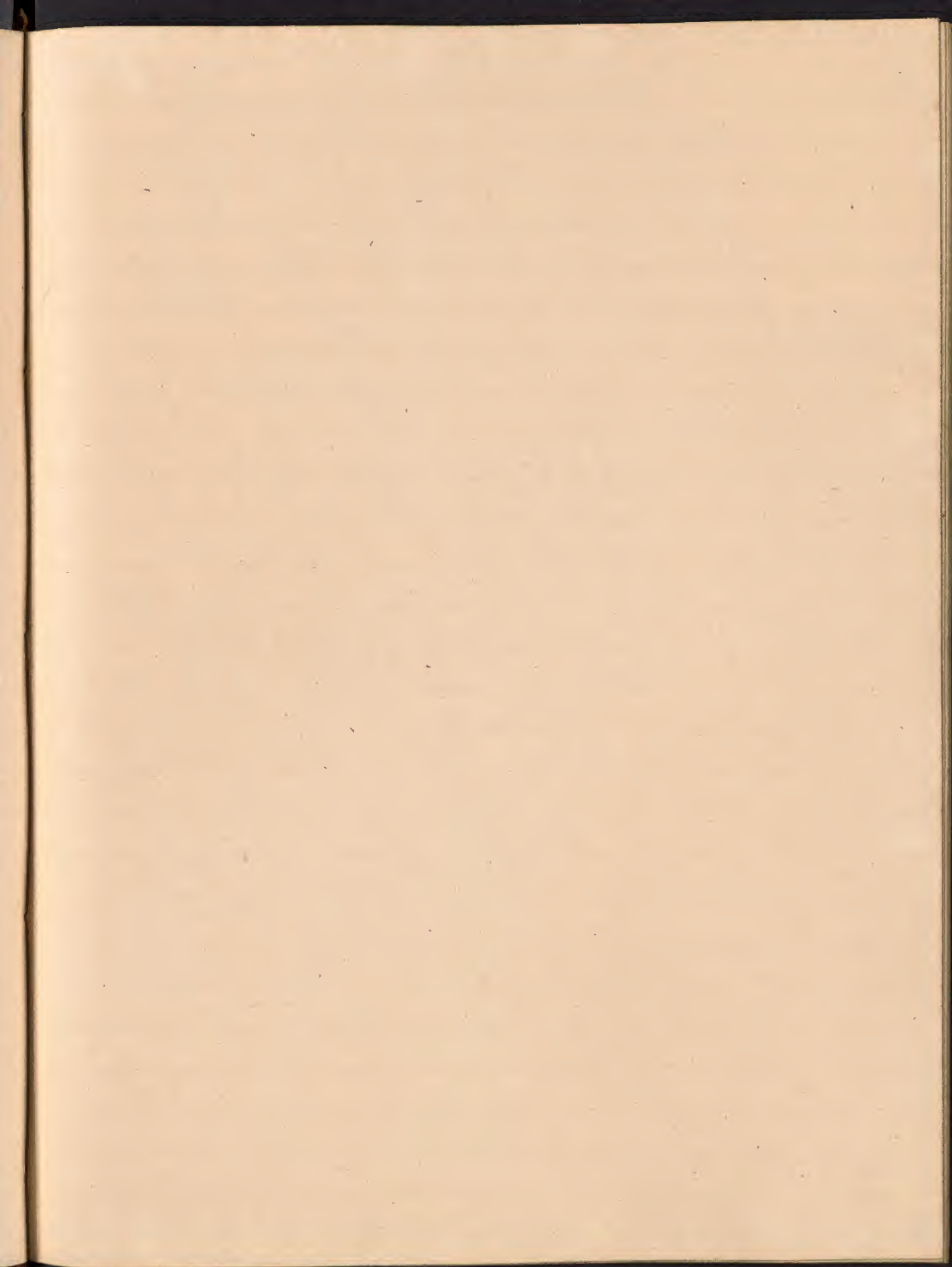










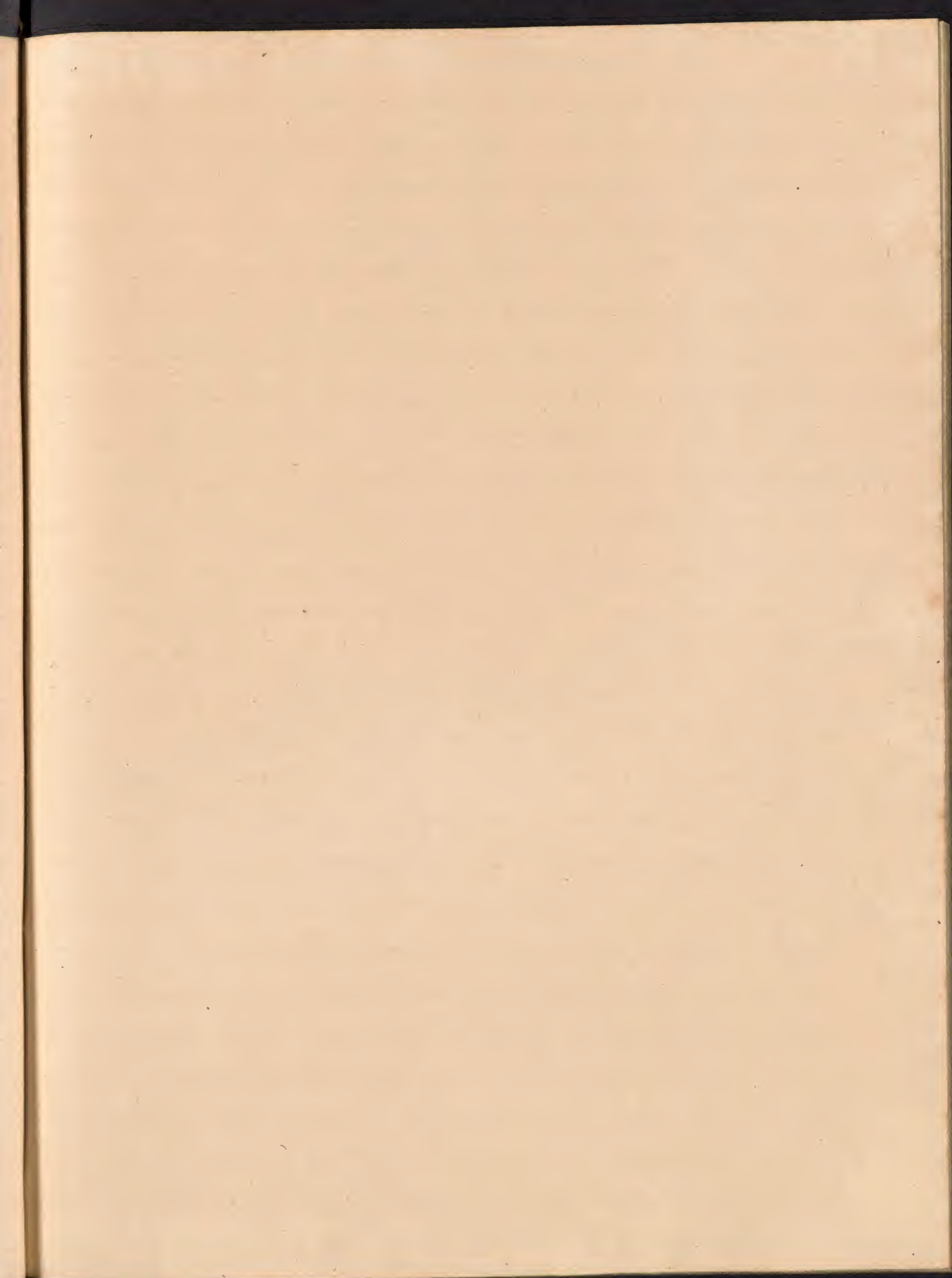
















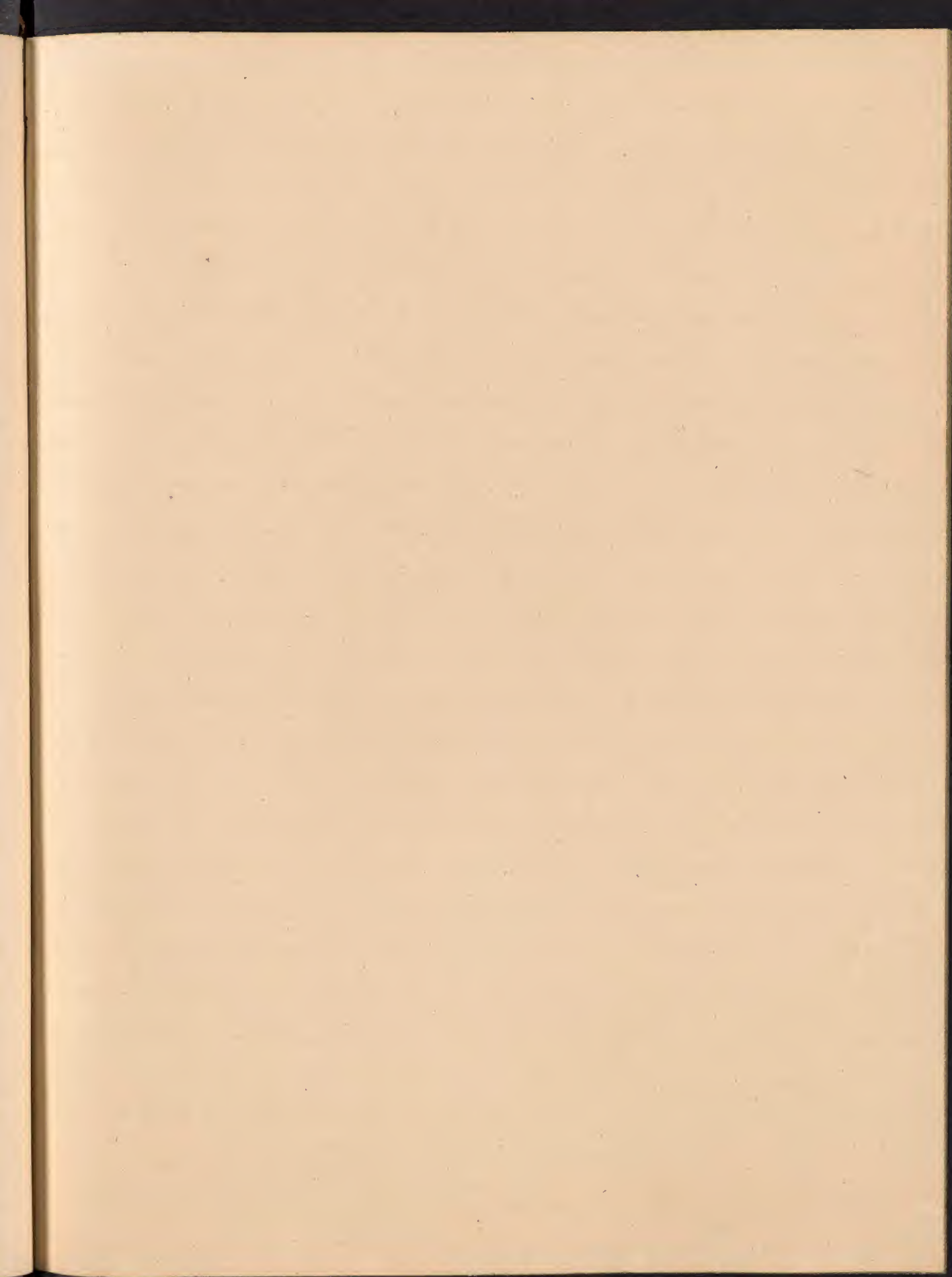


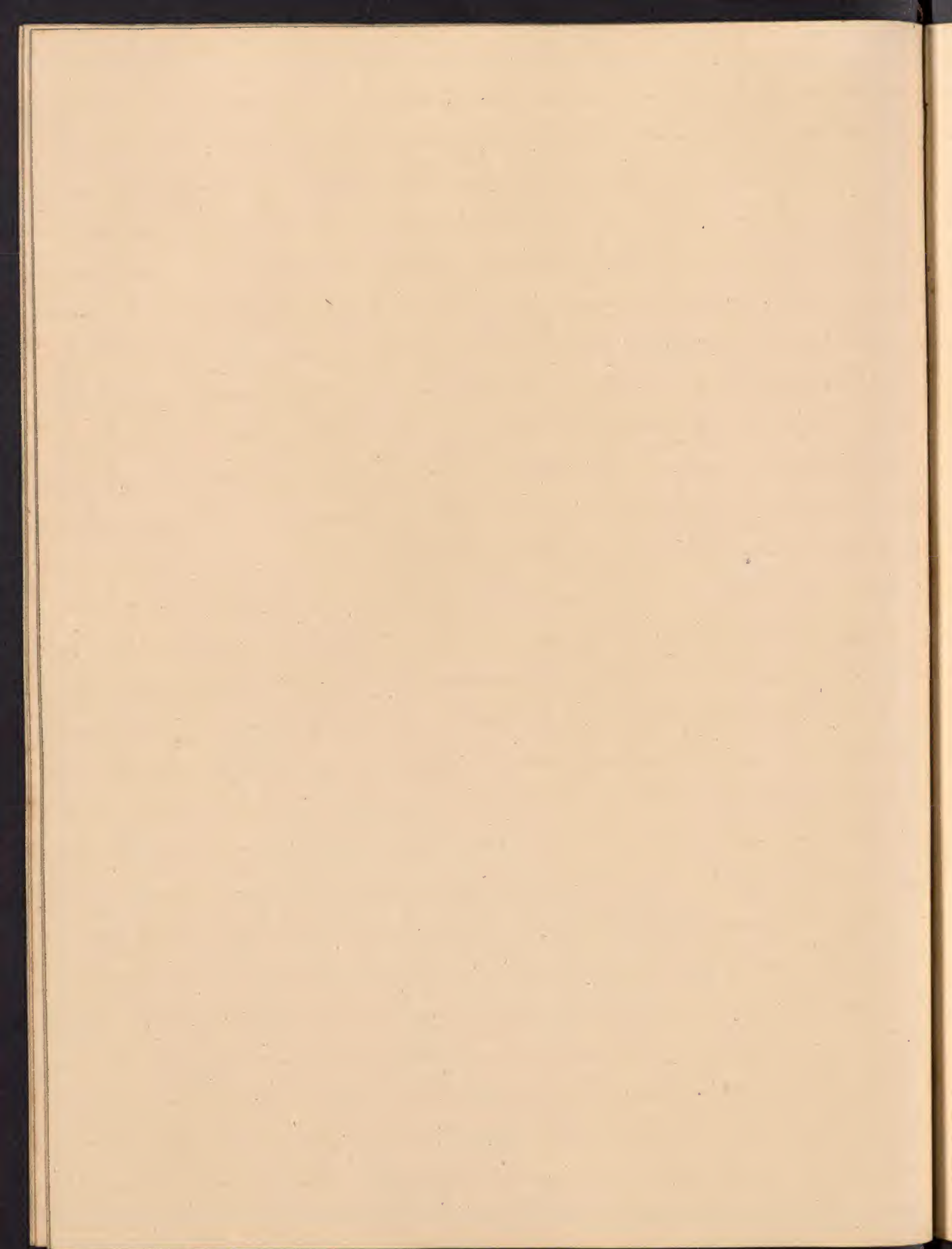


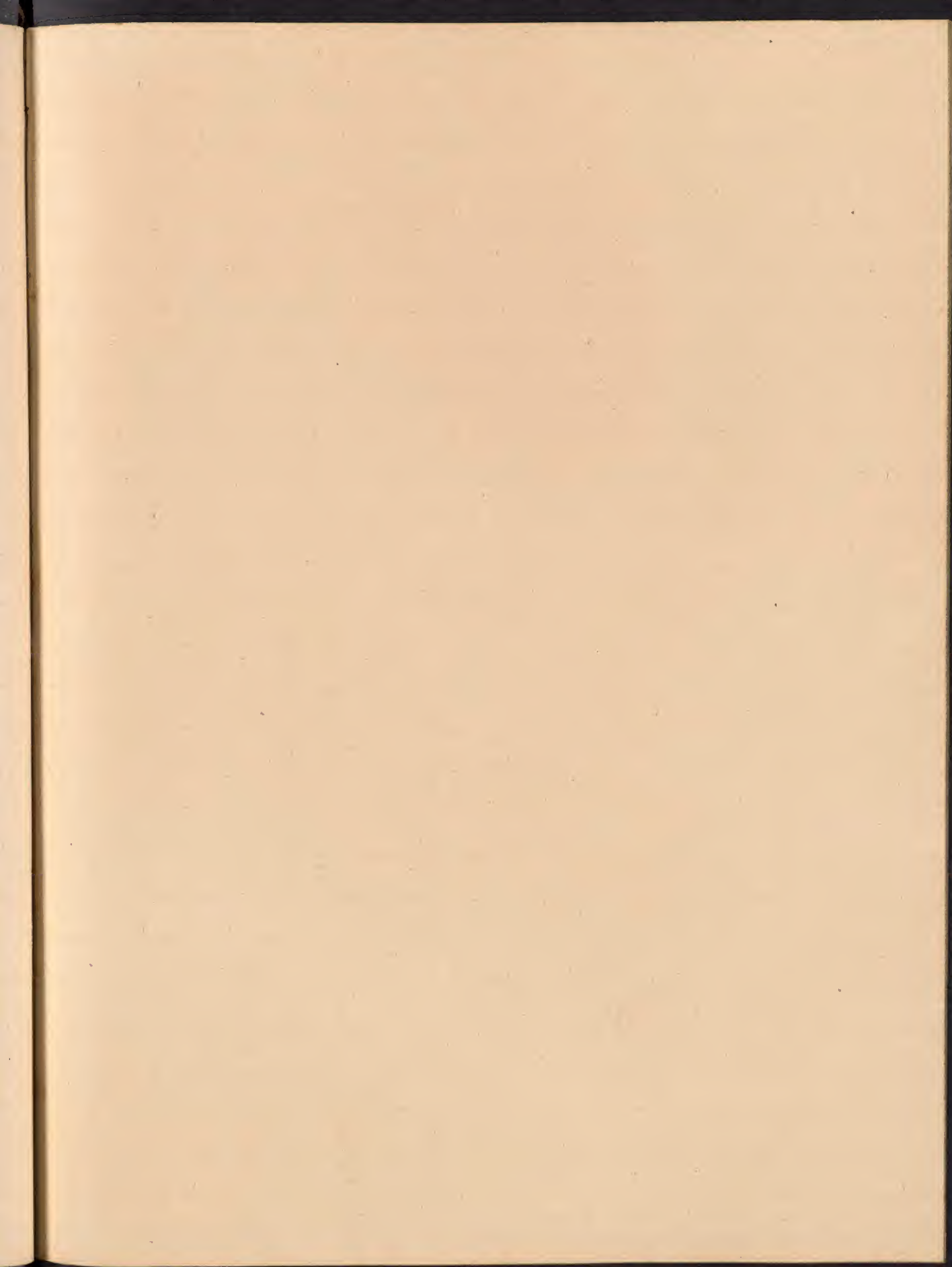










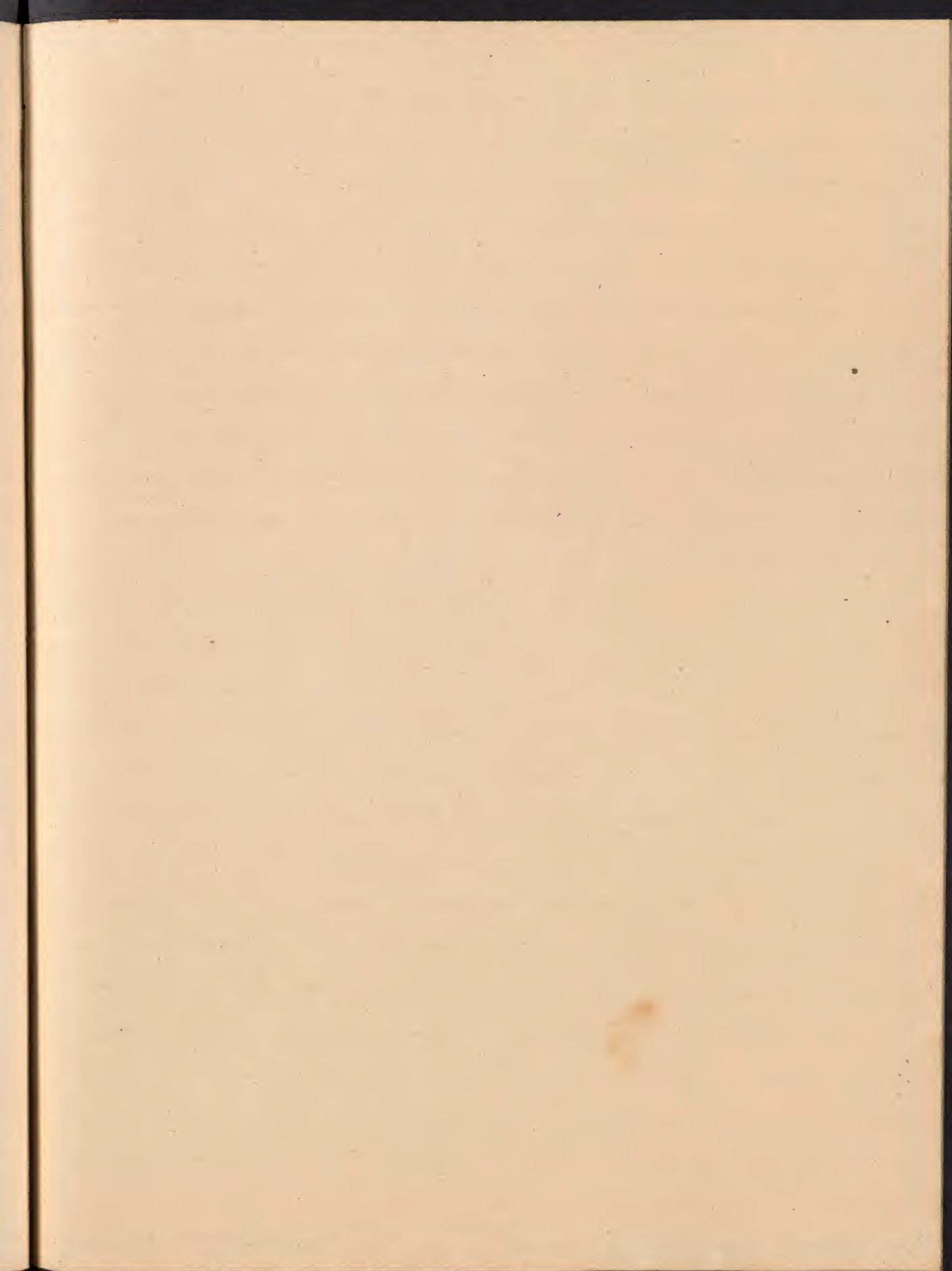






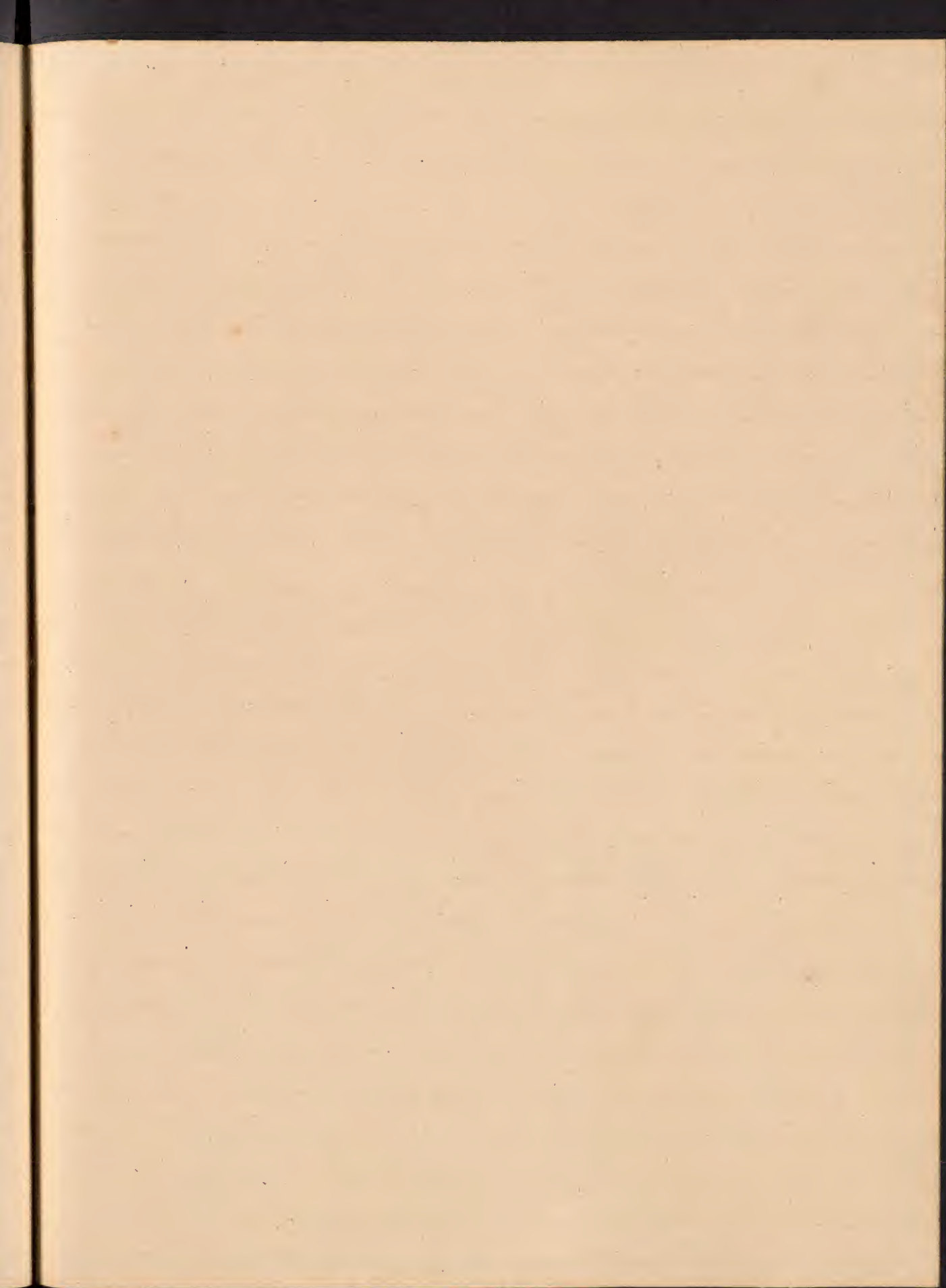














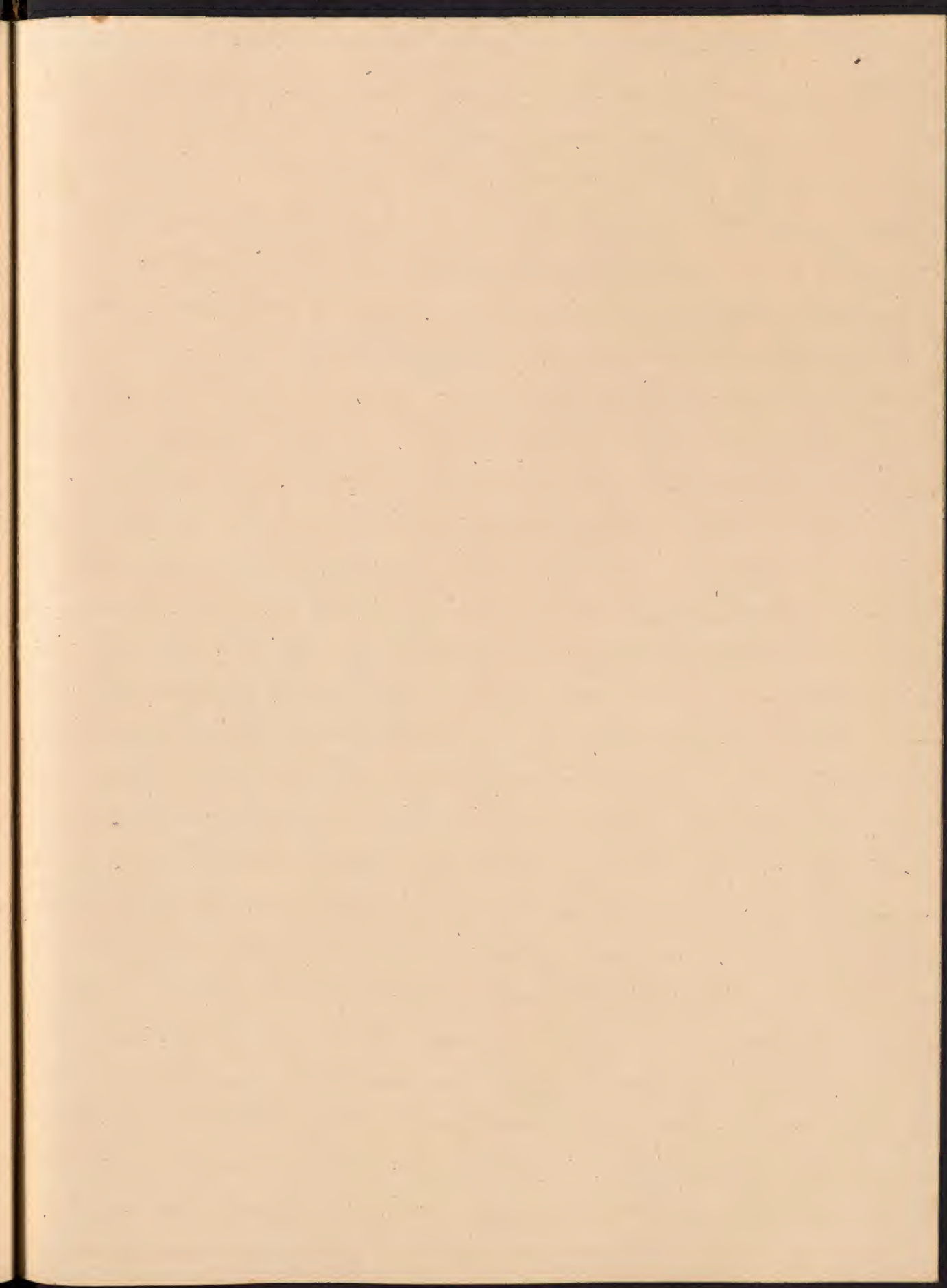




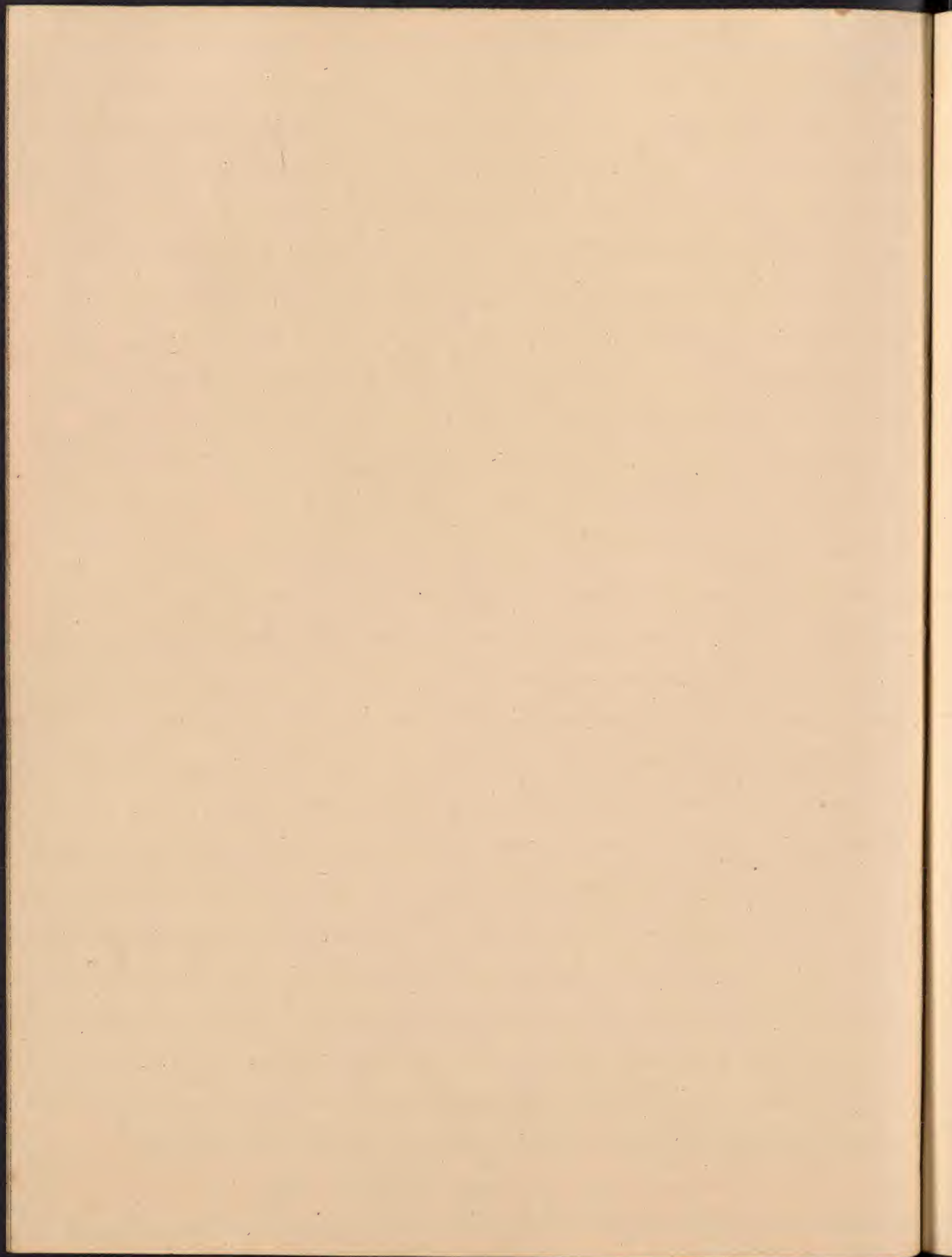


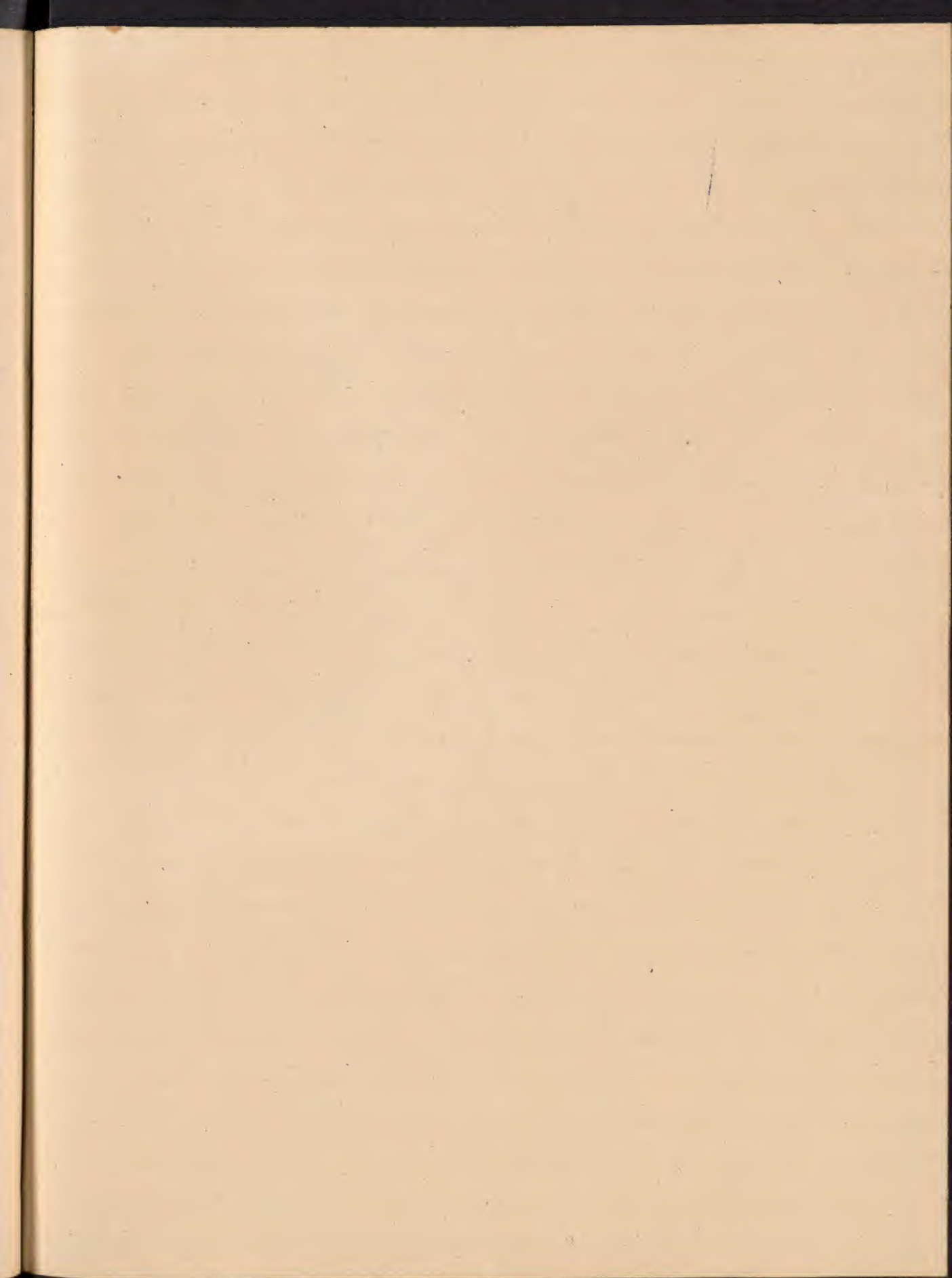










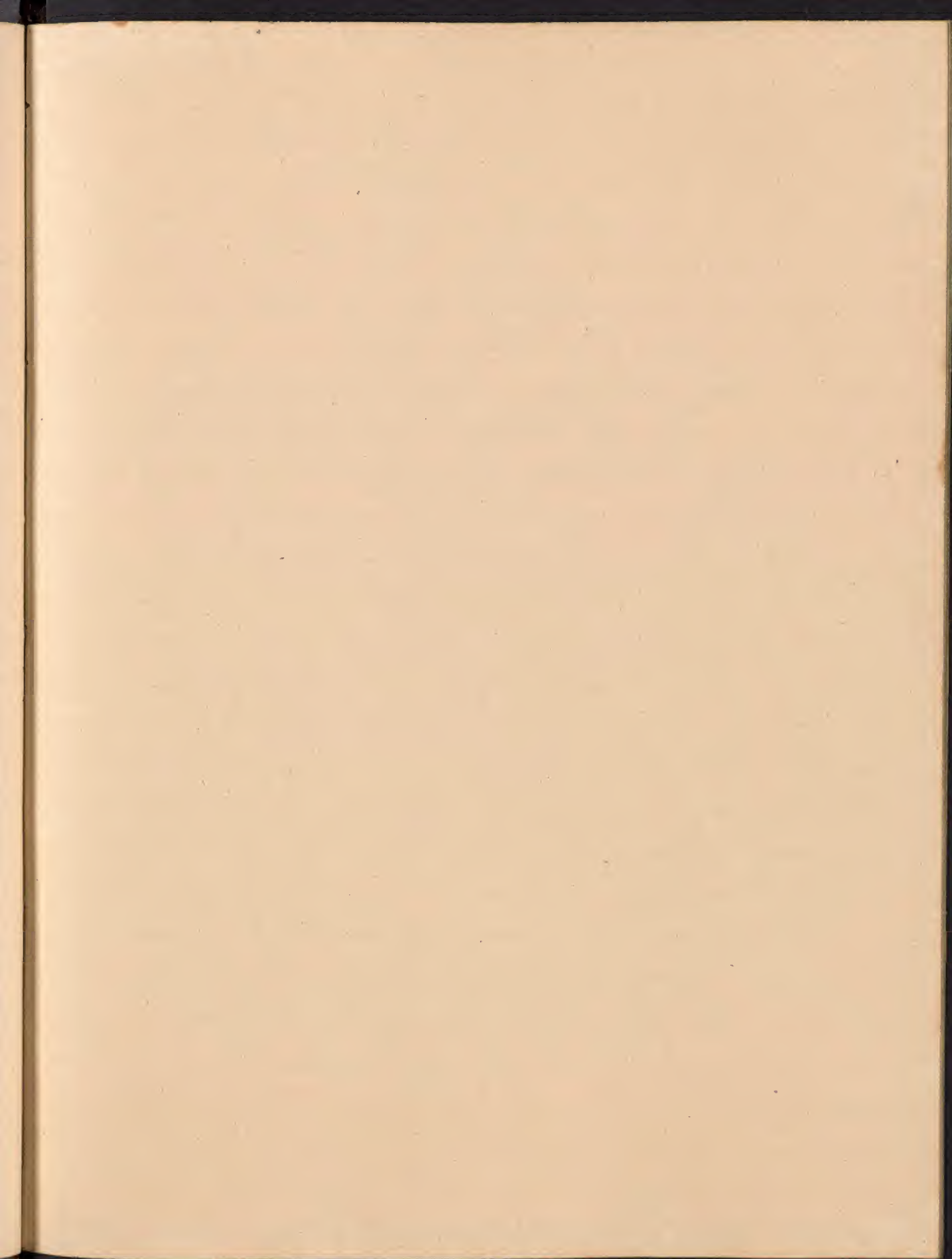




















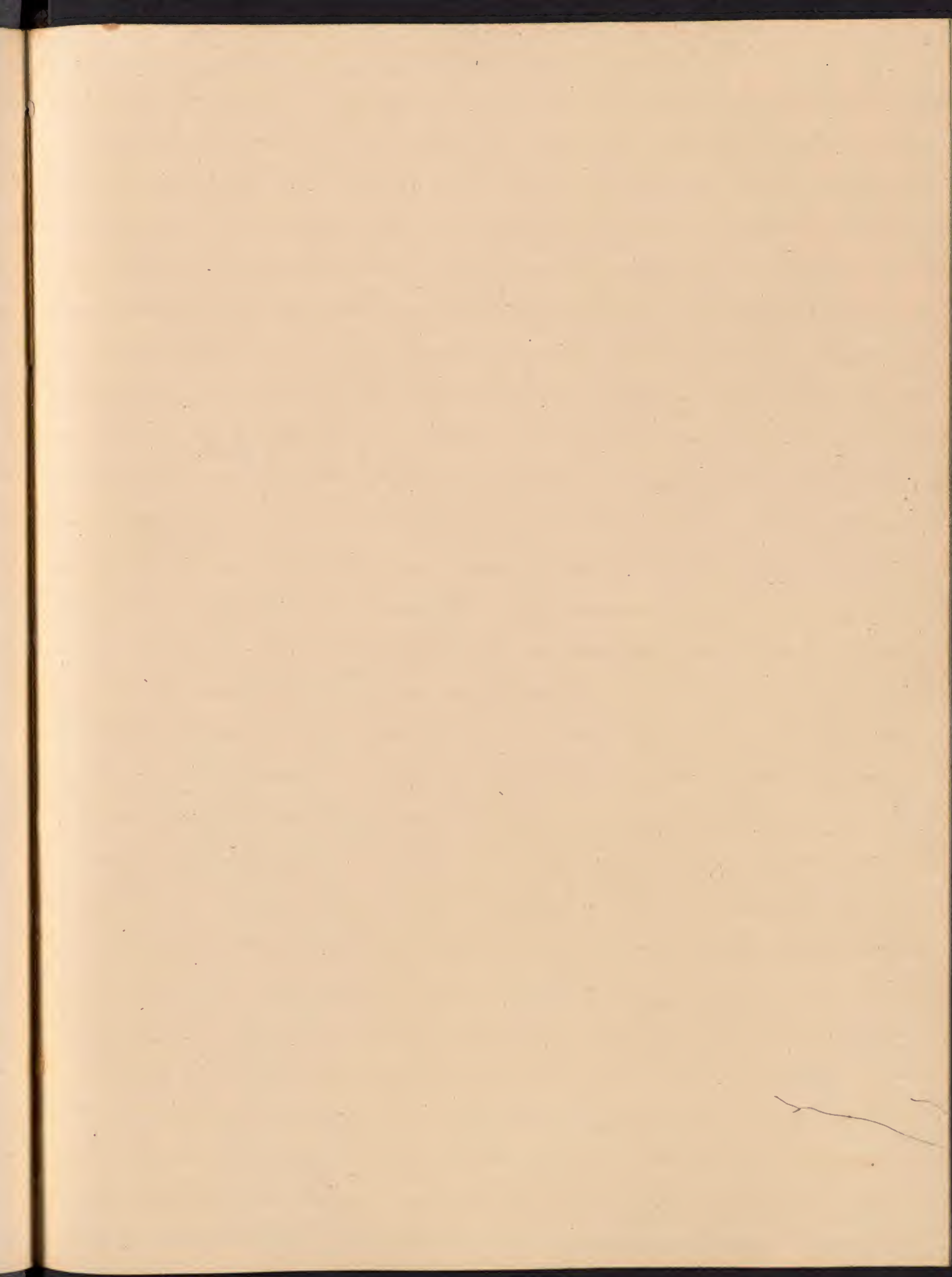


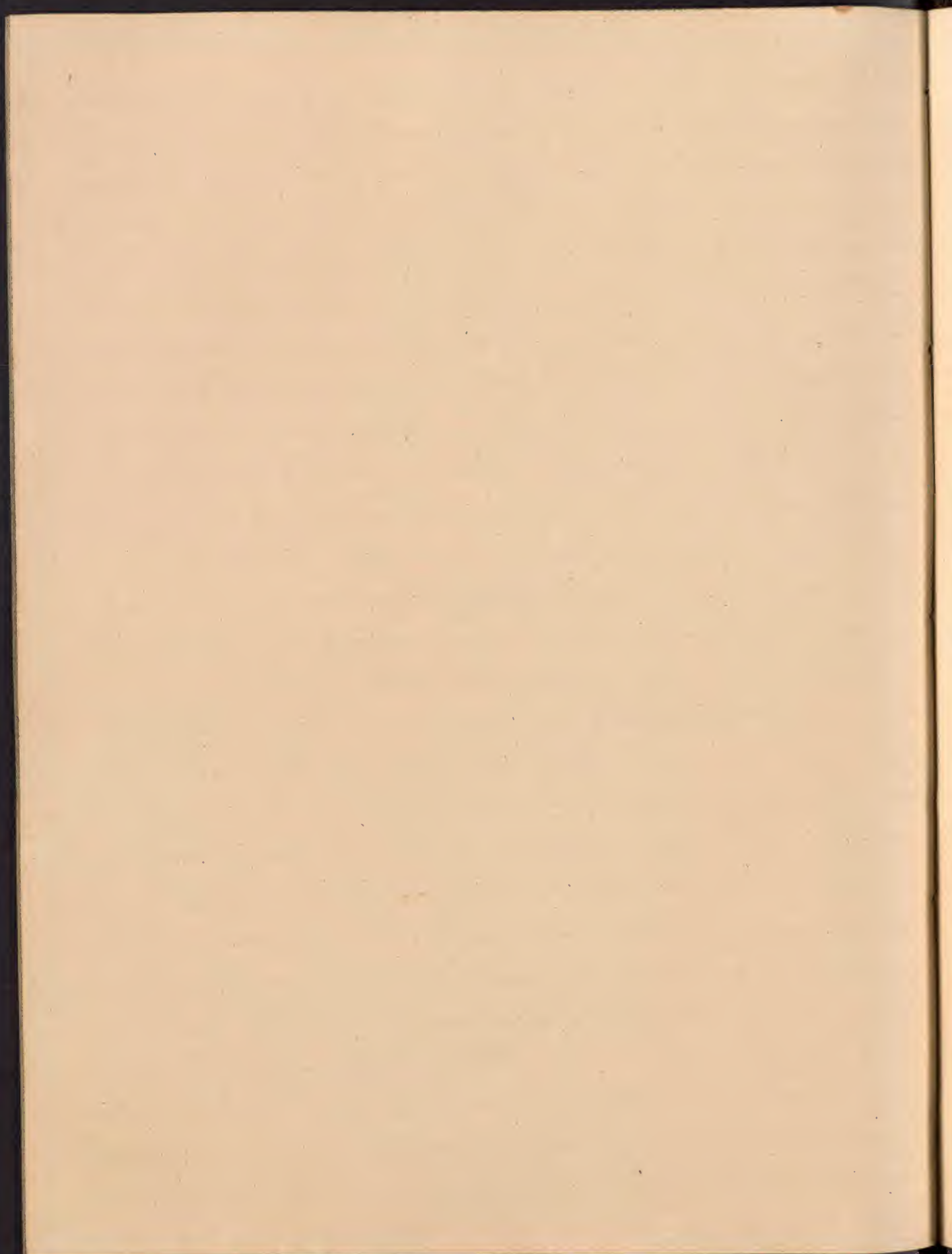


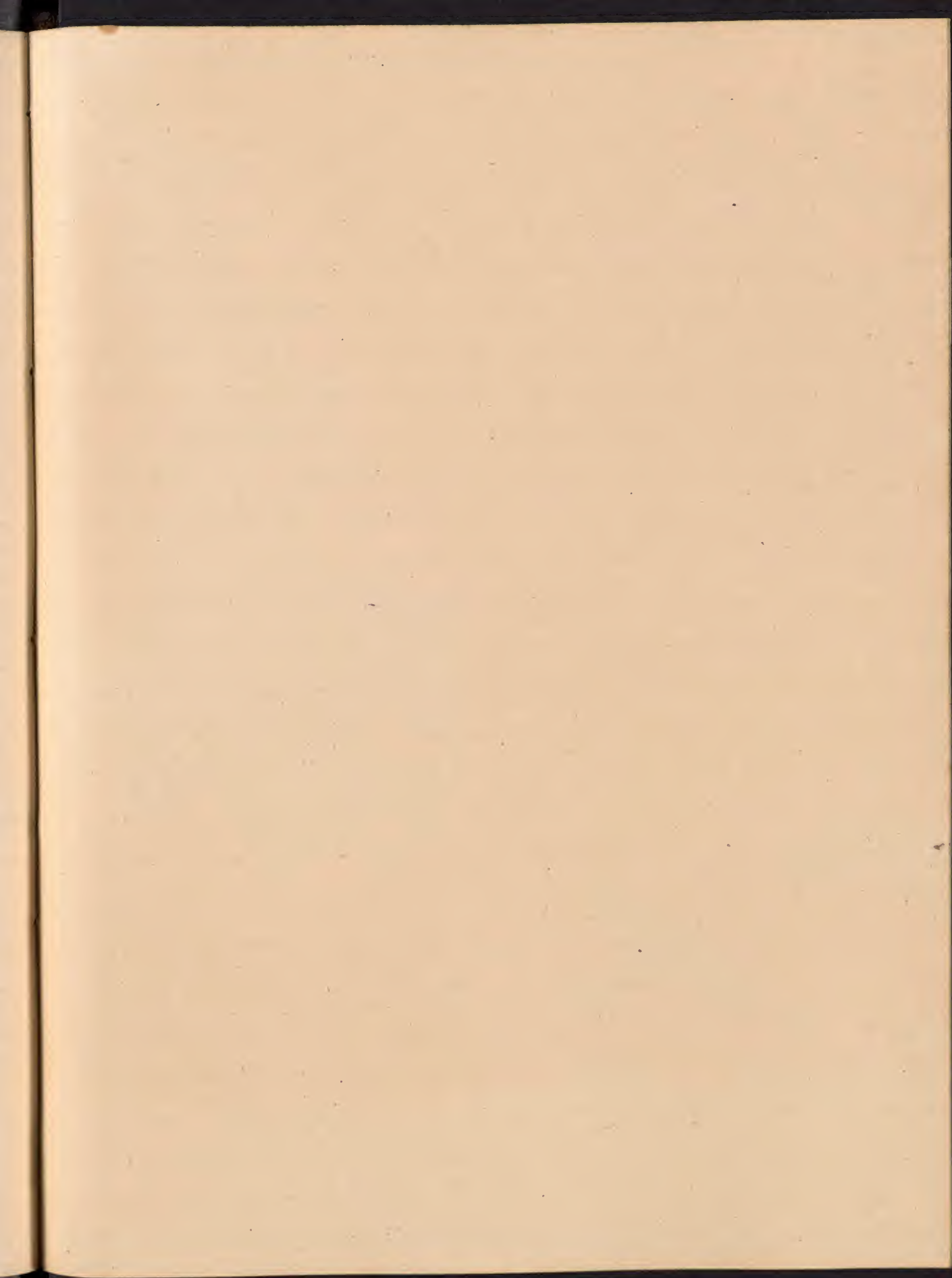






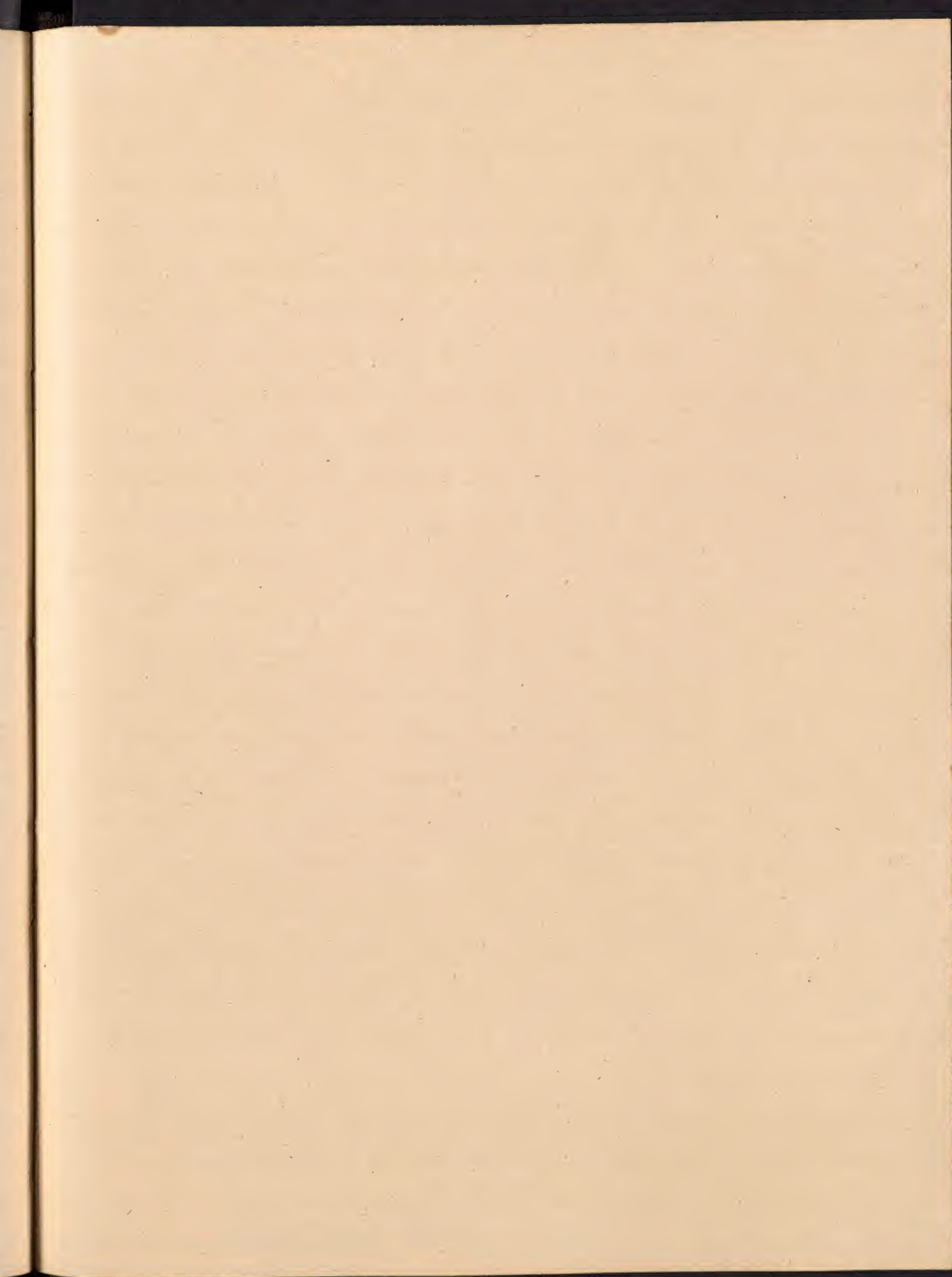




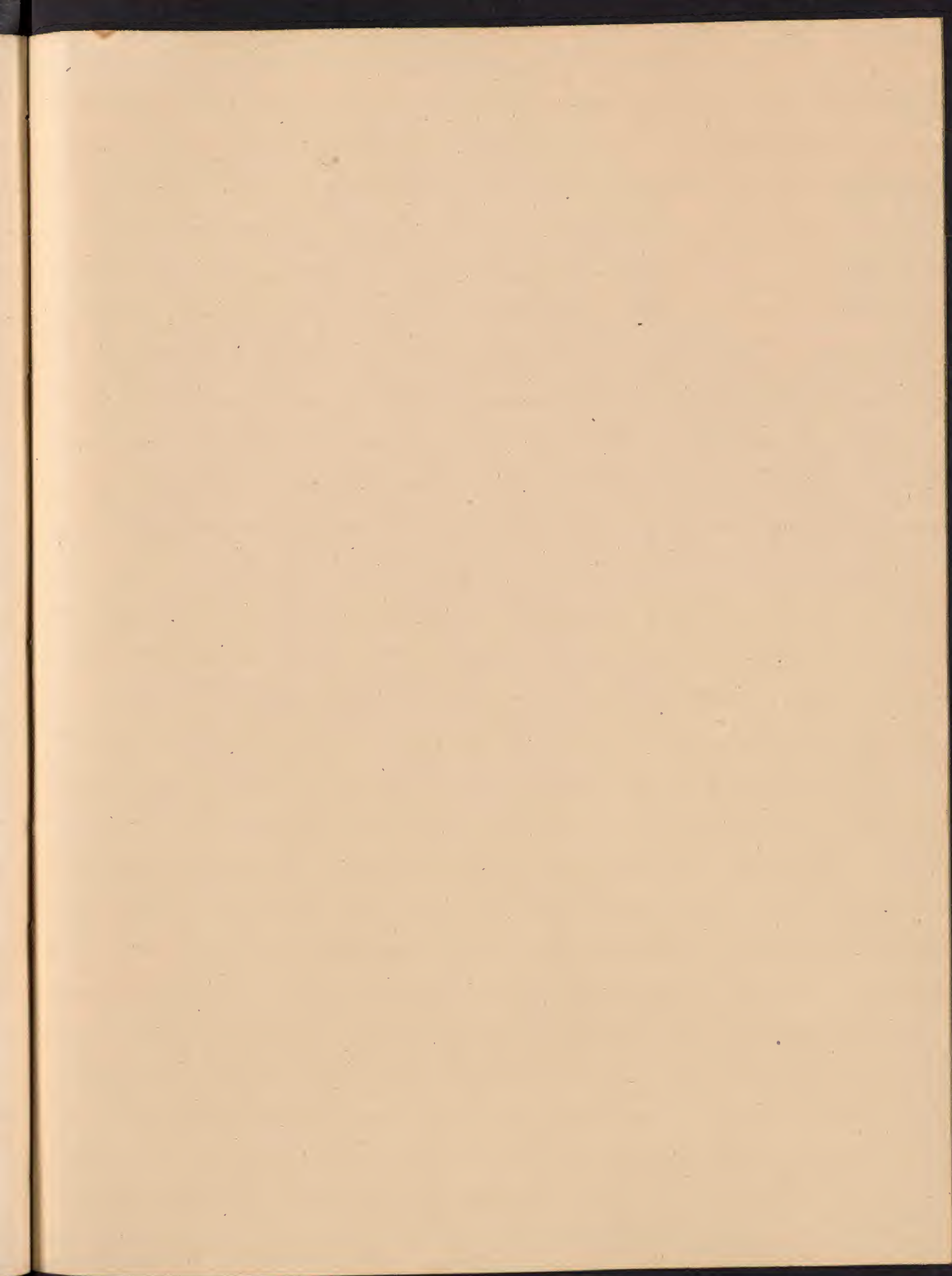






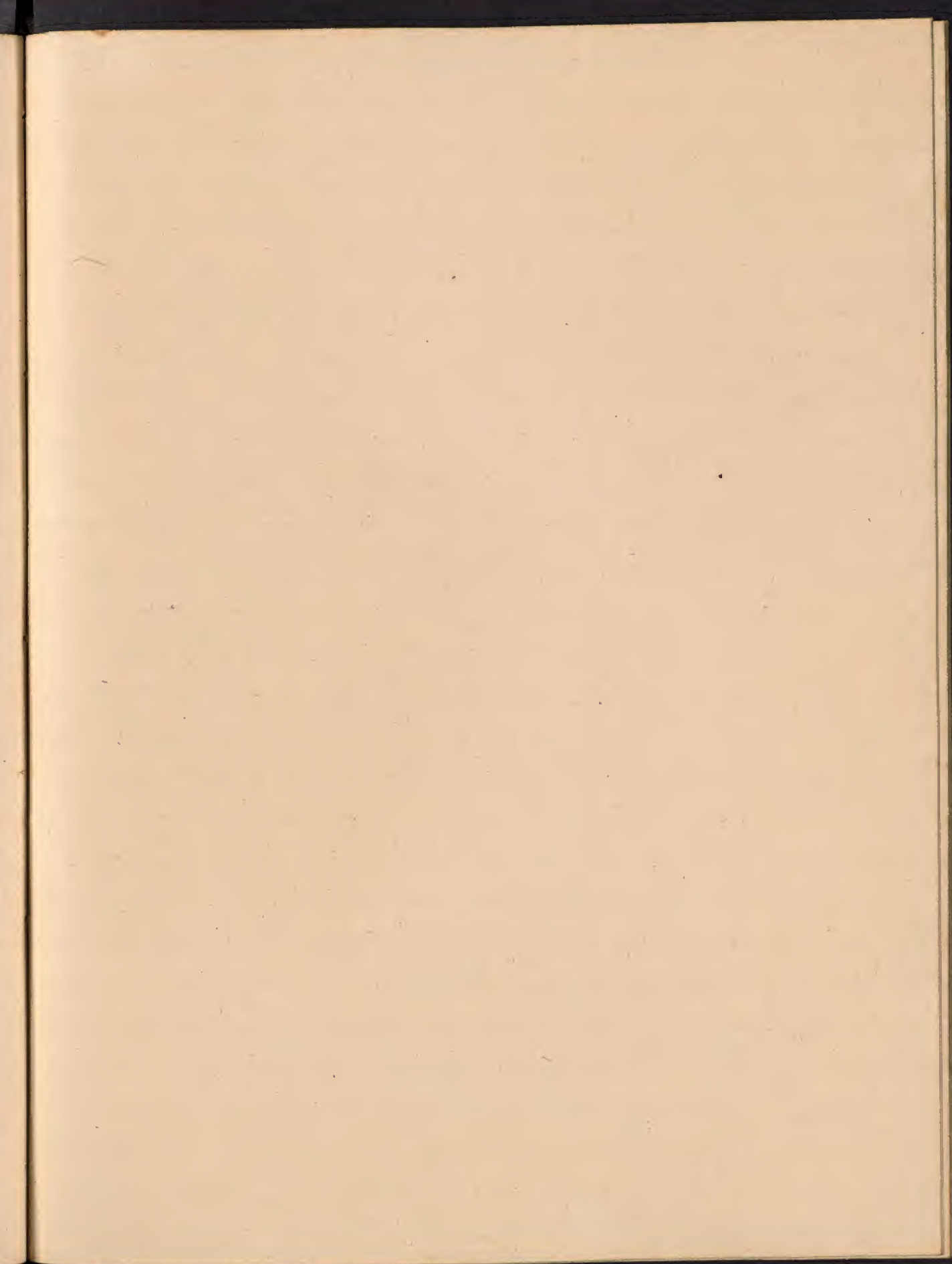










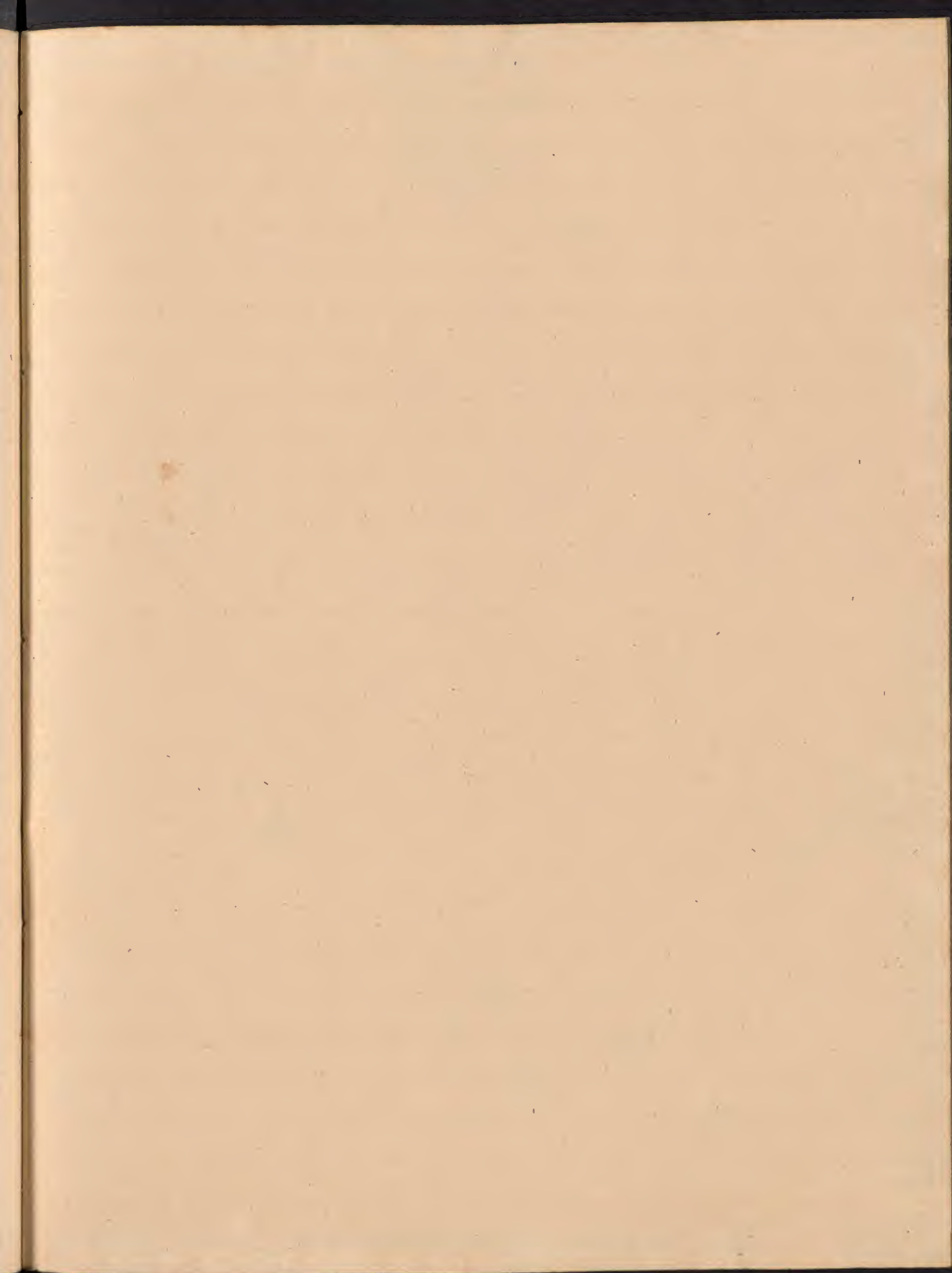










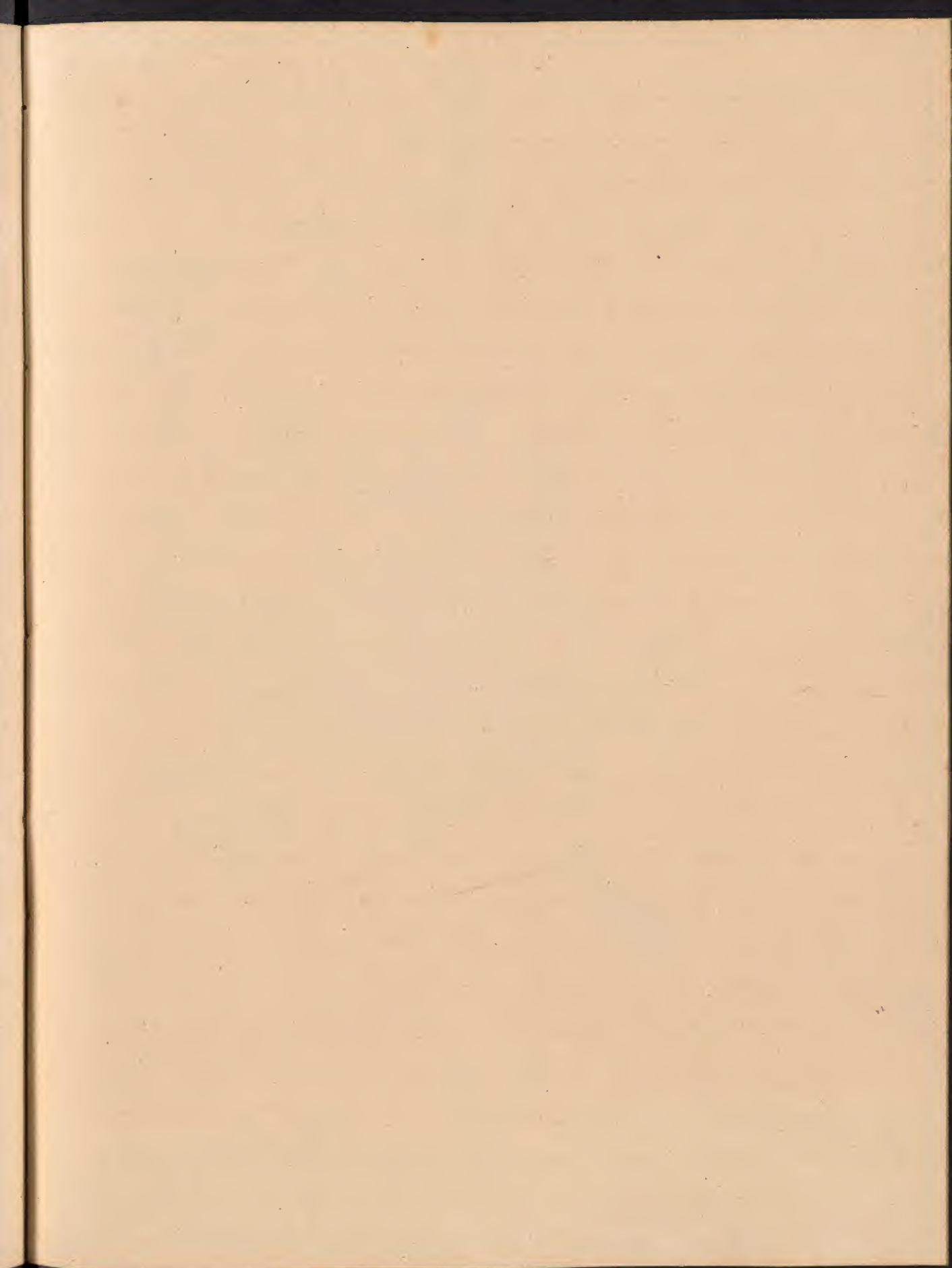




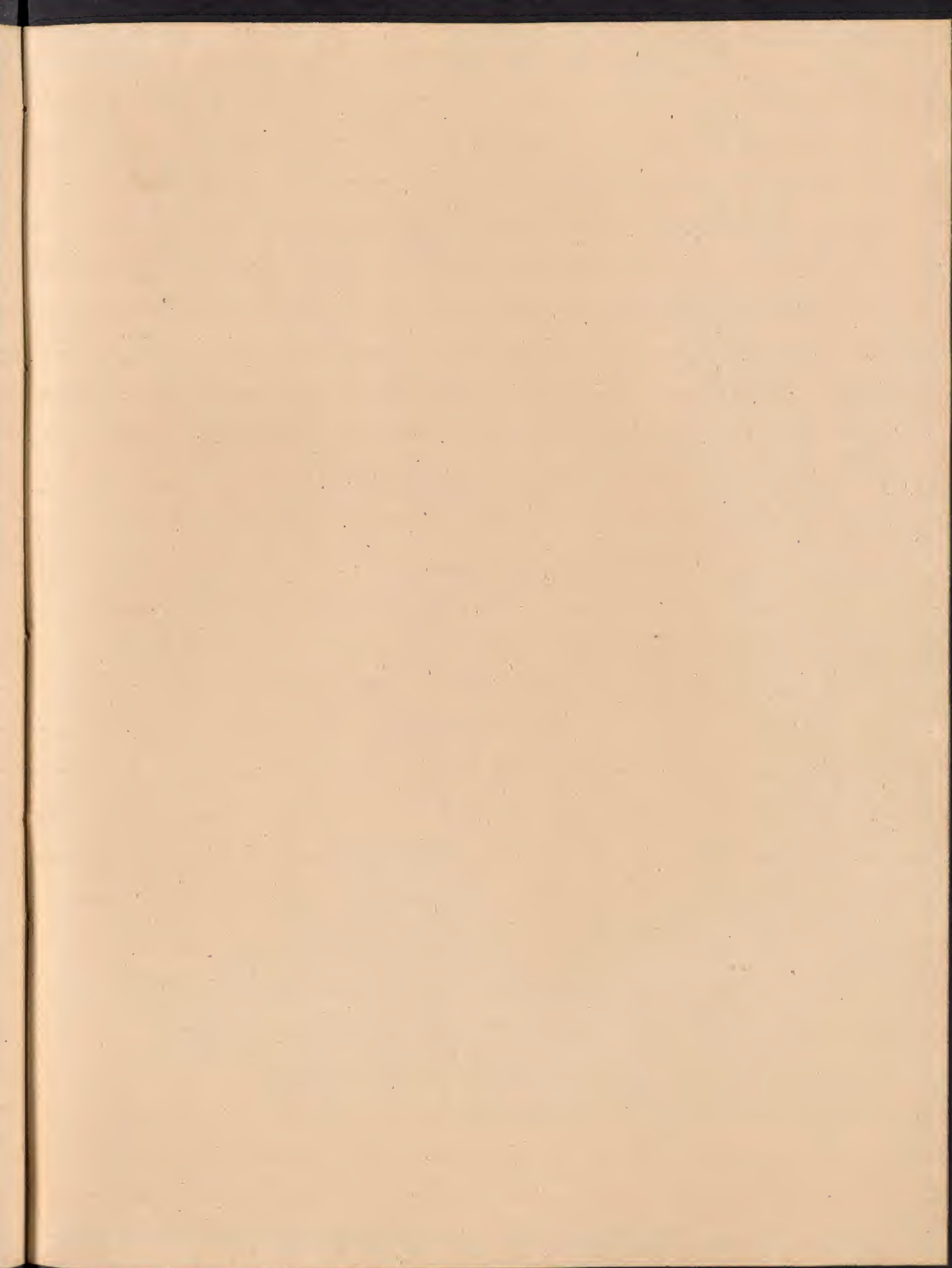






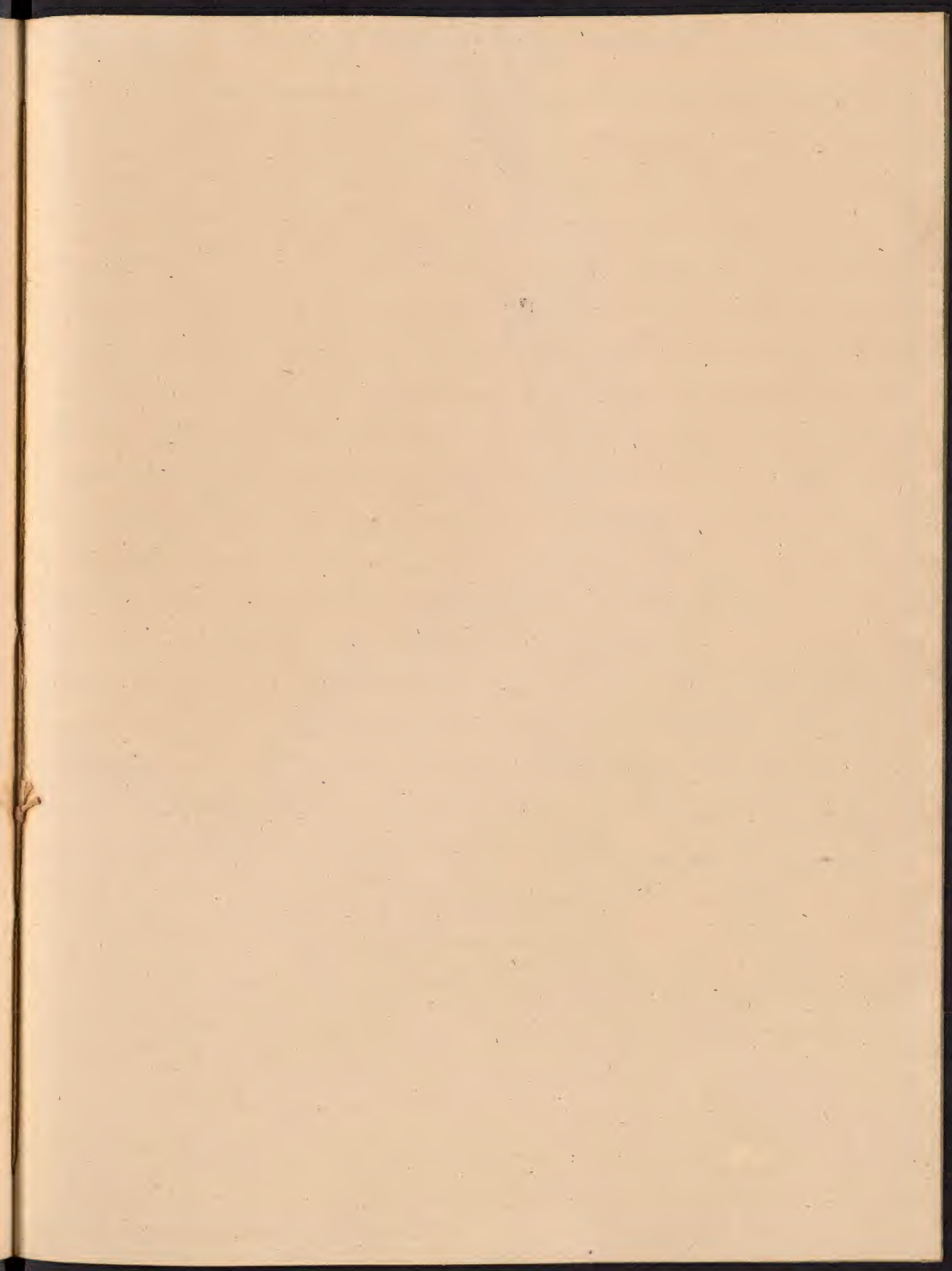








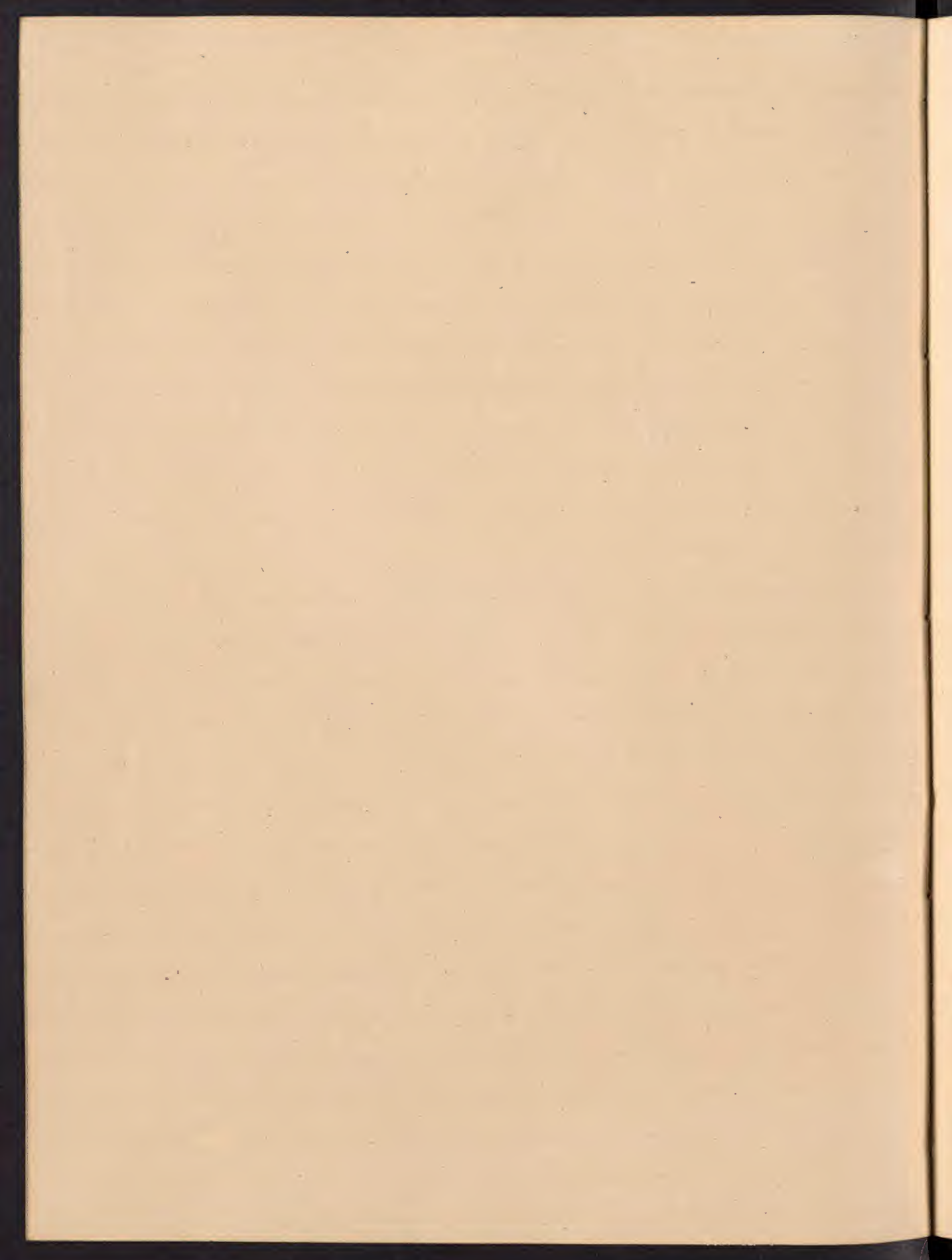


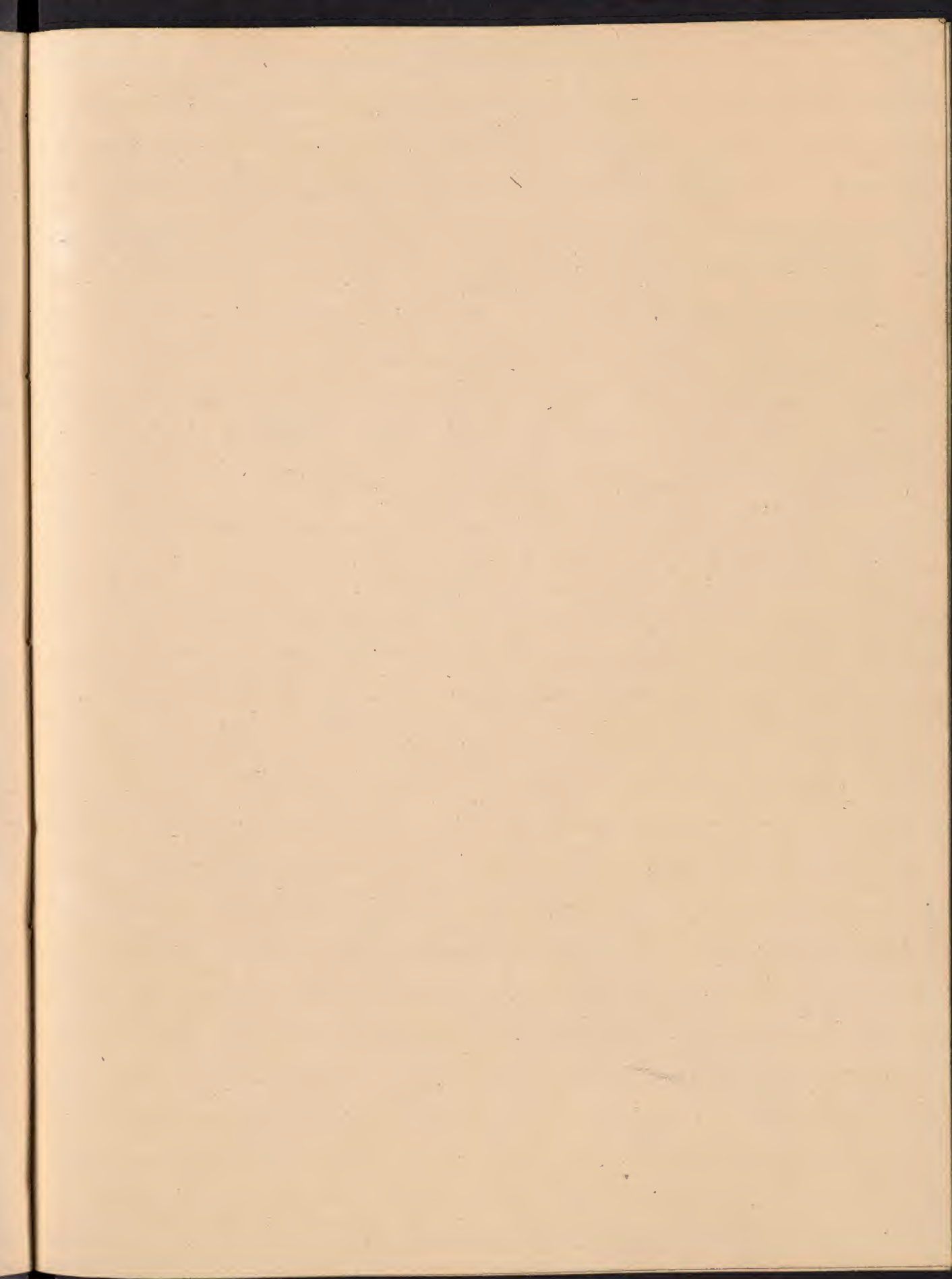
























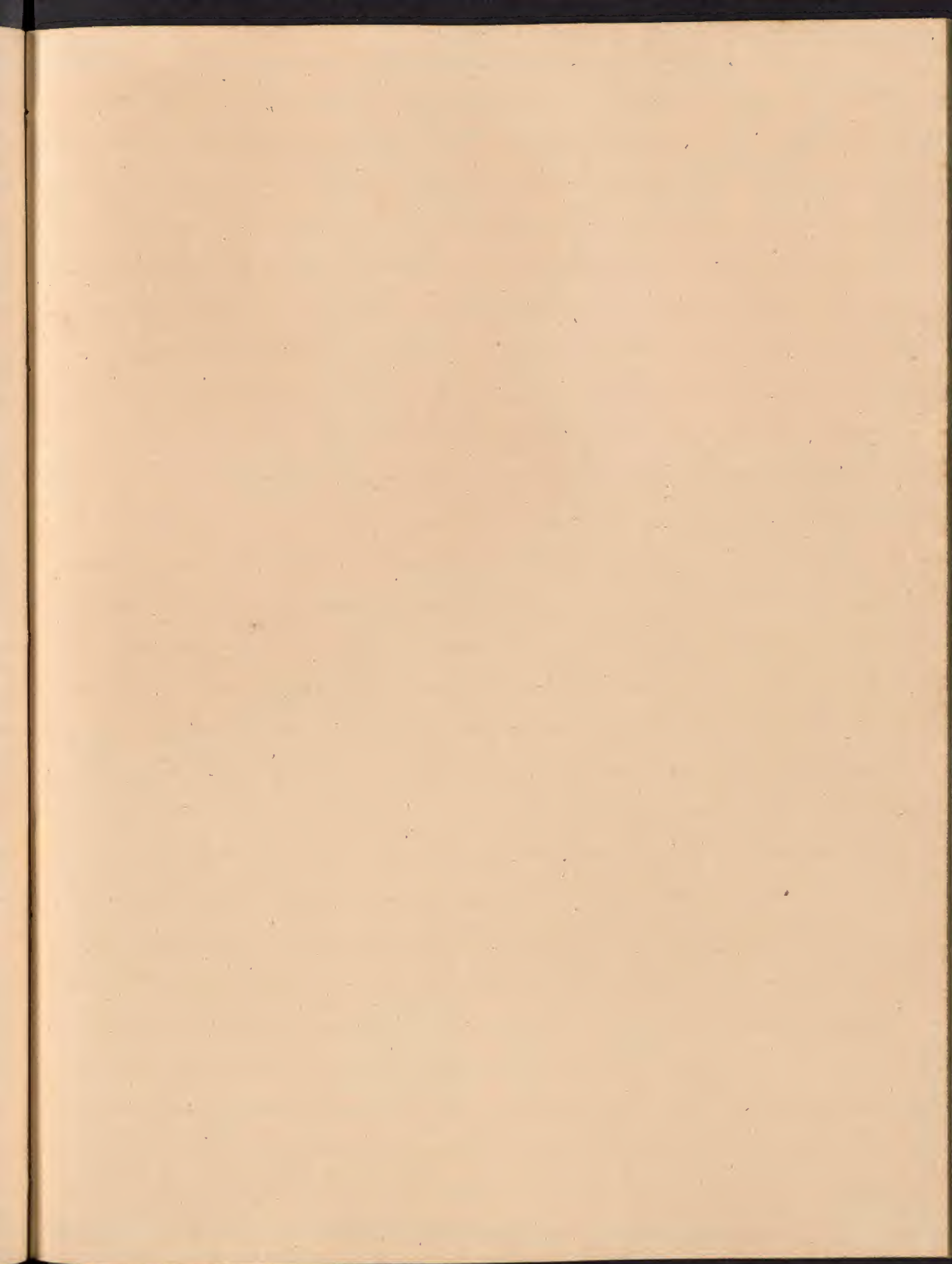






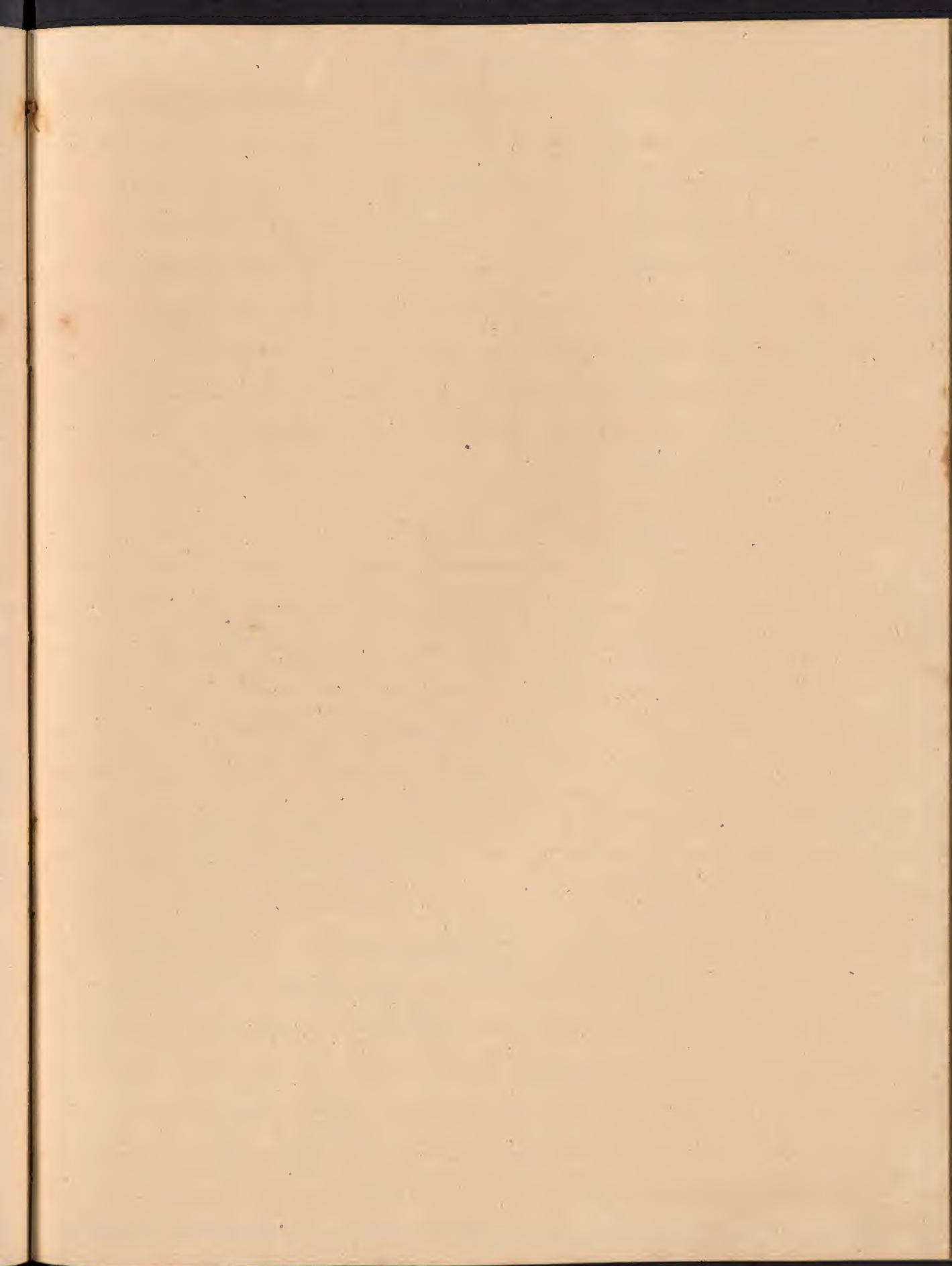










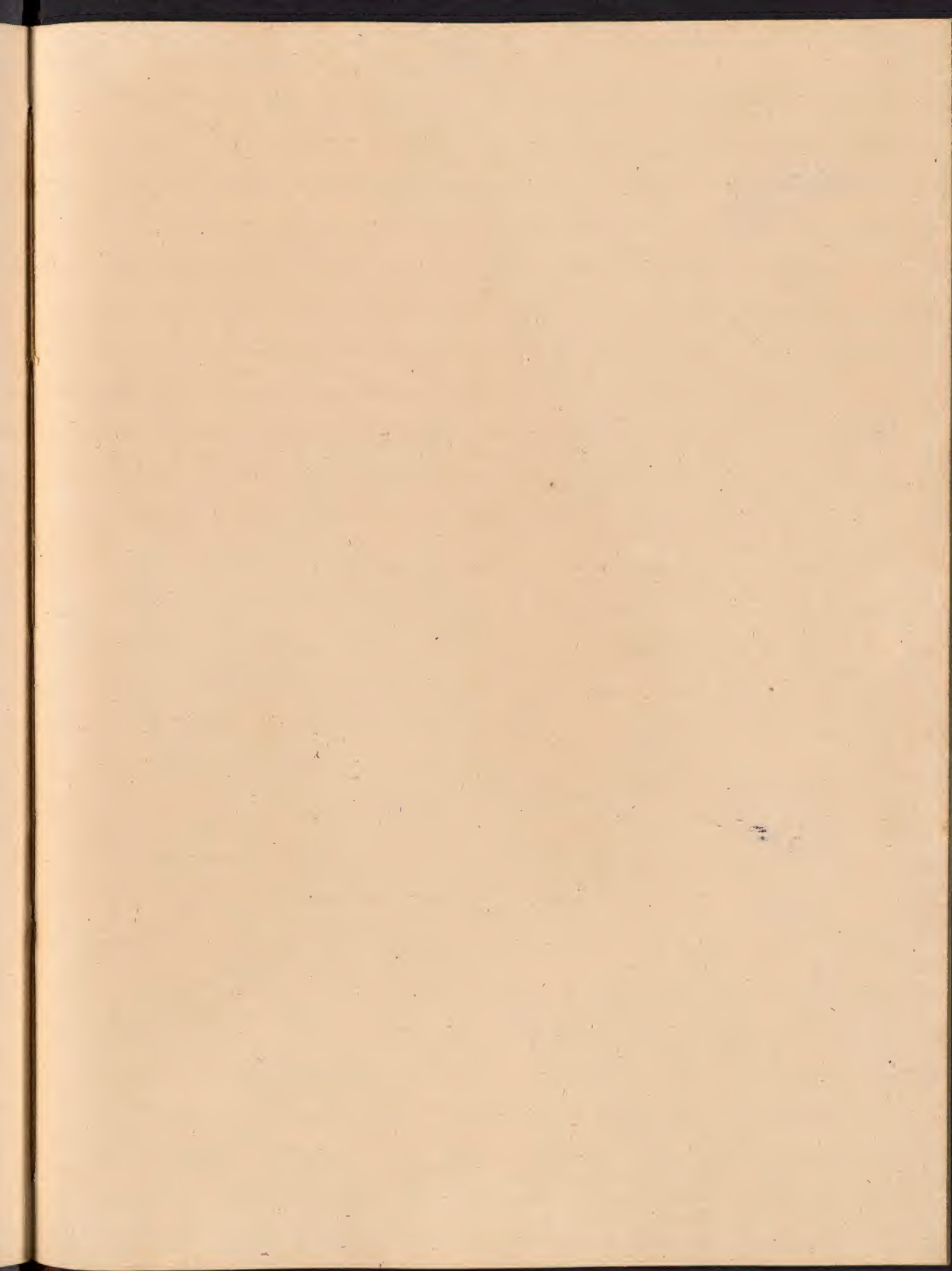








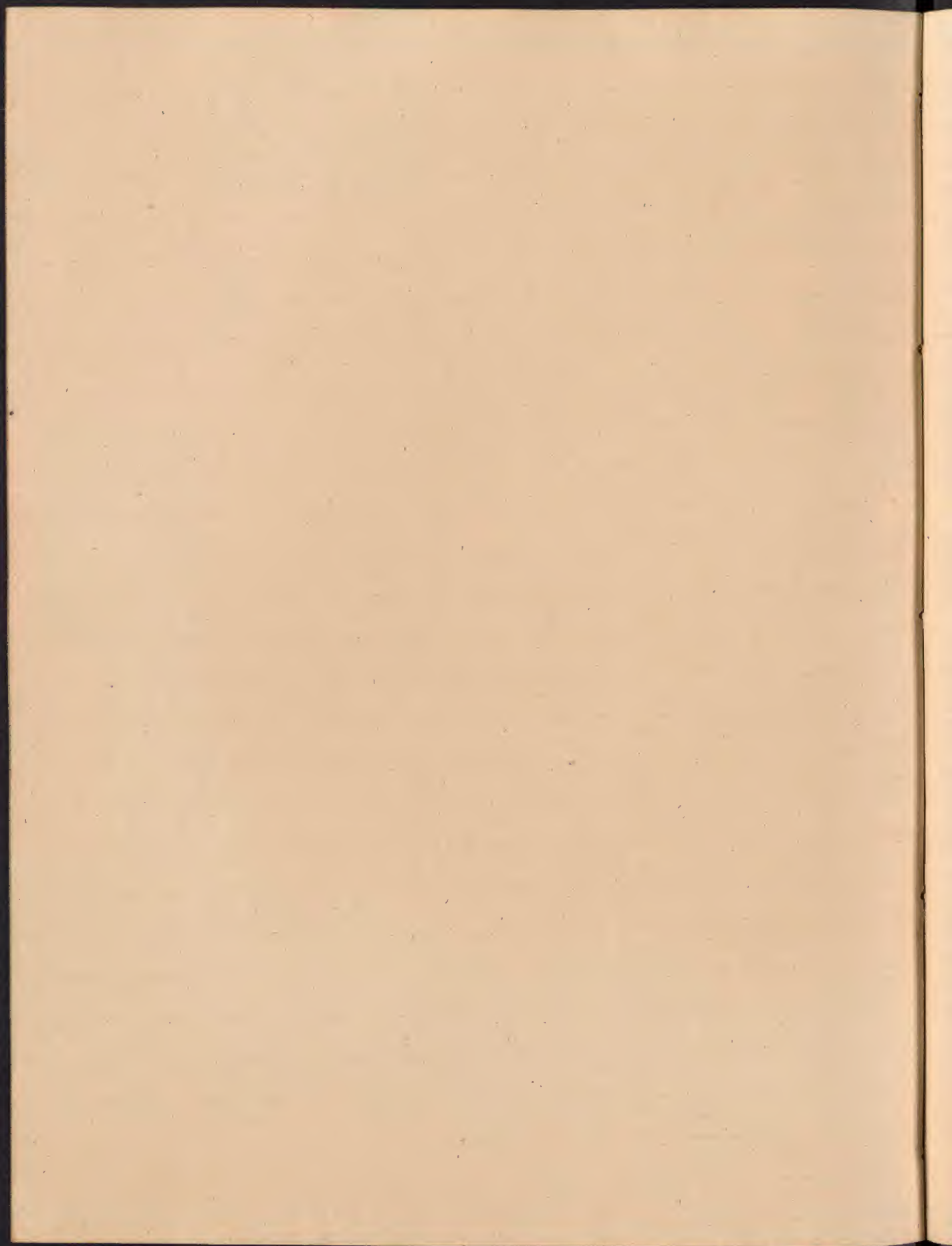




















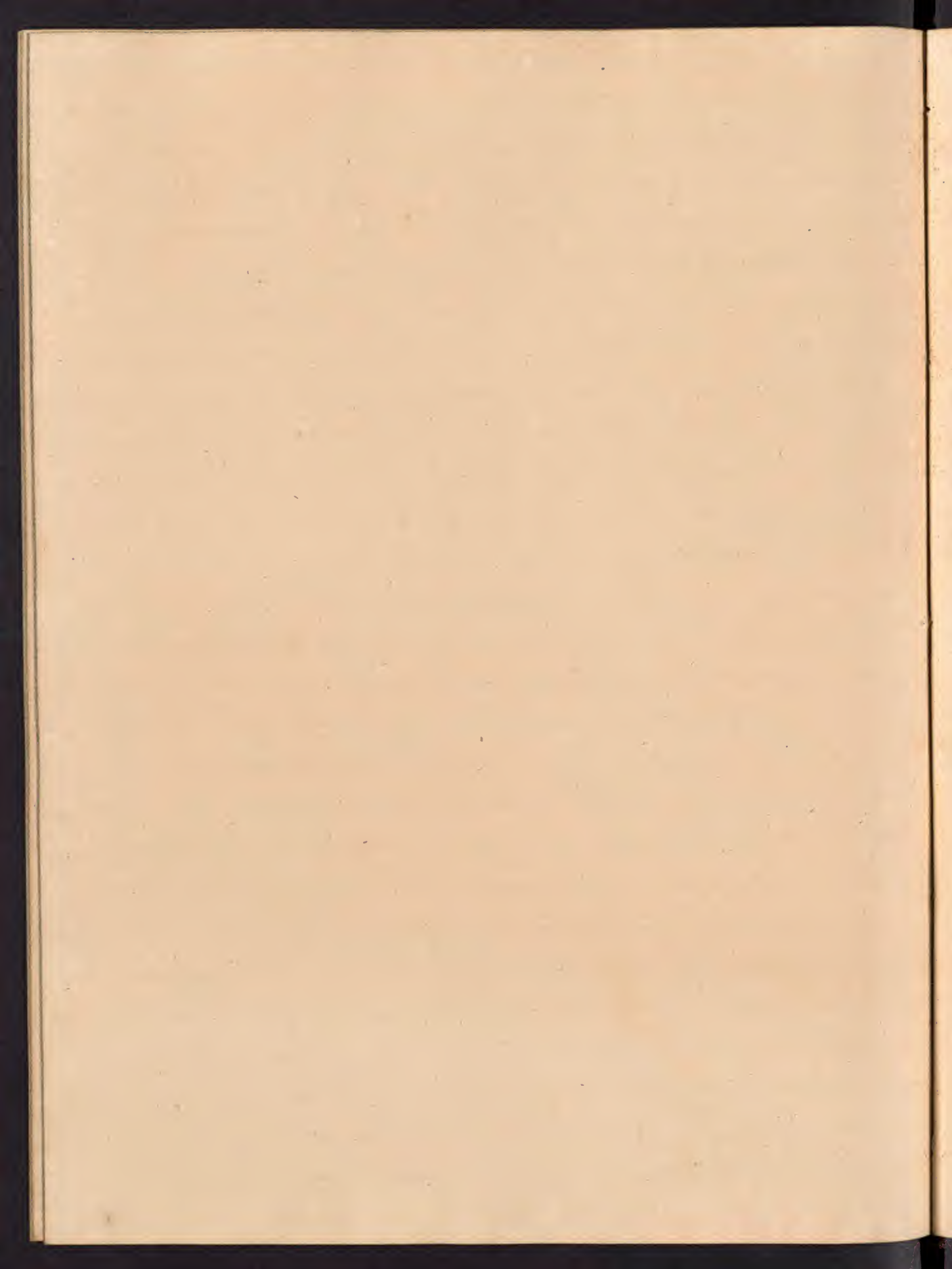


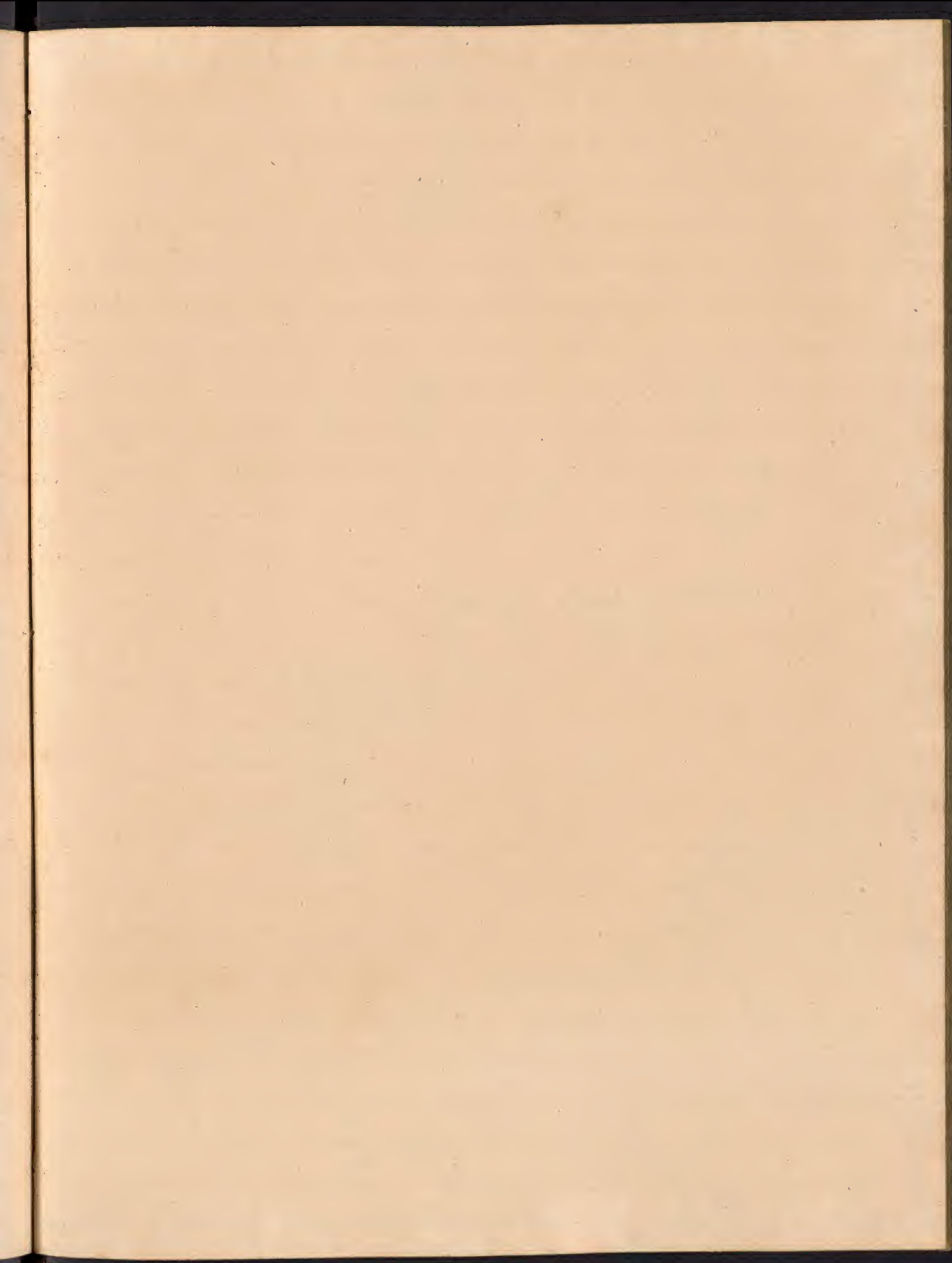


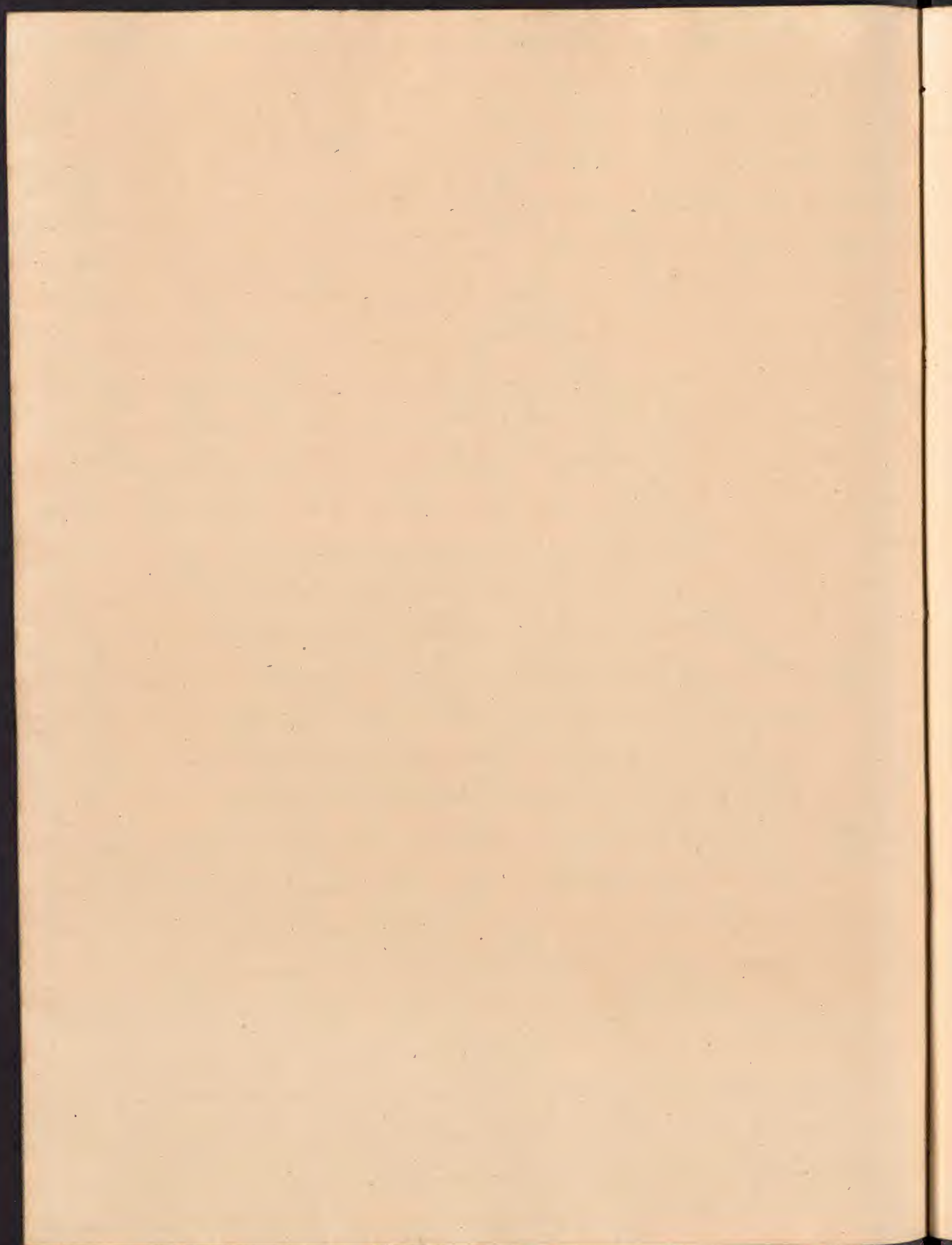


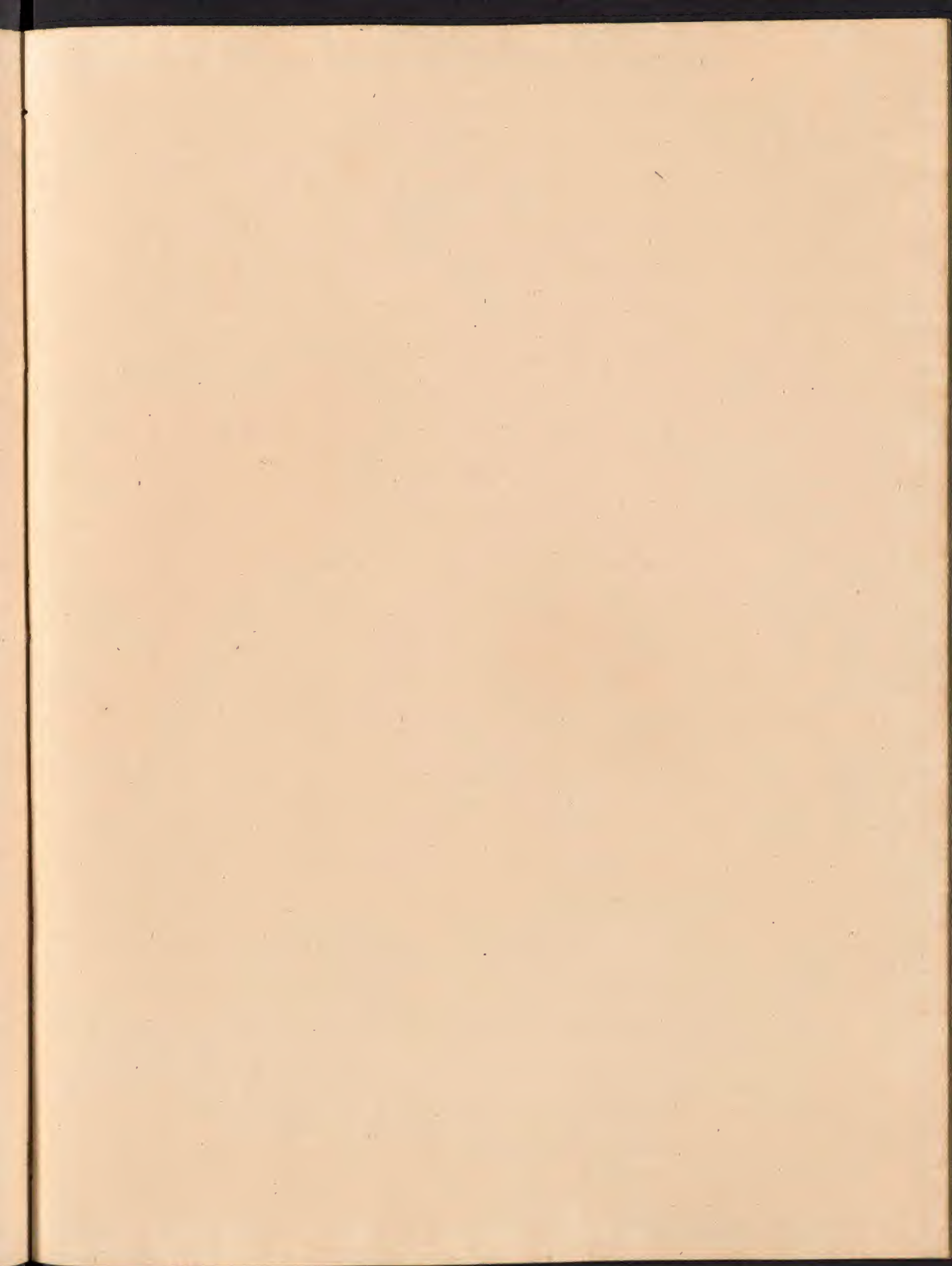




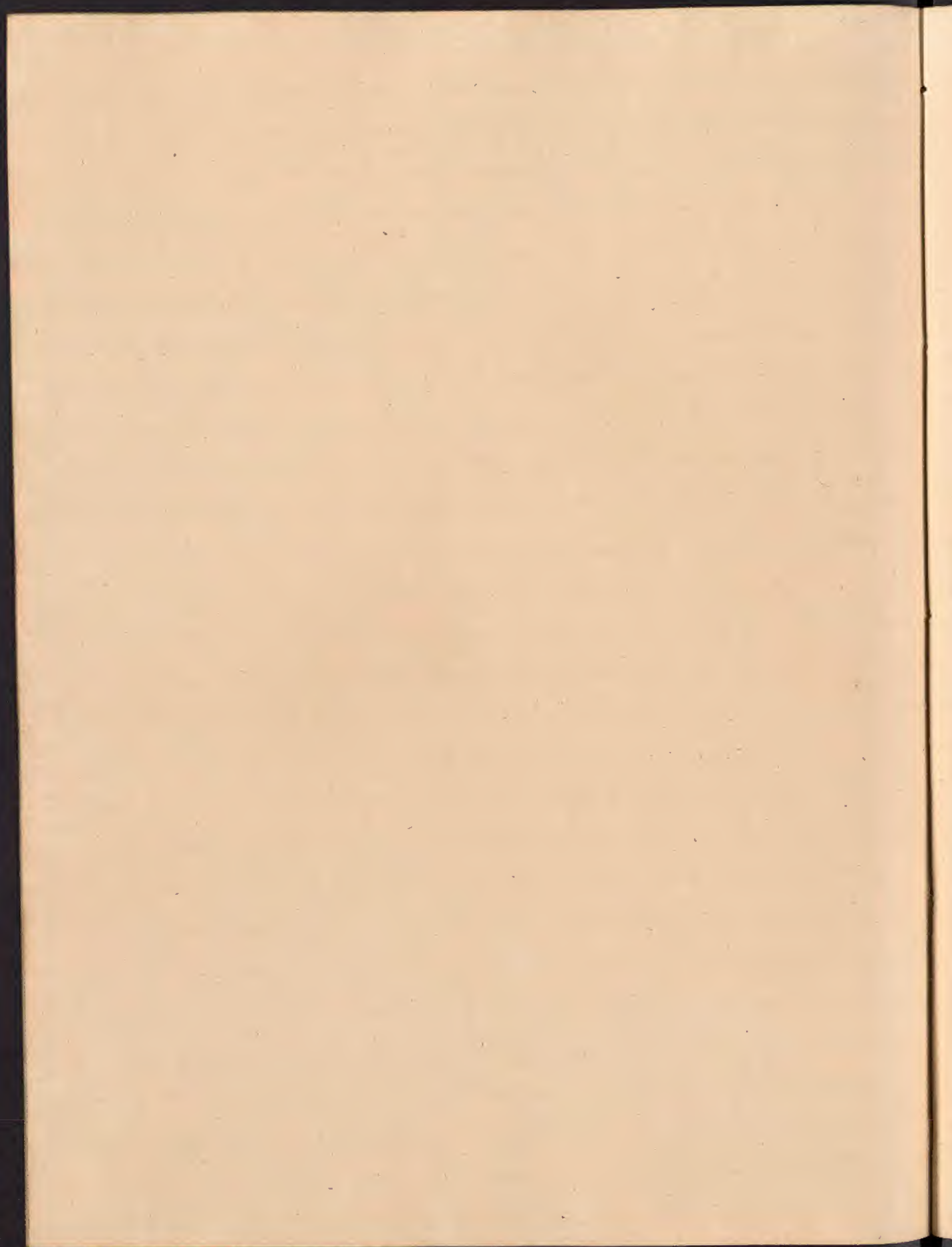


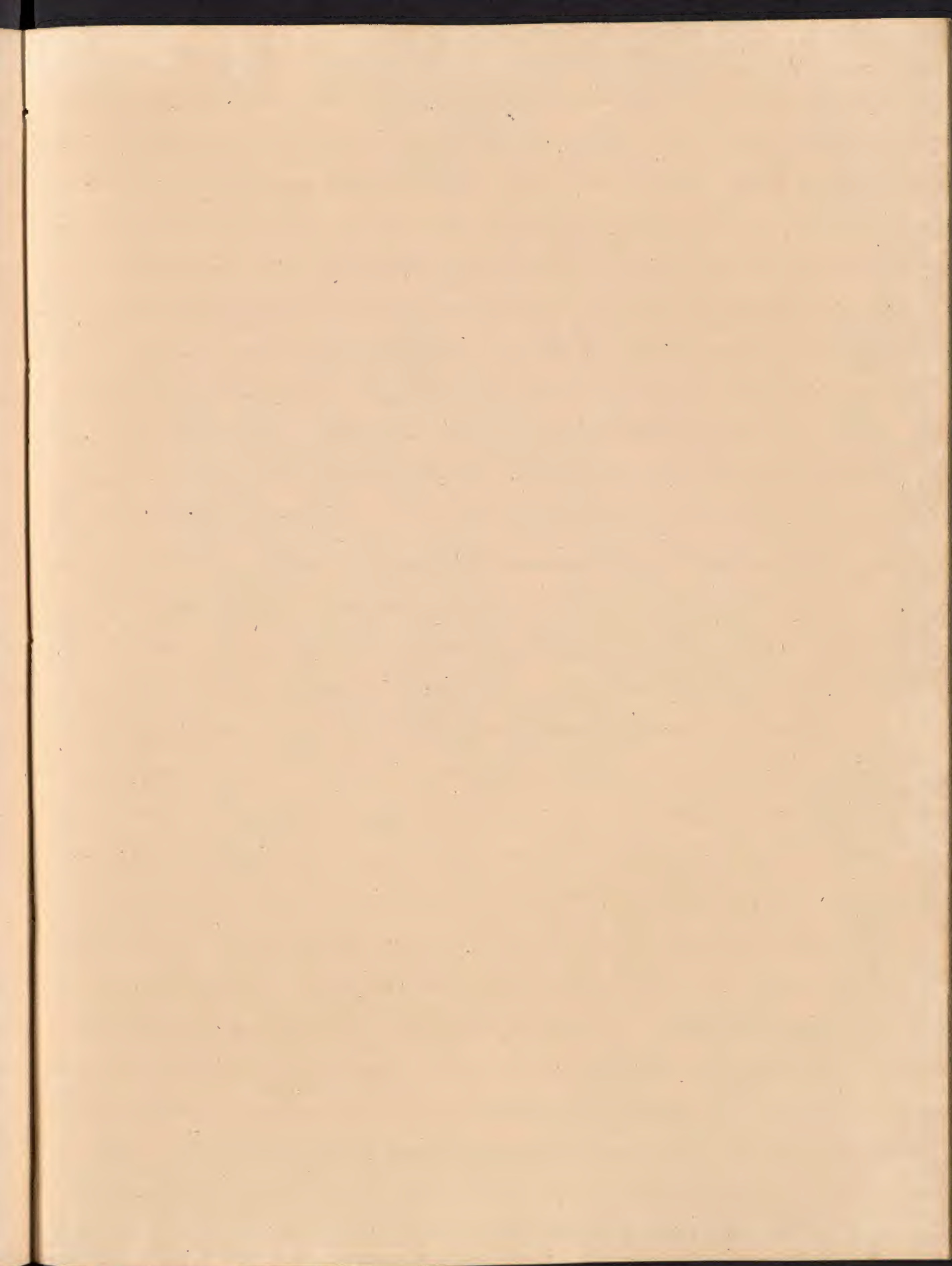




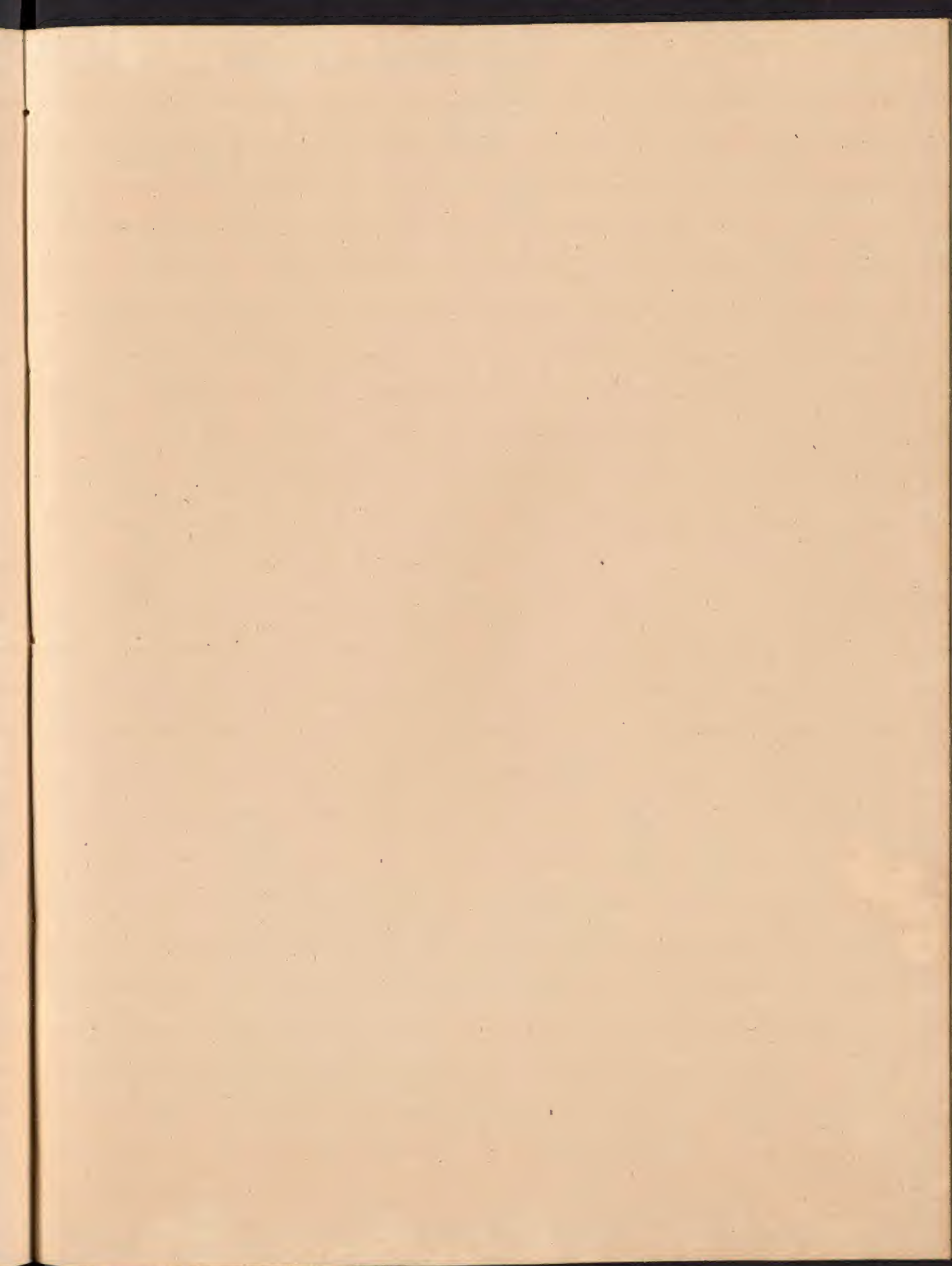






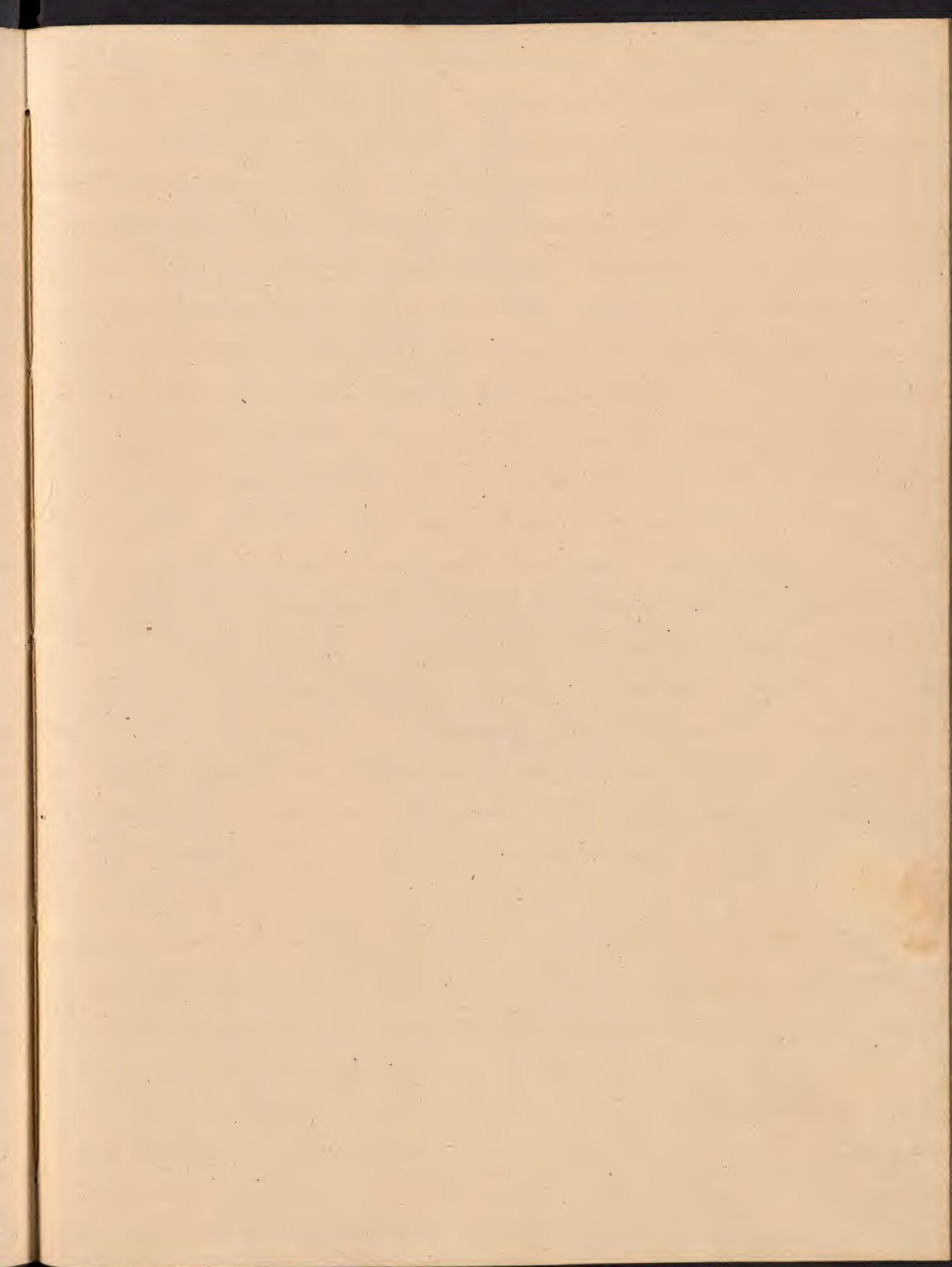


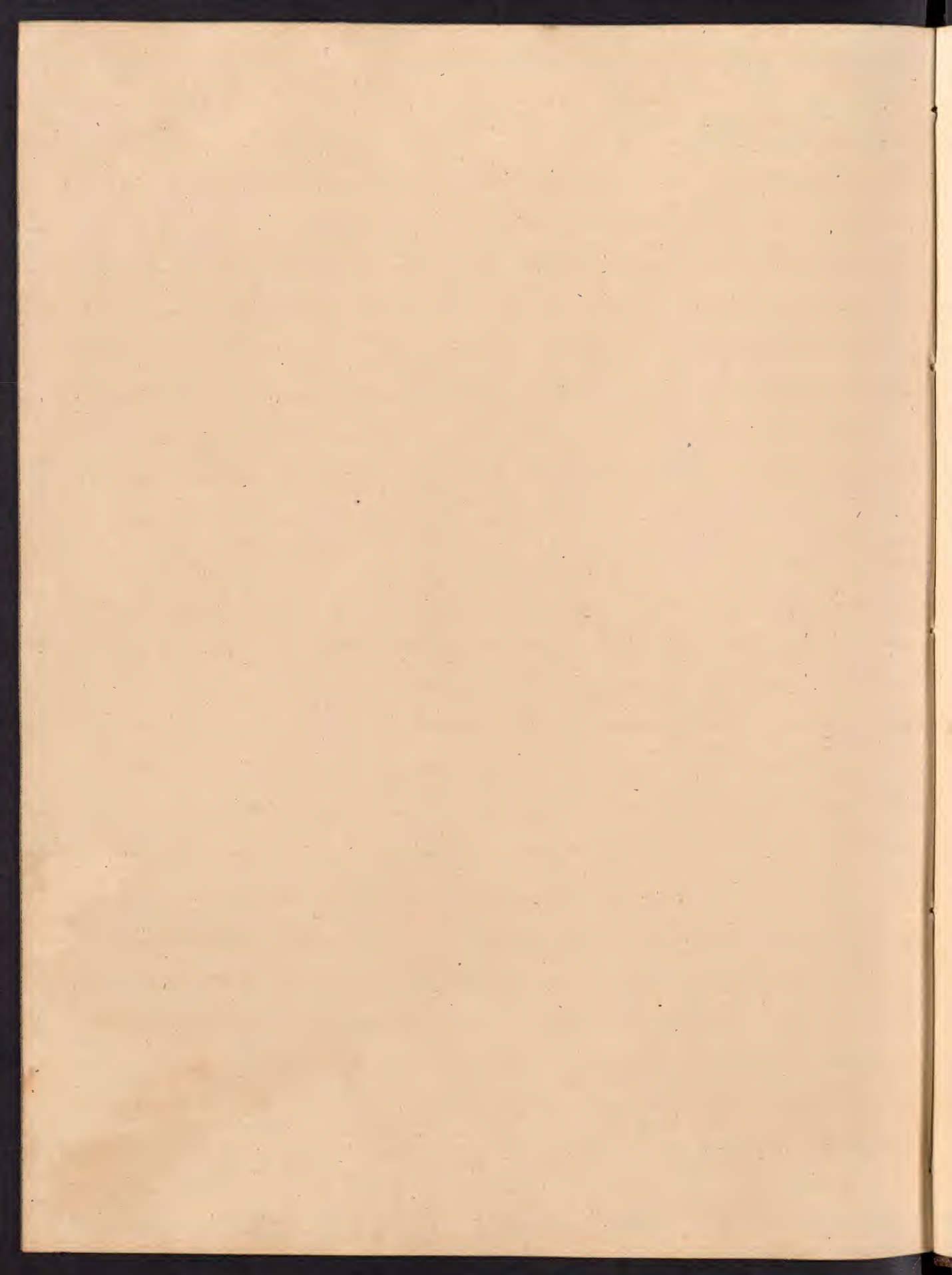


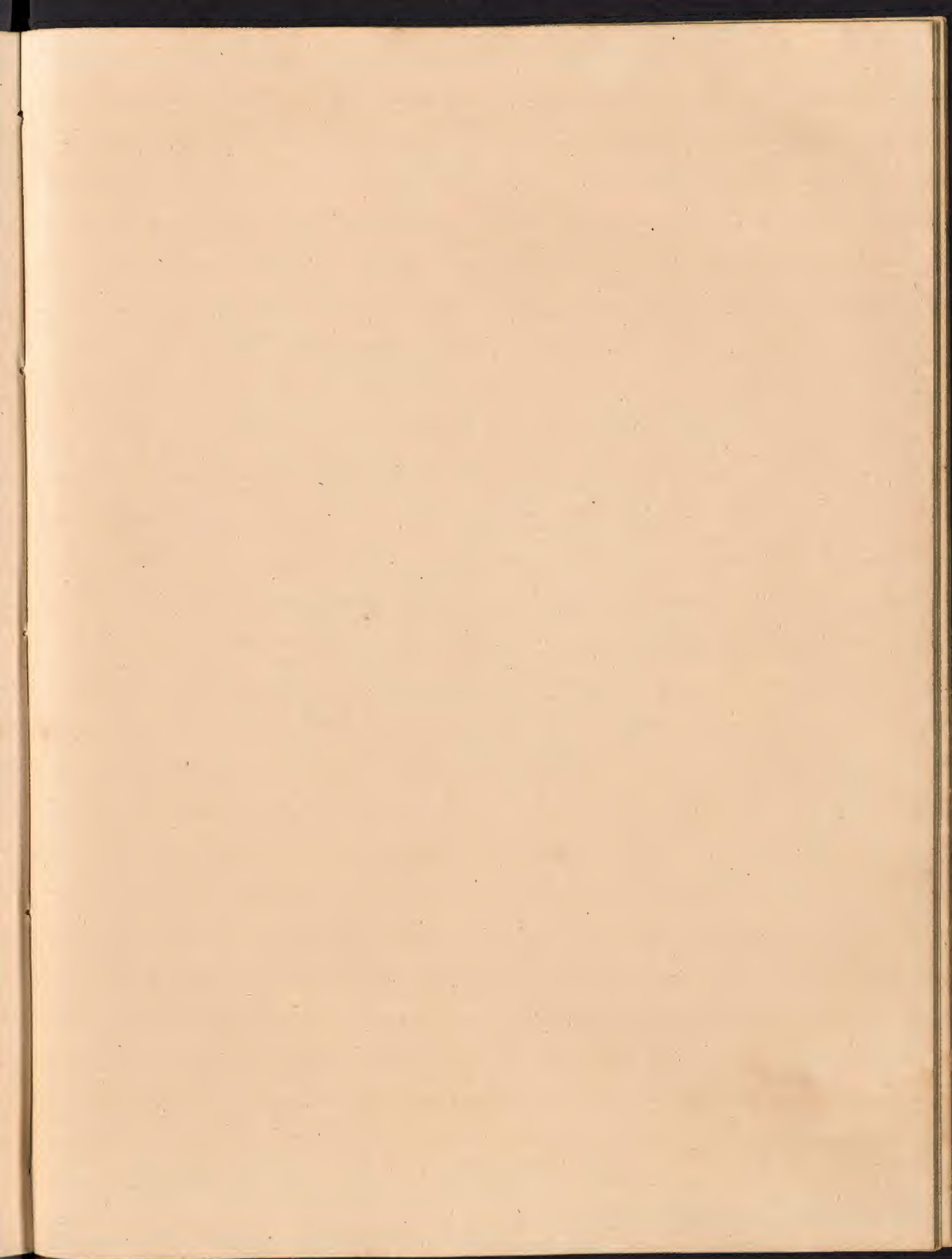








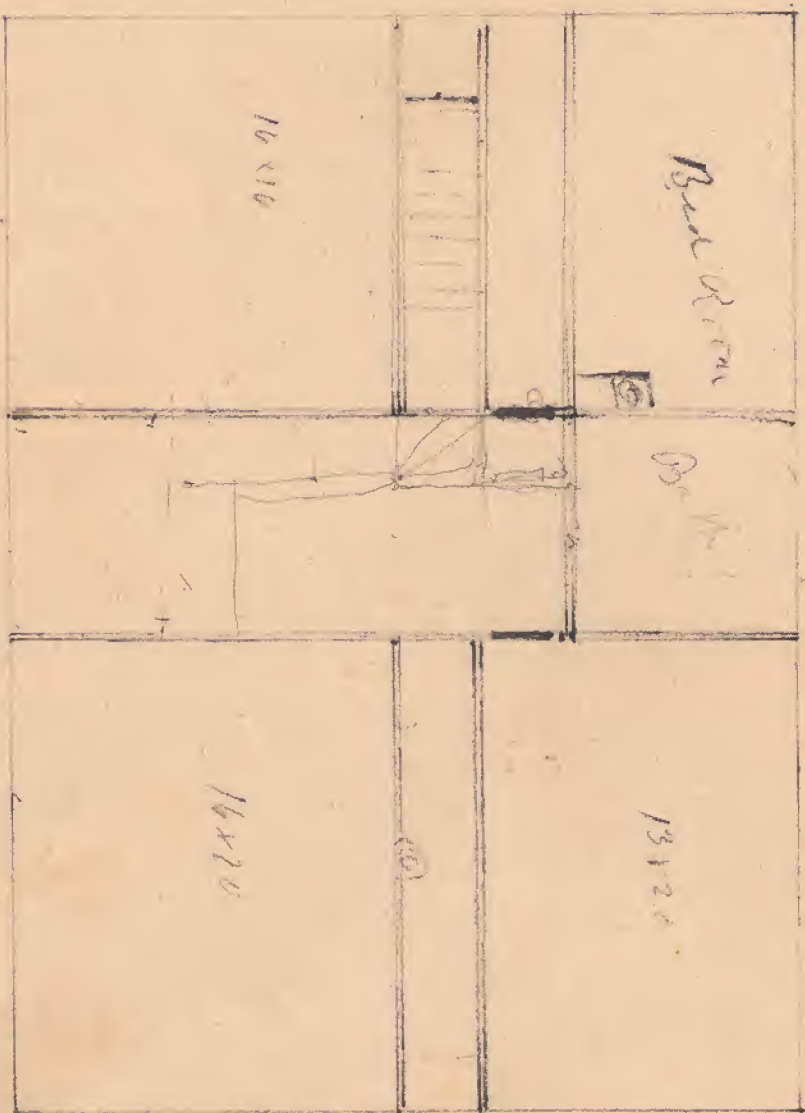


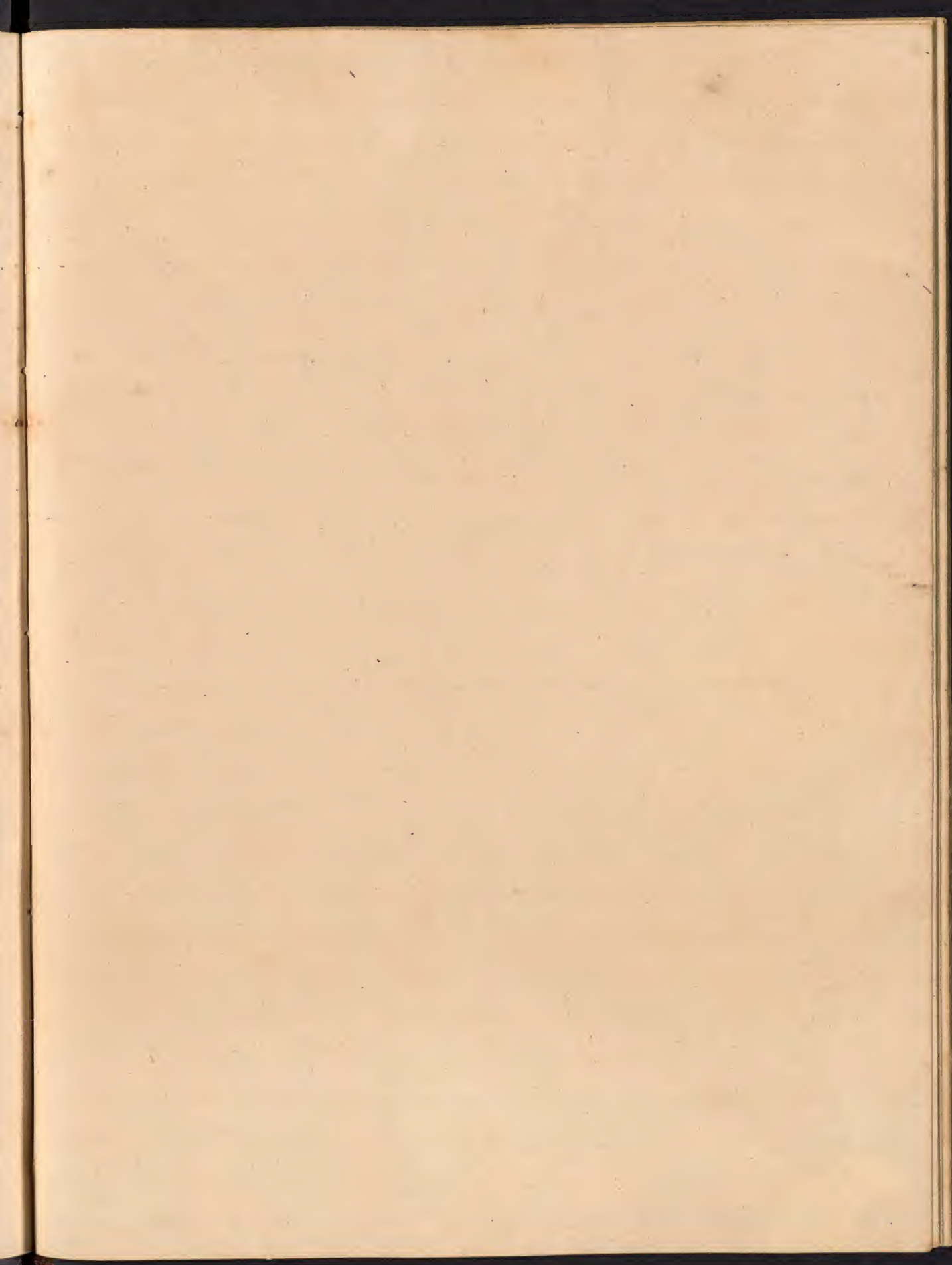




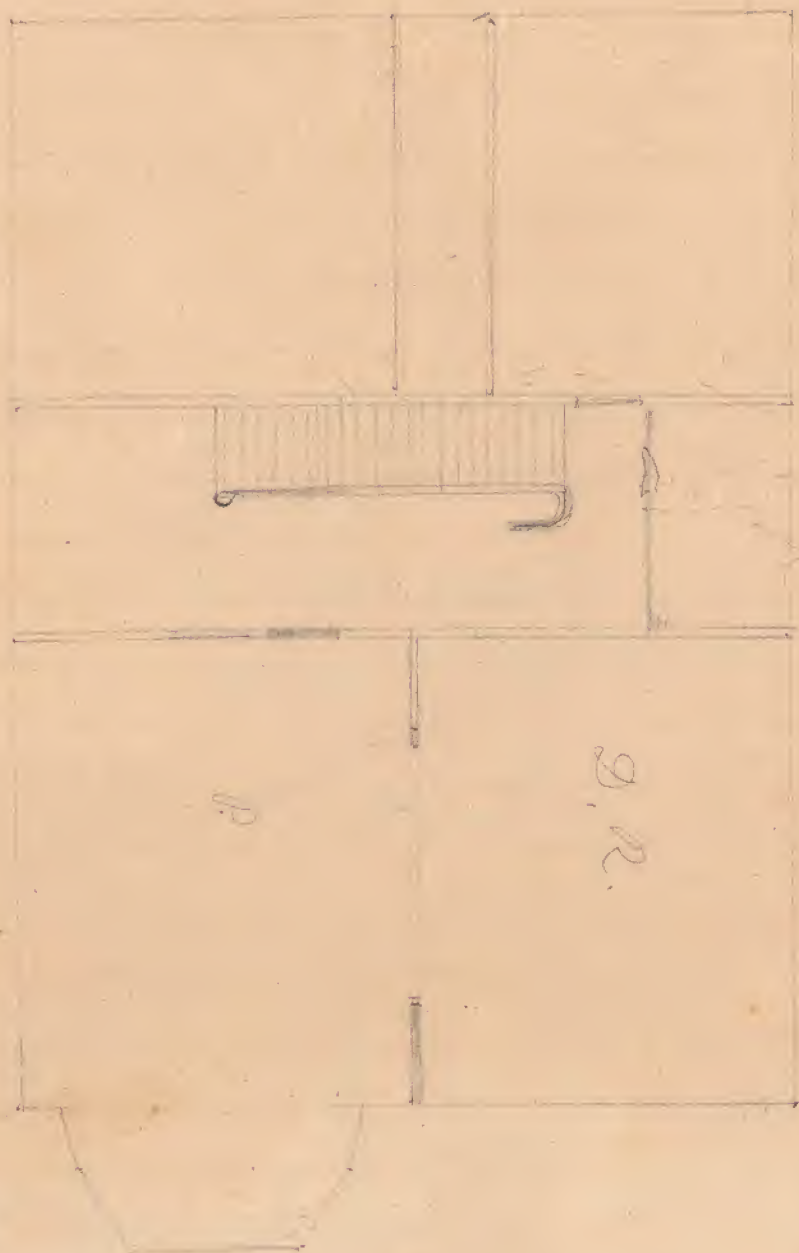


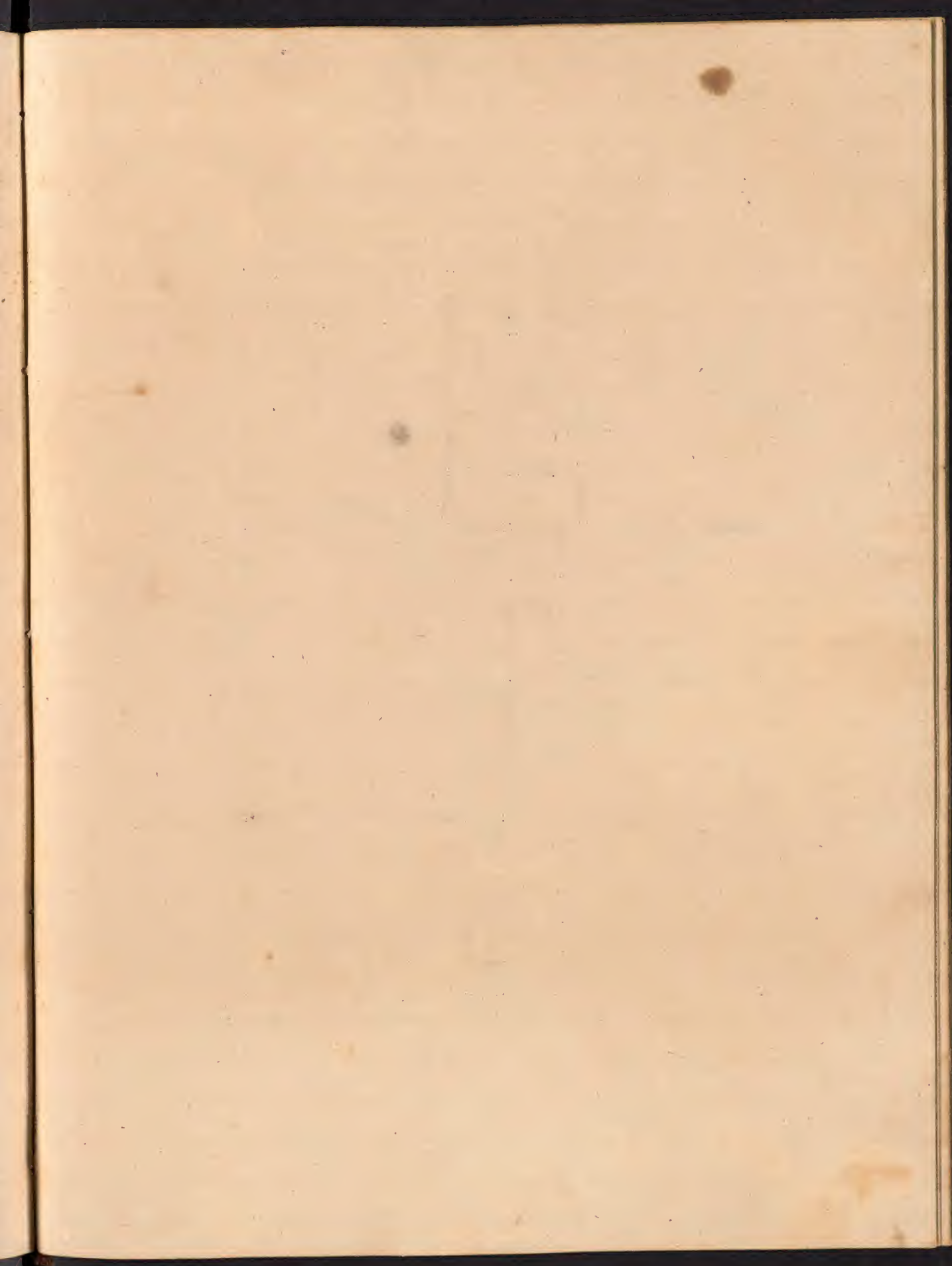


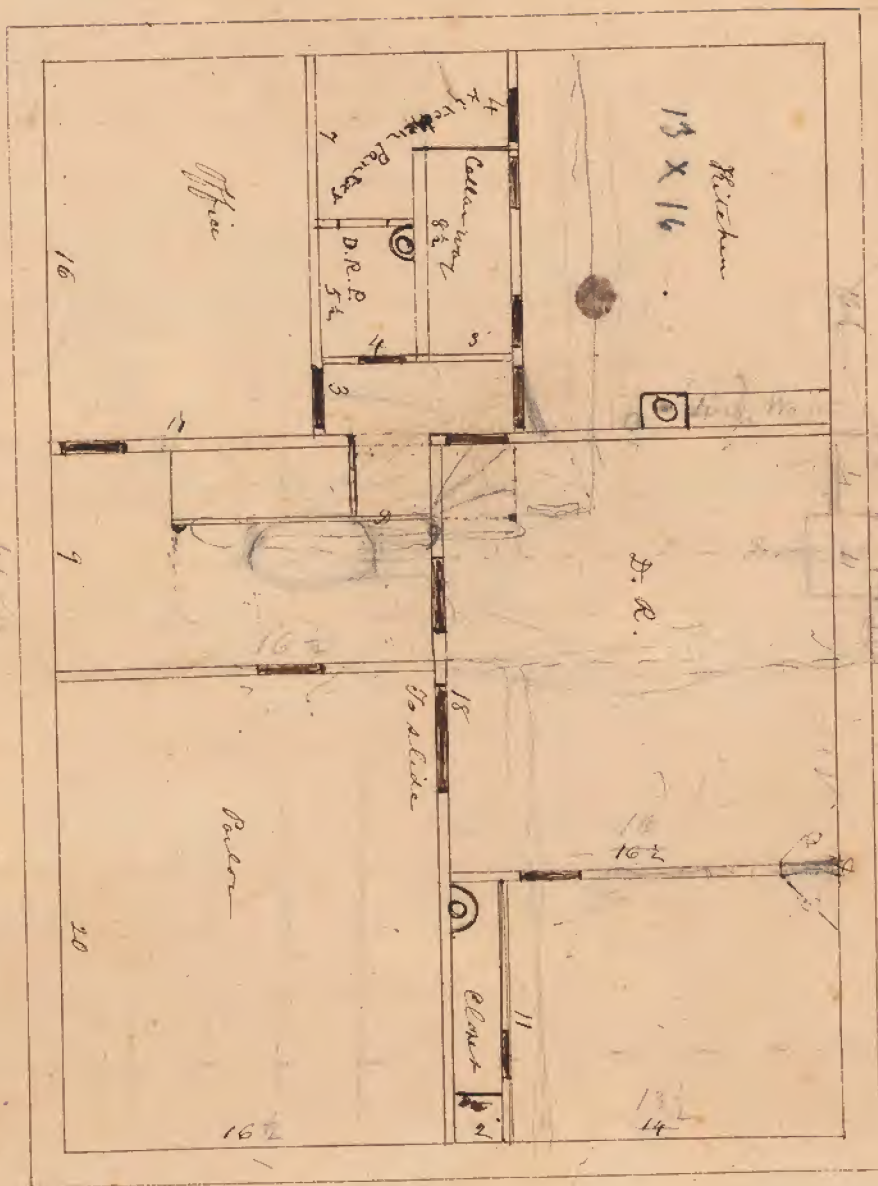




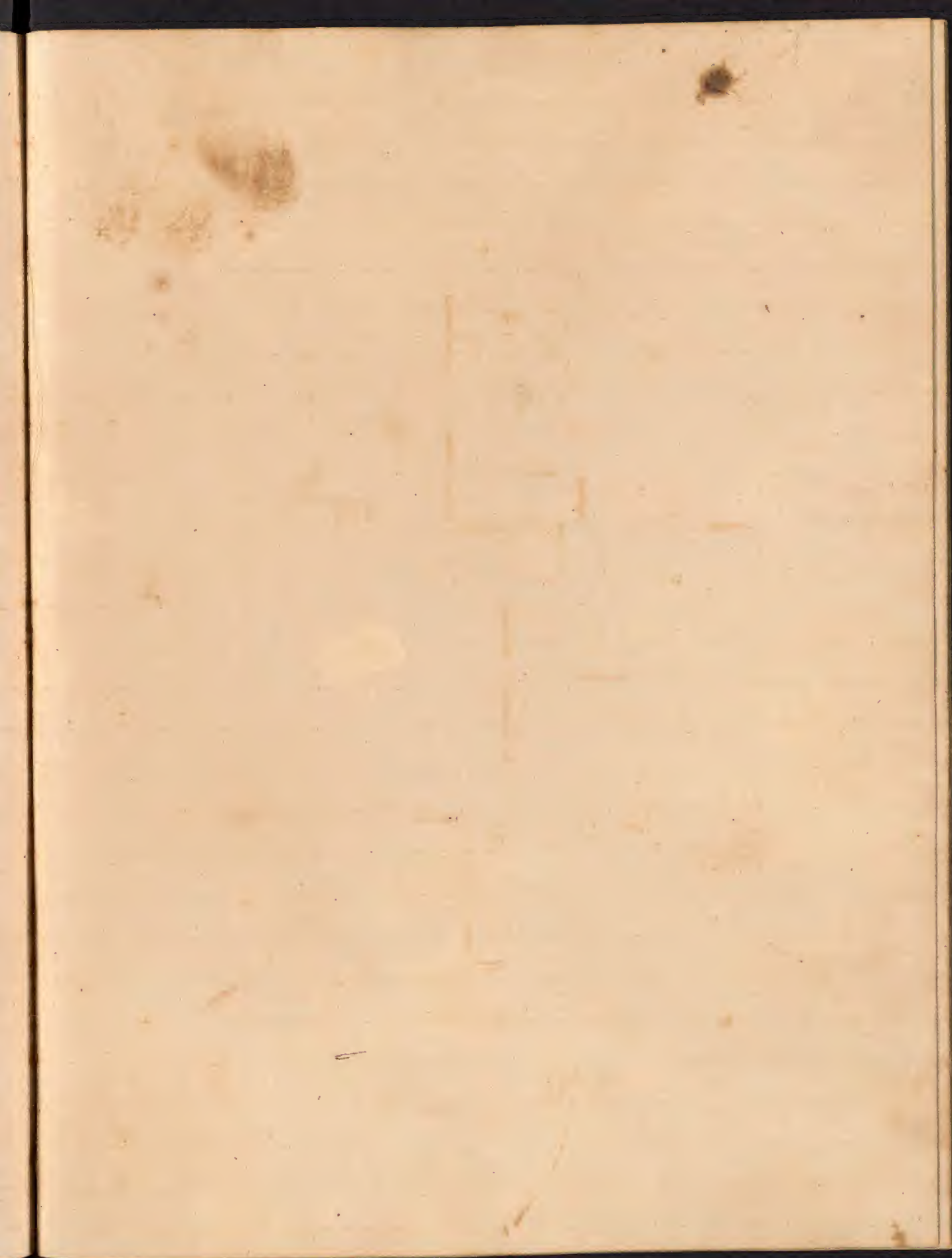






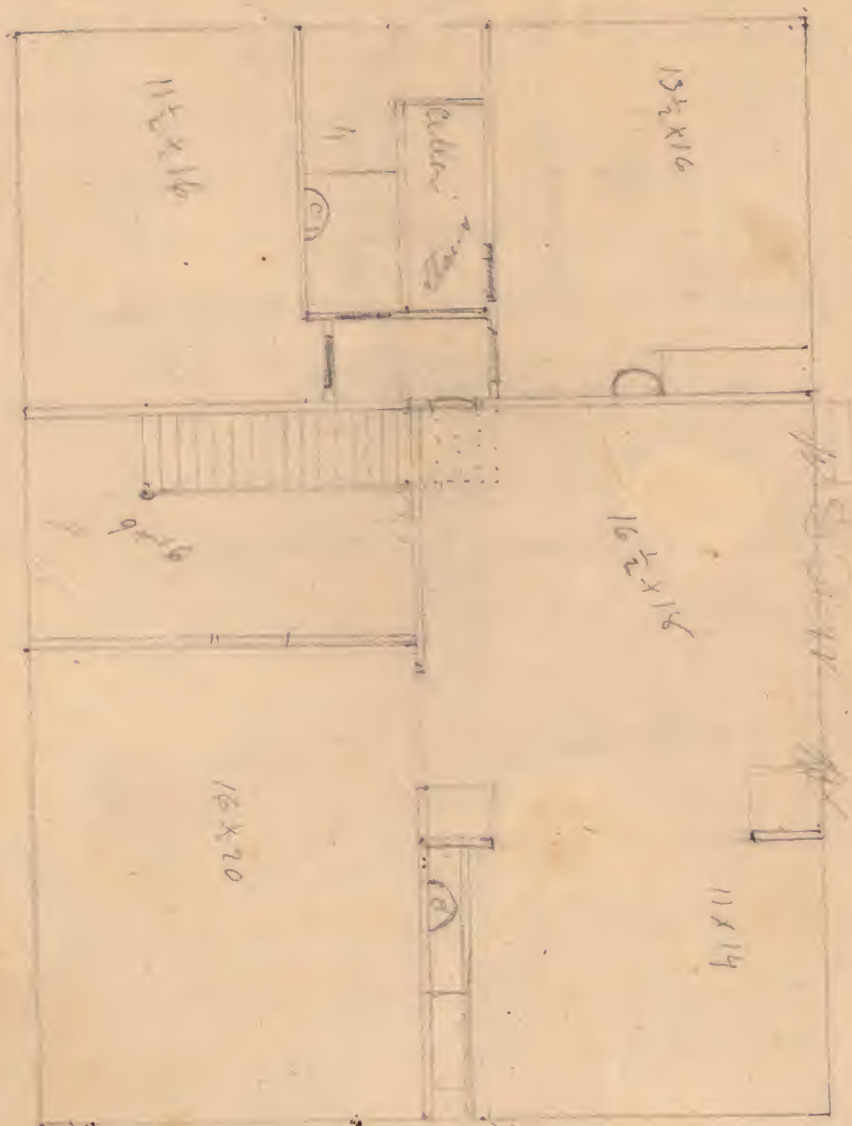


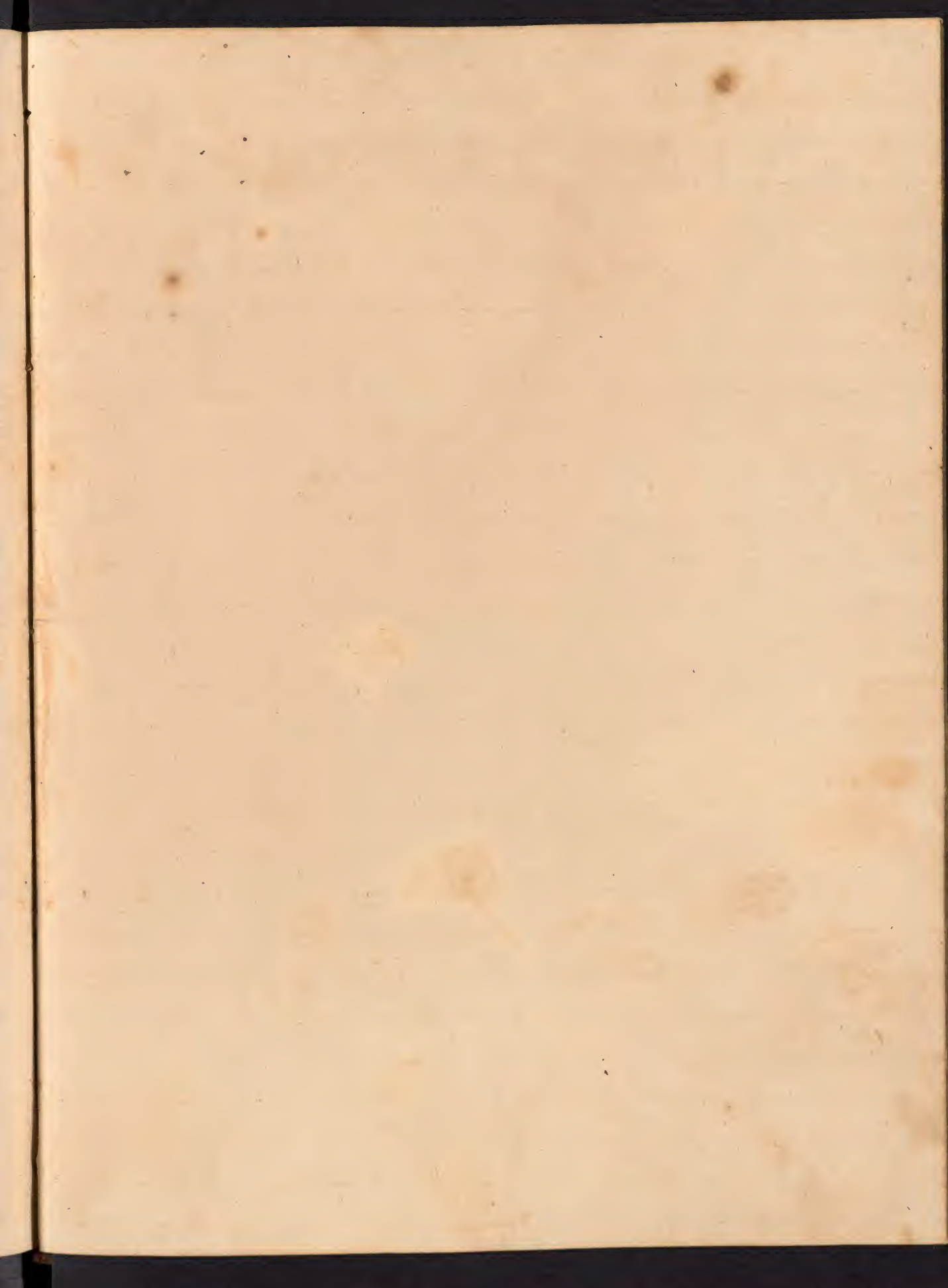






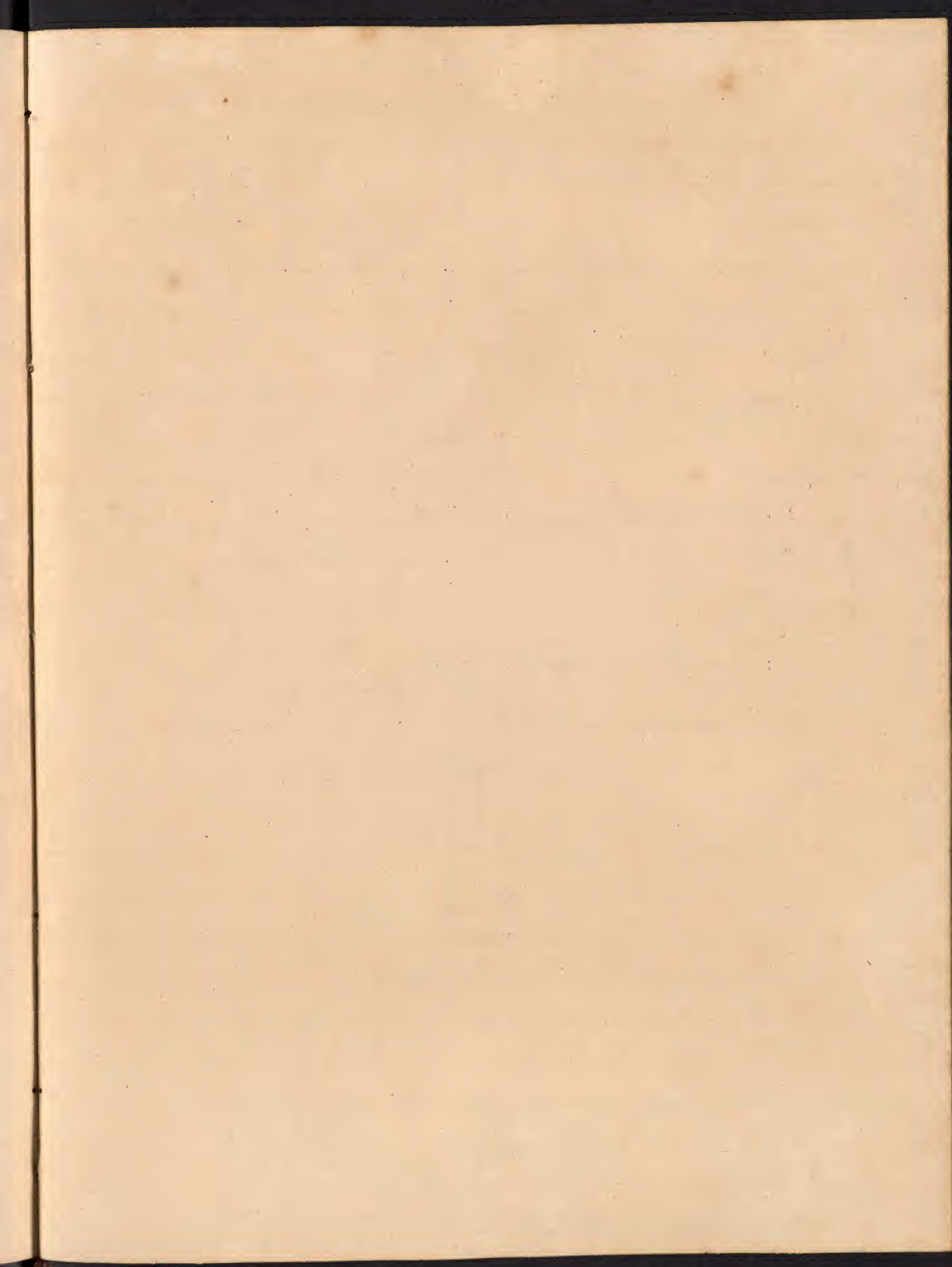
4.6 x 3.8





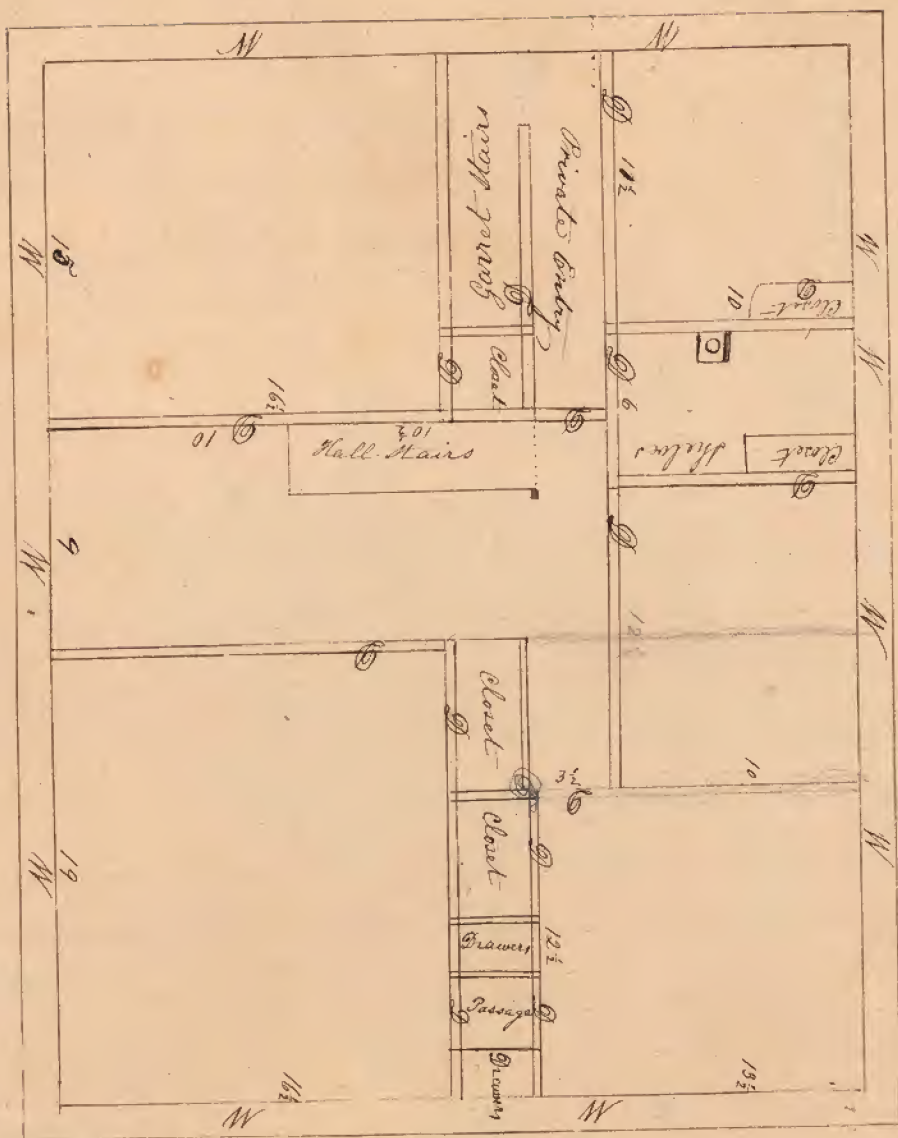


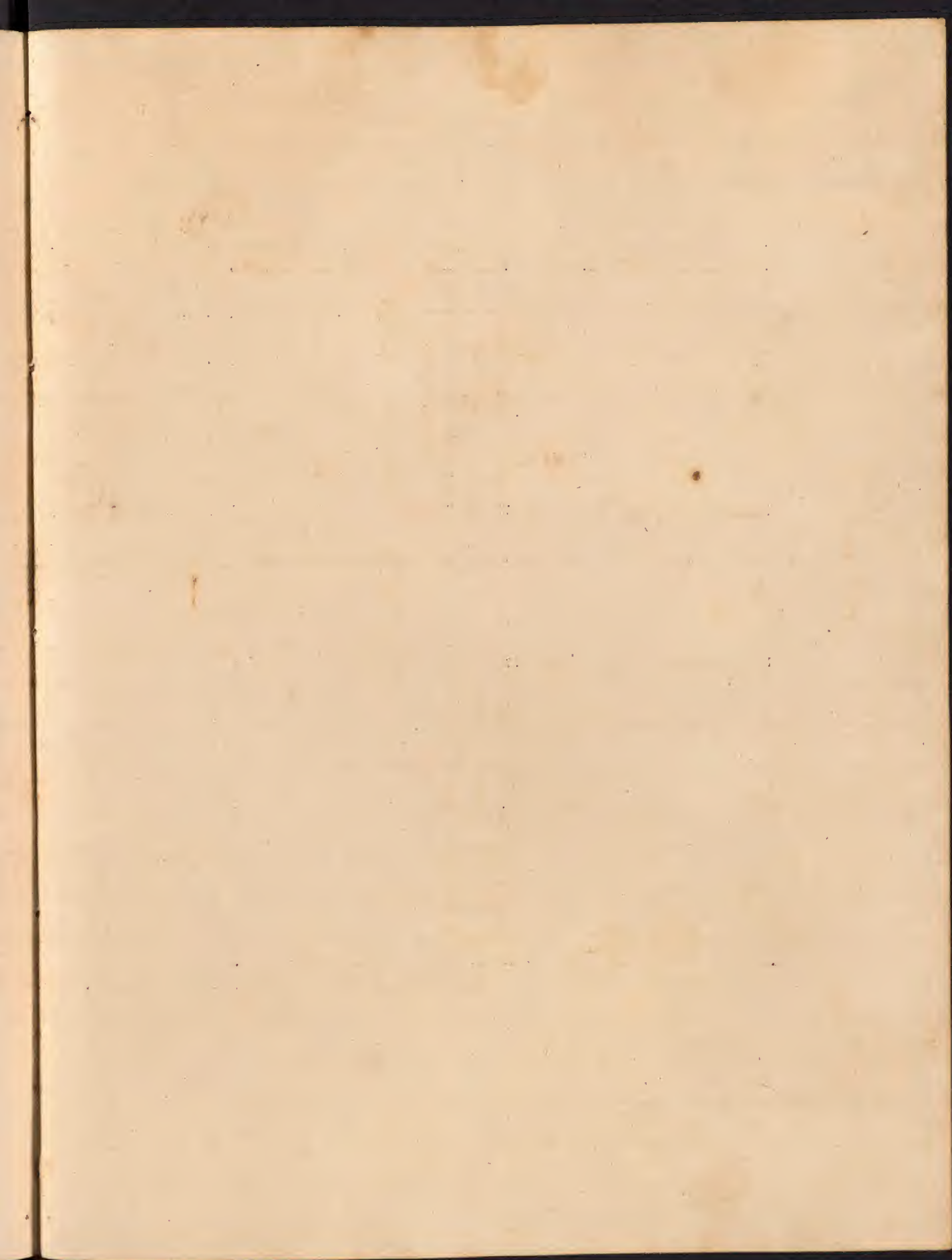


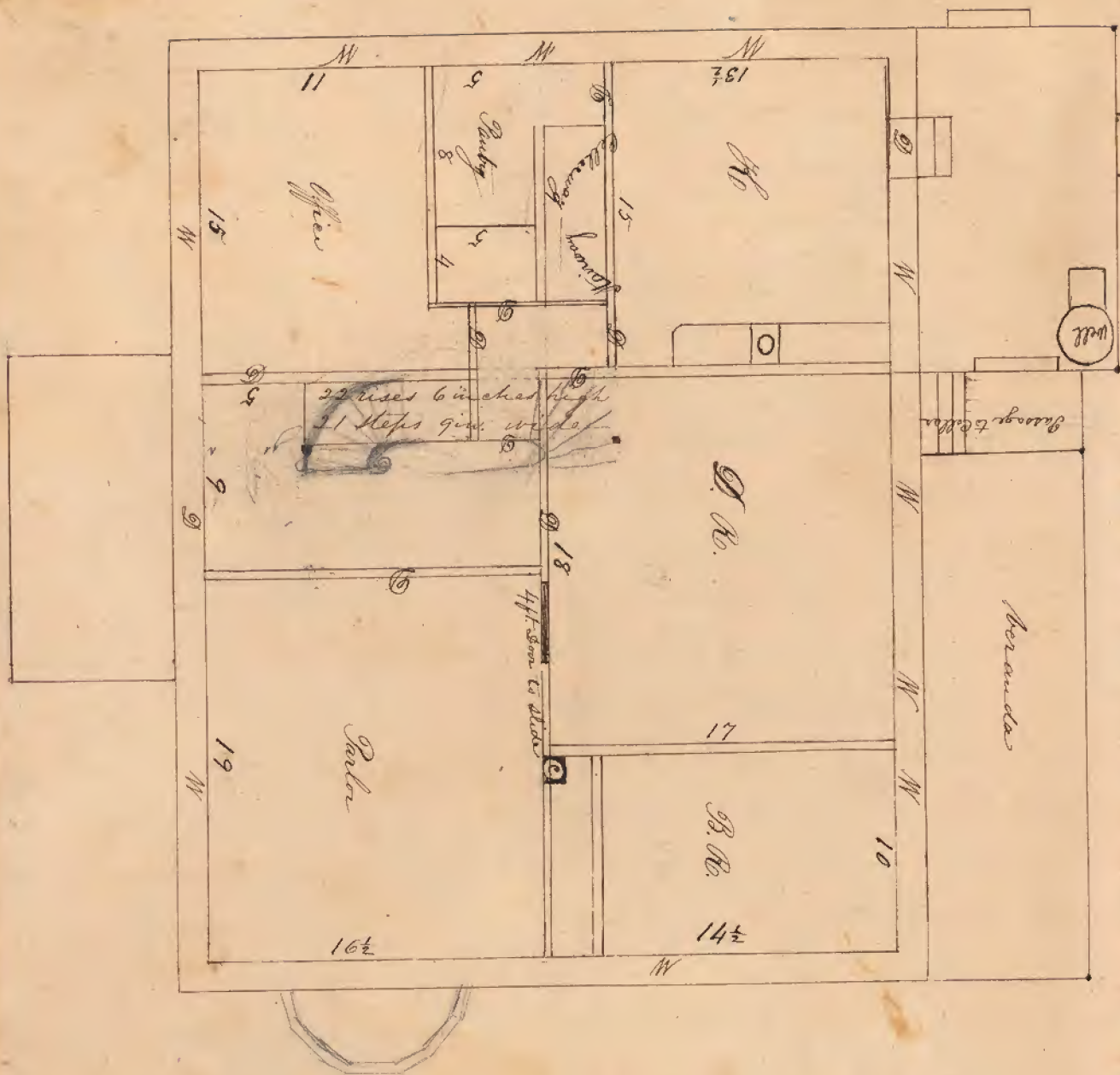




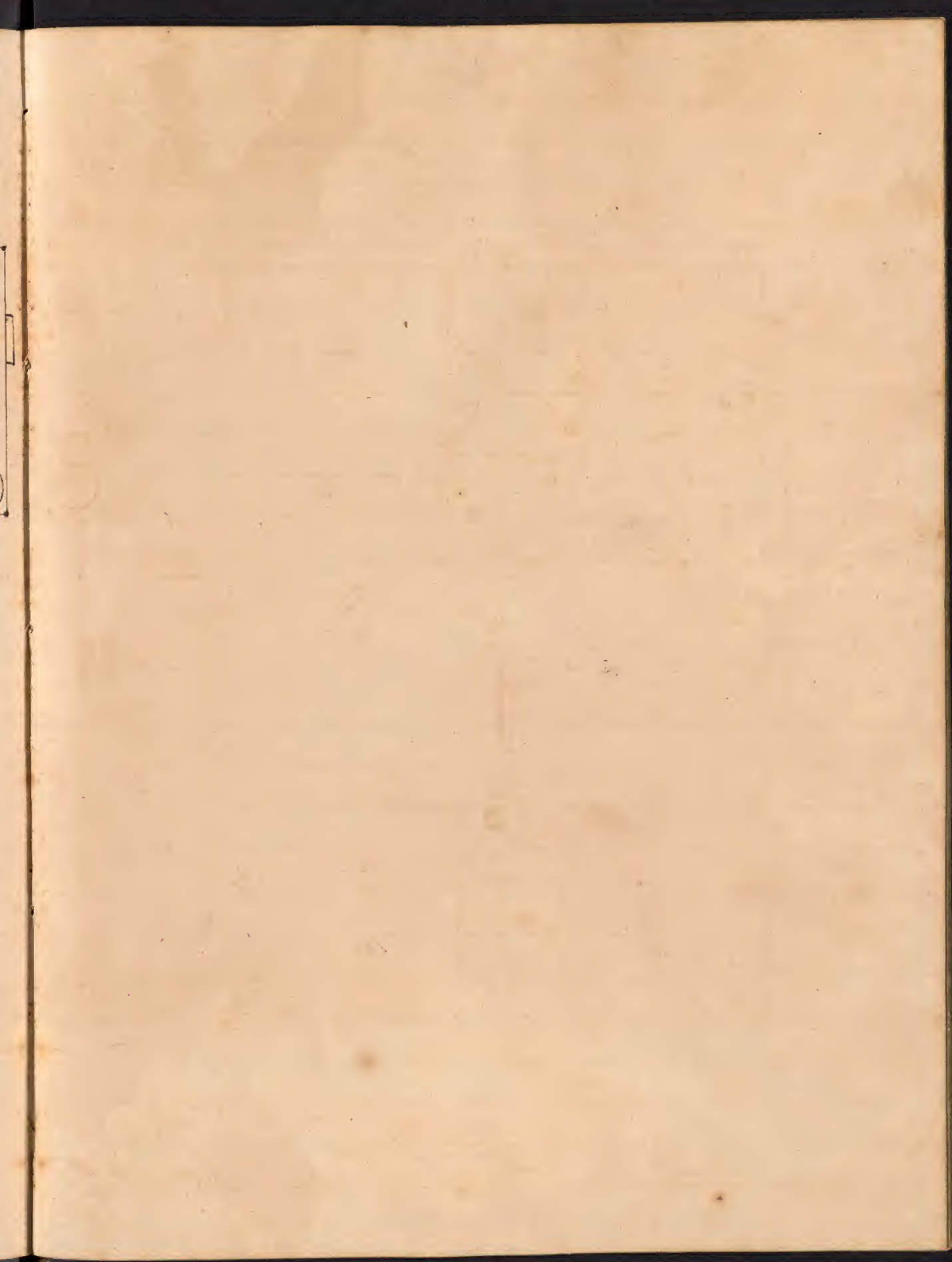
Chamber



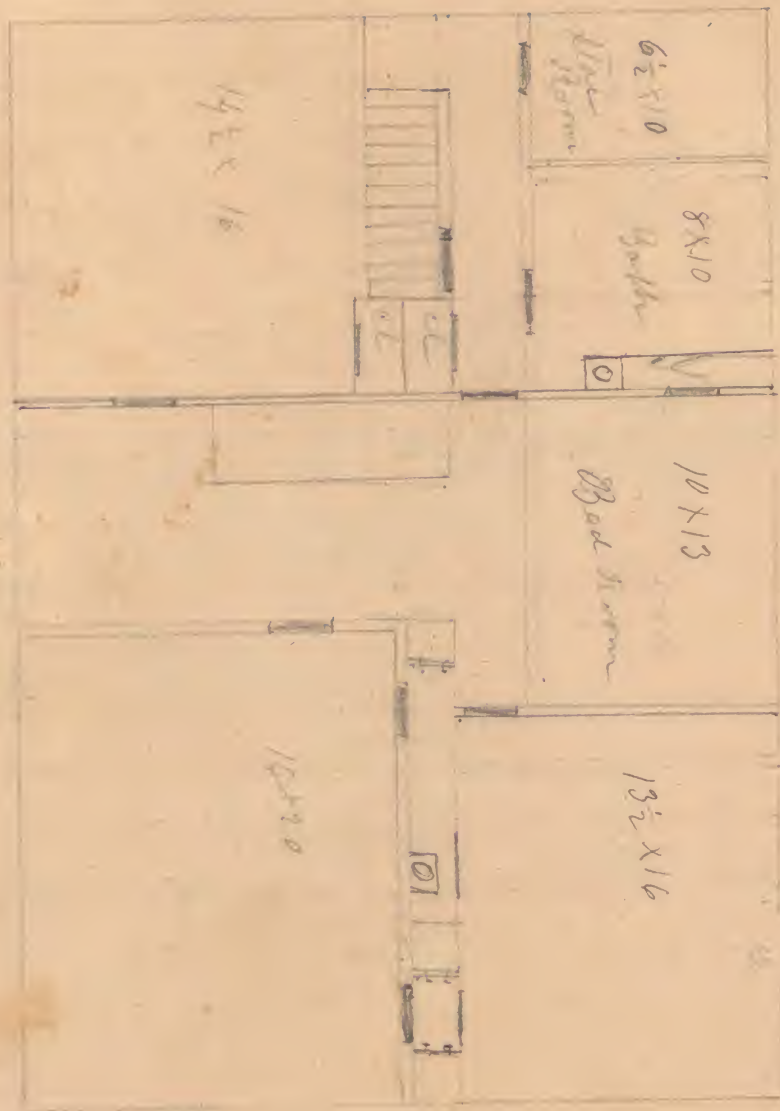


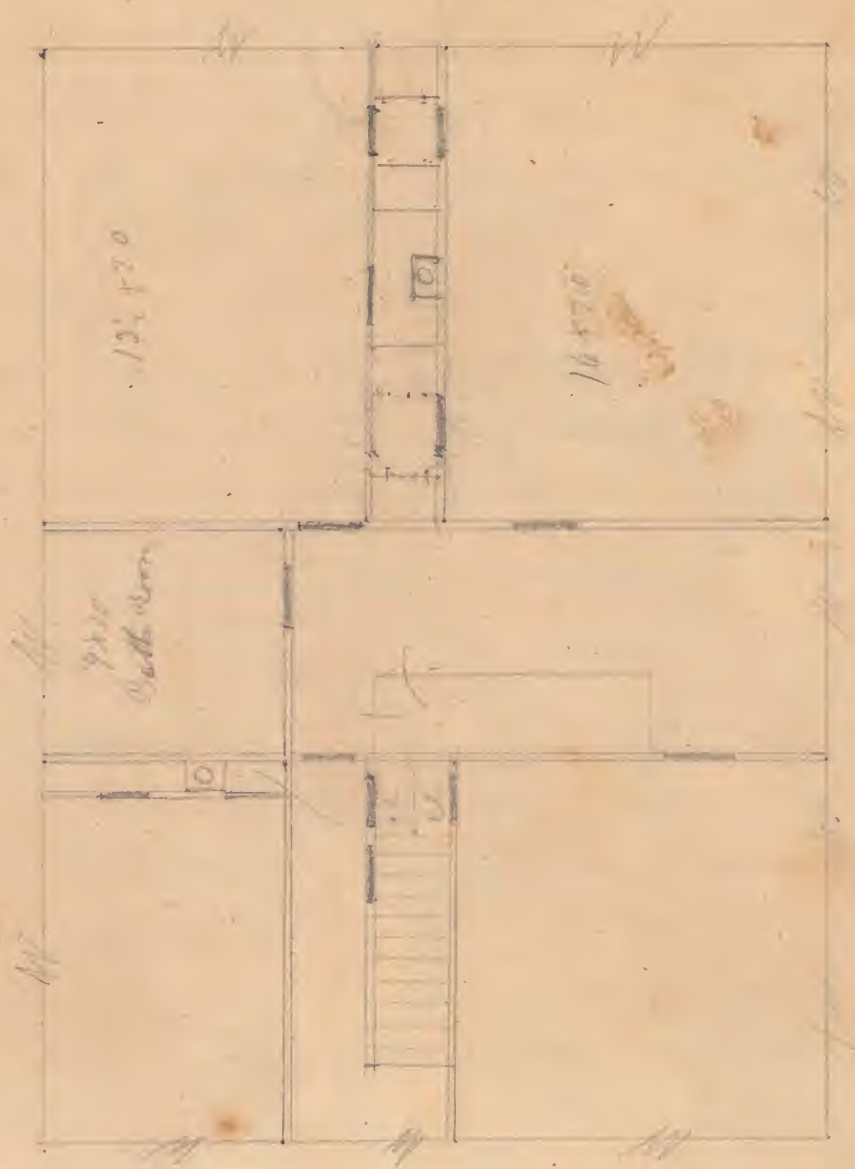


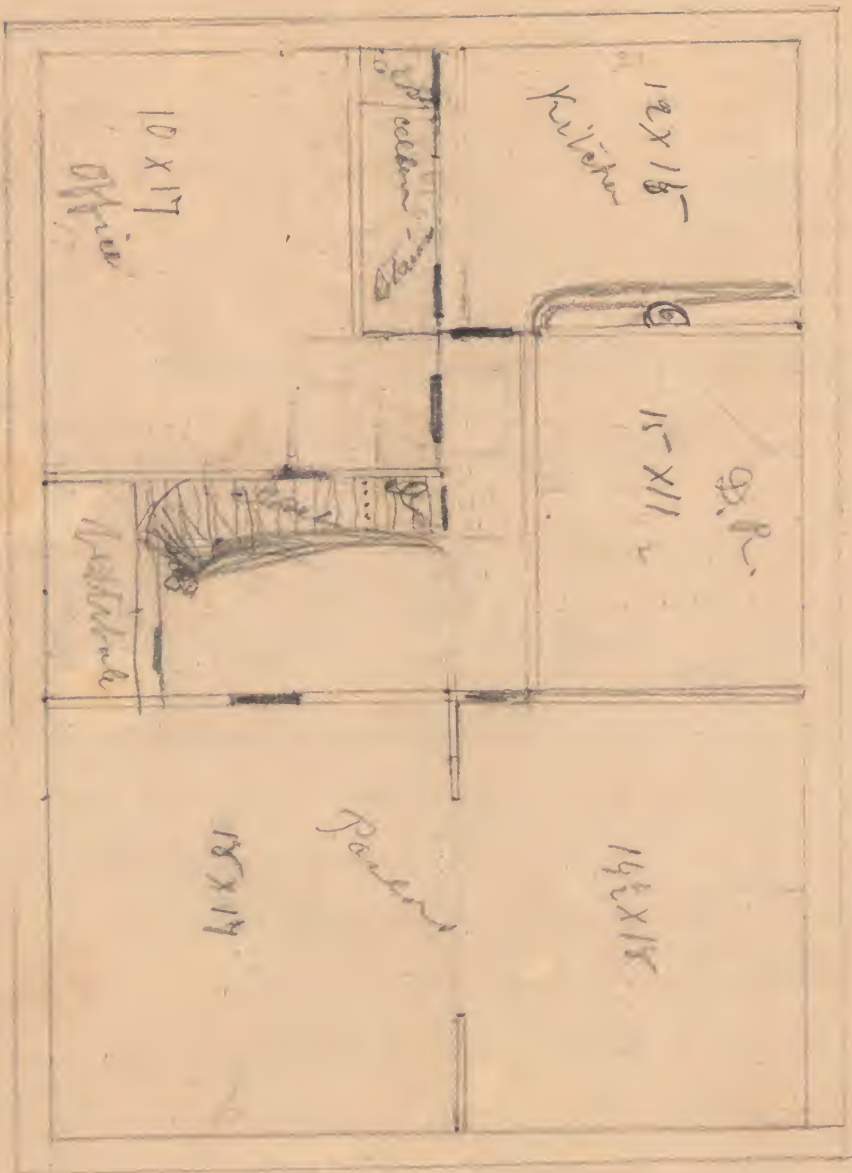




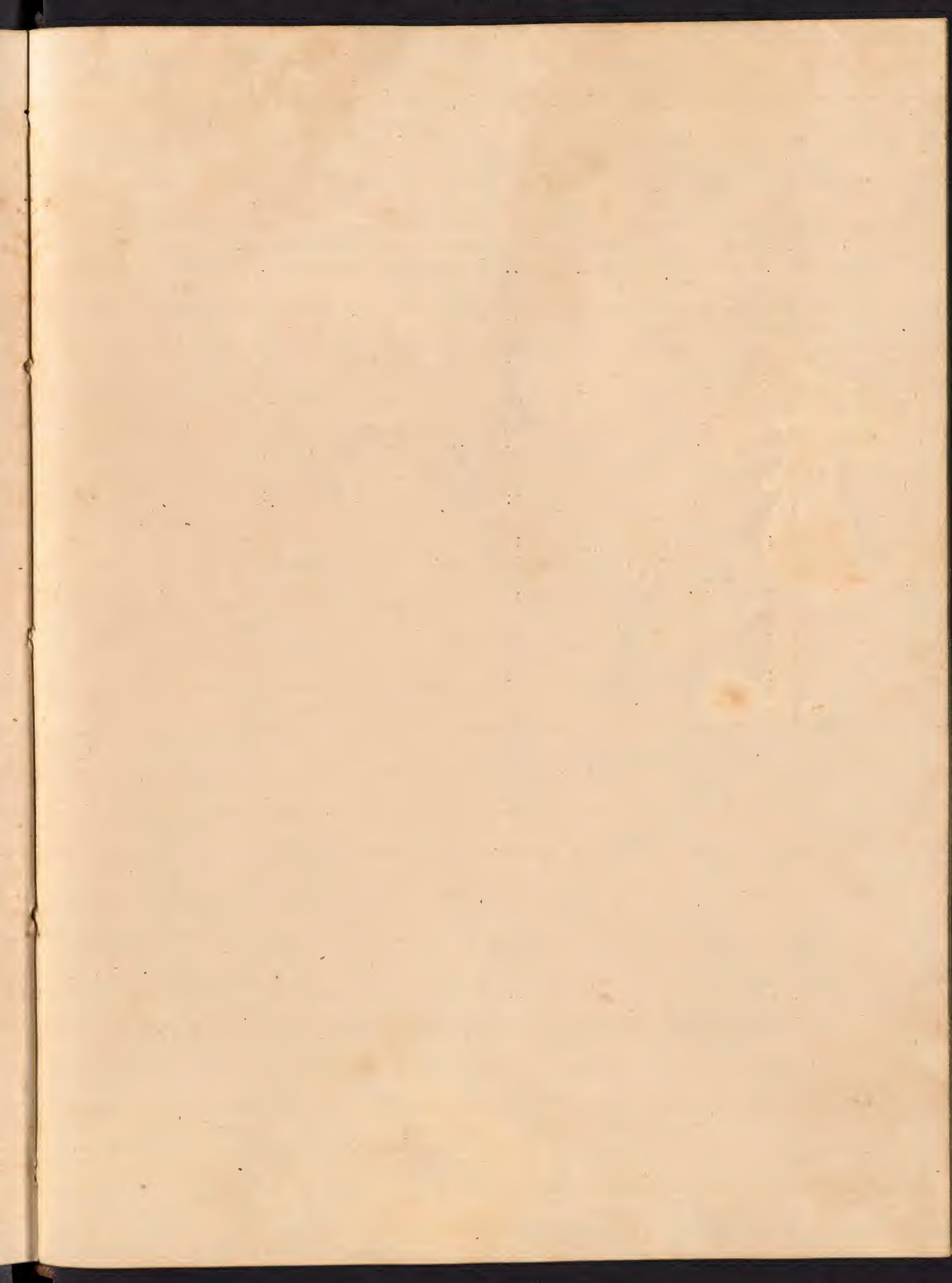






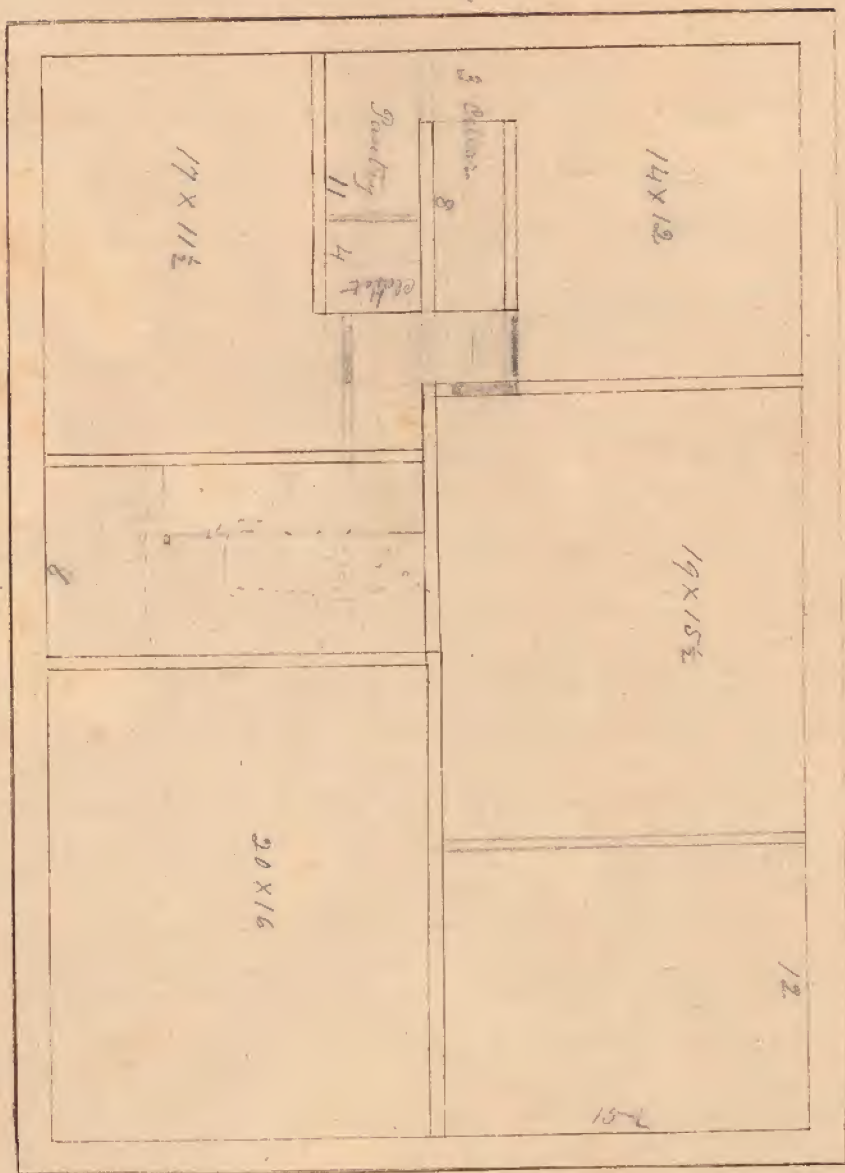


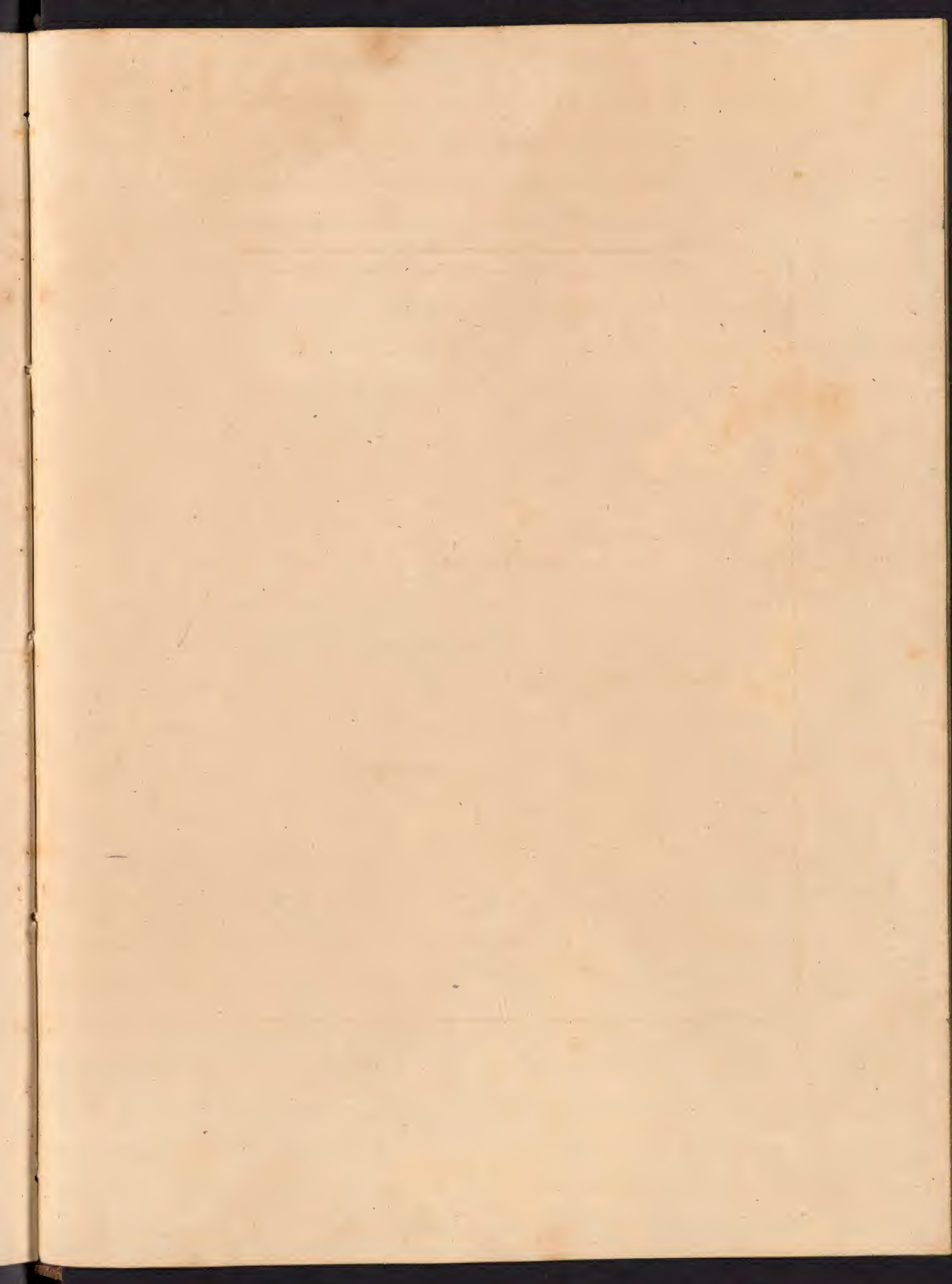


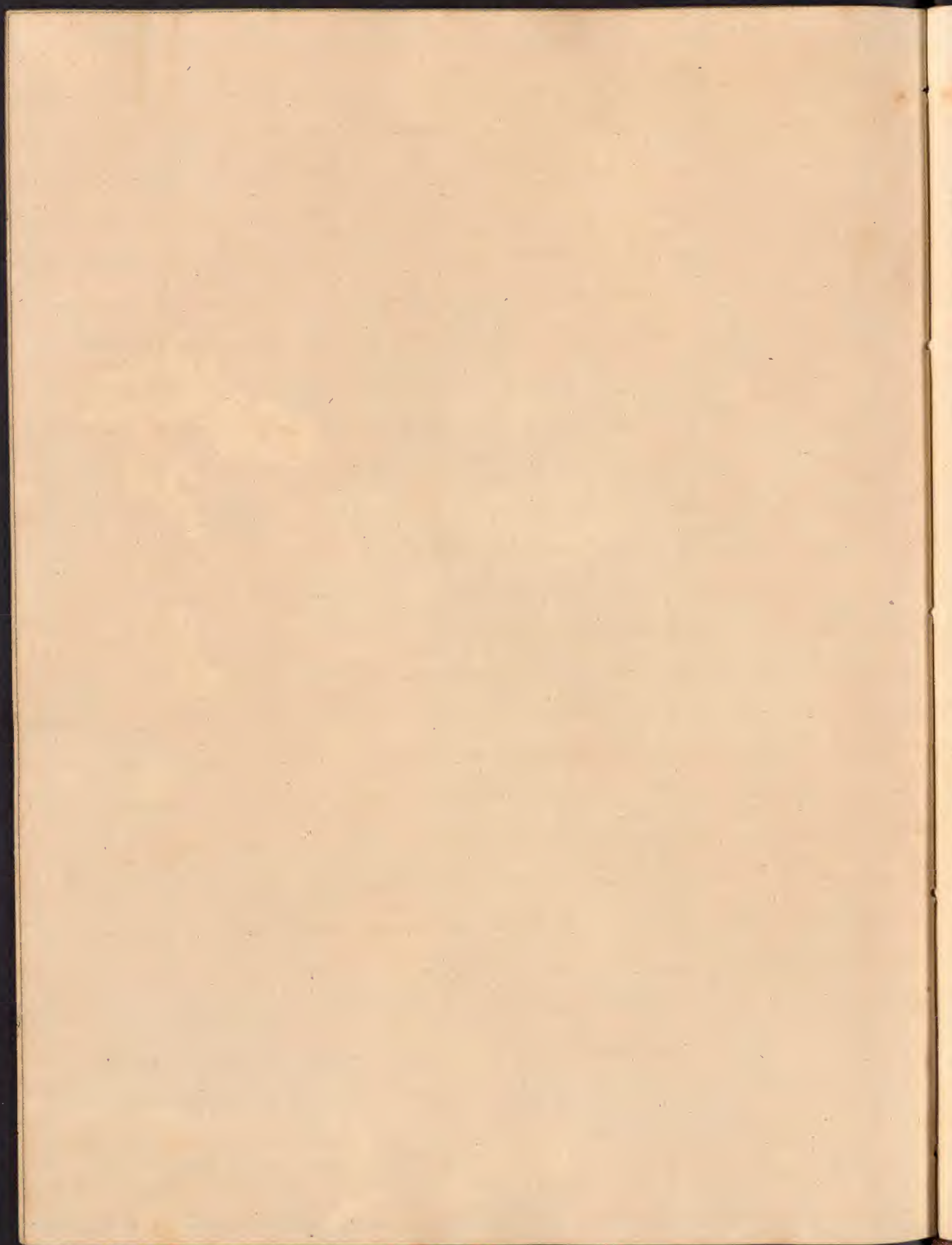


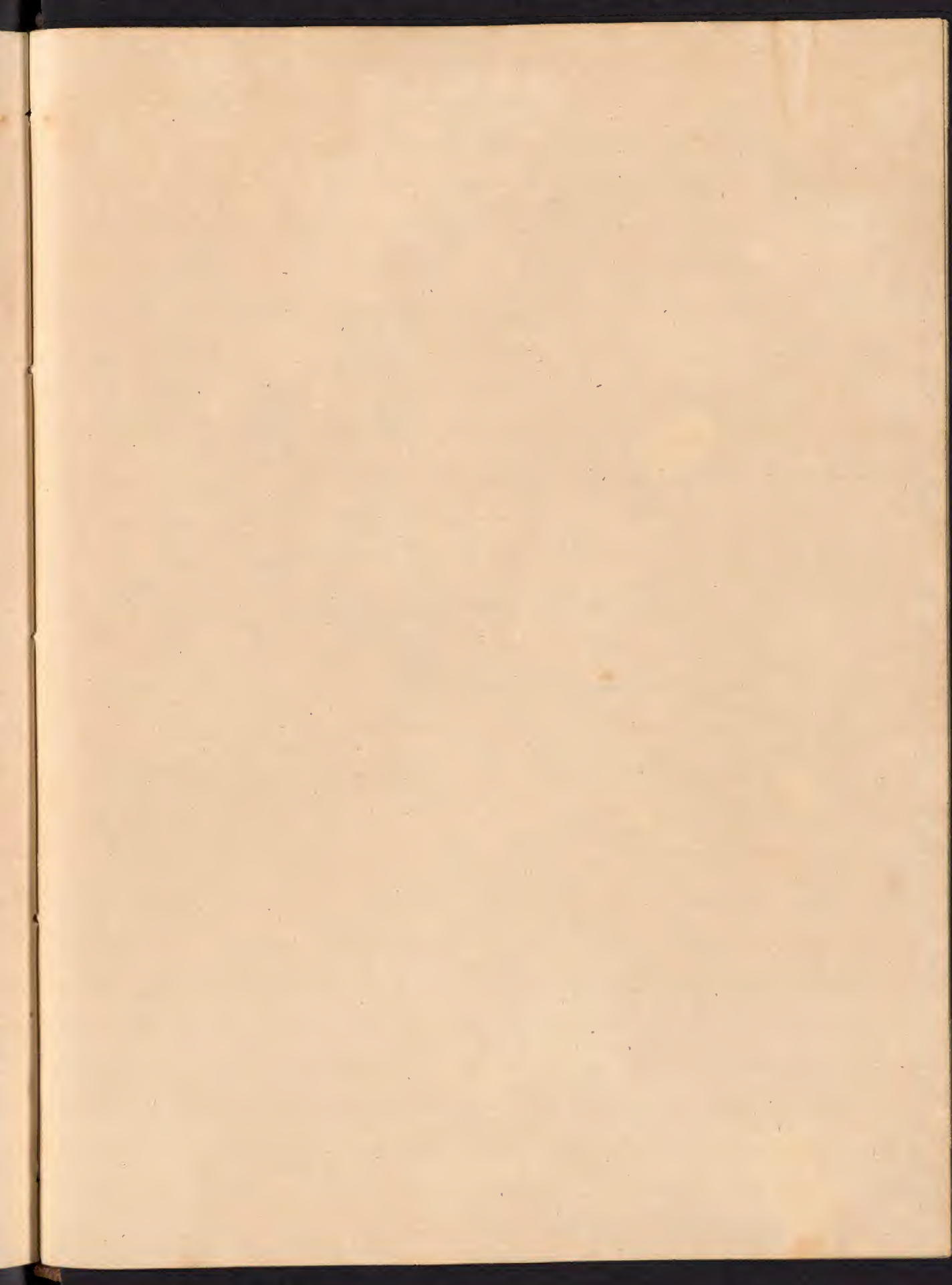


11 ceiling depth 9 inches  
 12 inches 8 high













83

250  
13 300

8 days

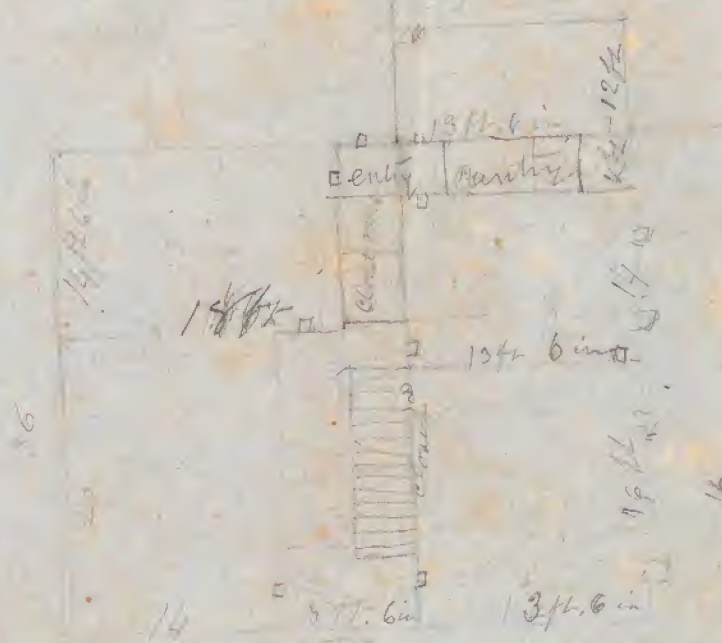
16.00

139.50





Draw the description of



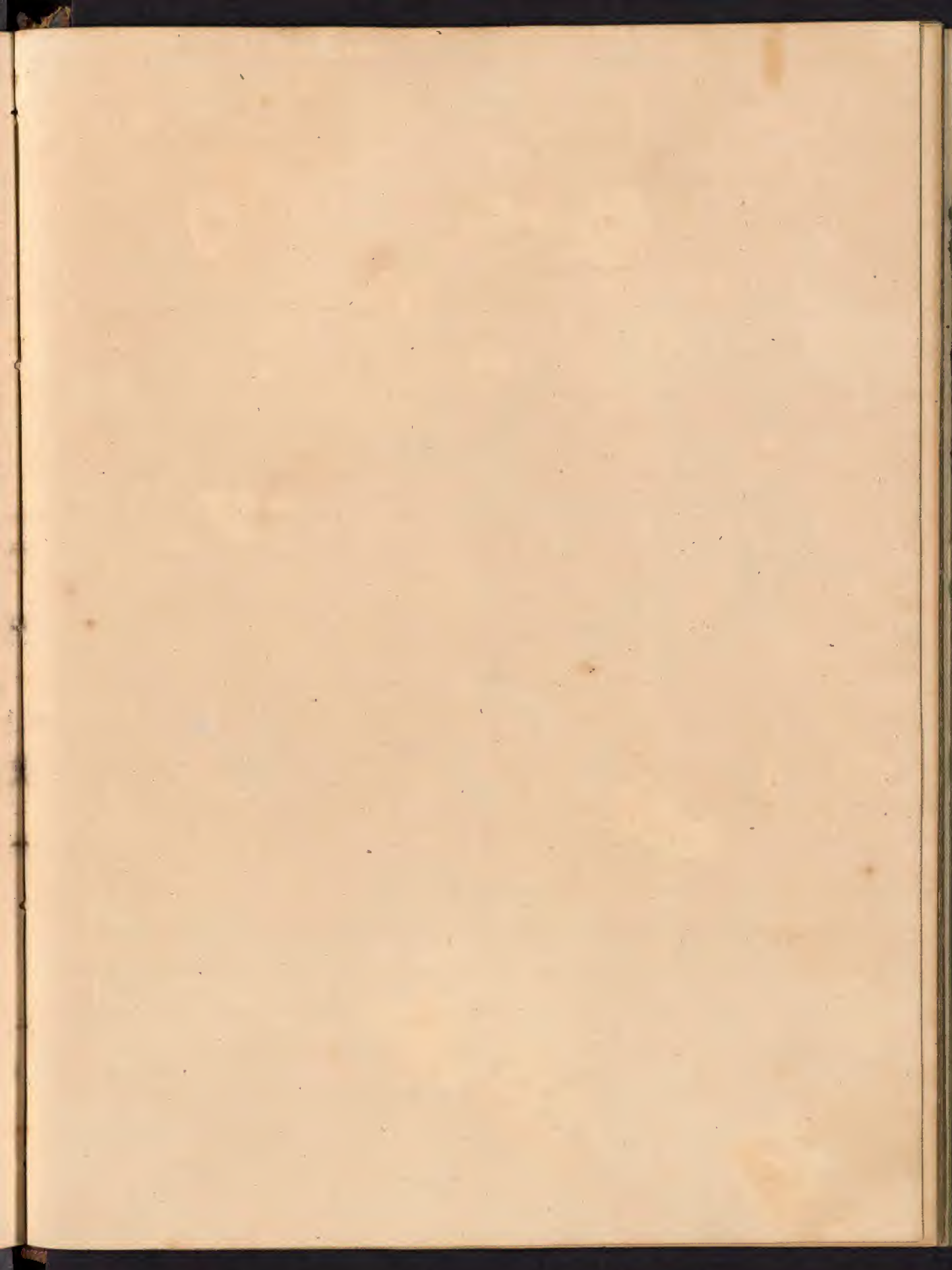
John Henry's House

44  
33  
13  
40  
30  
17.00

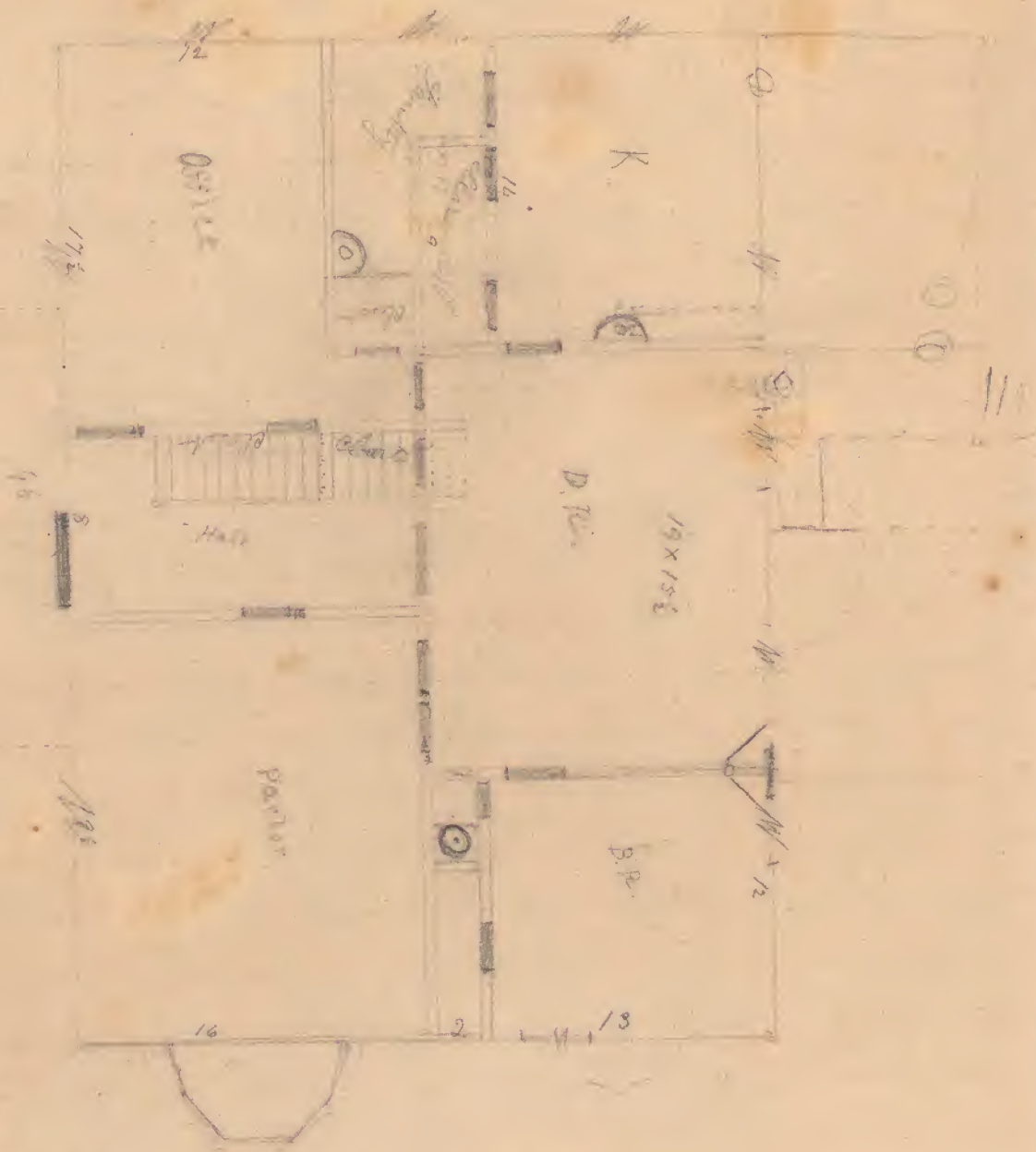
44  
32  
13 6  
14 4  
154 6

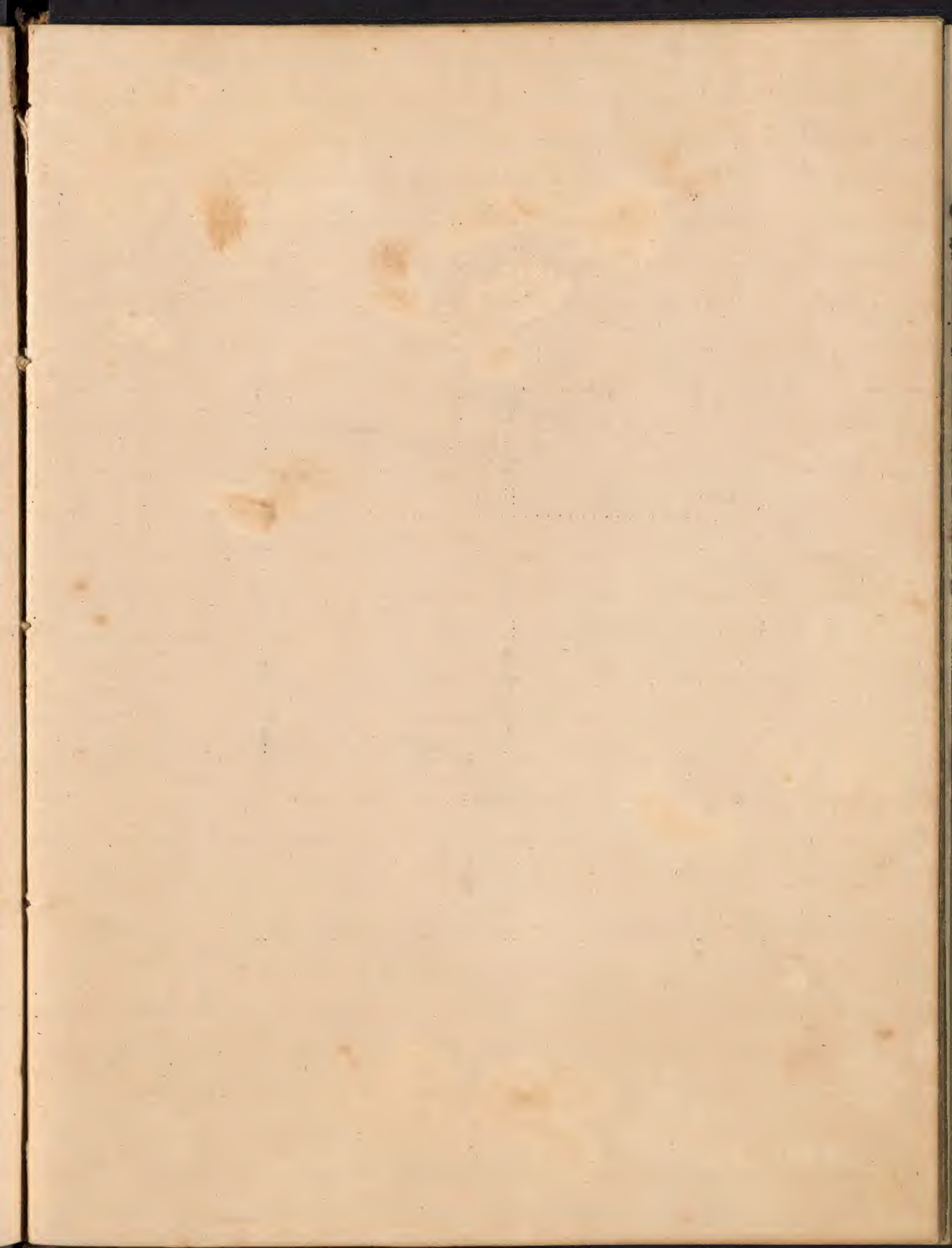
42  
30  
12 6  
32  
12 8  
13 2

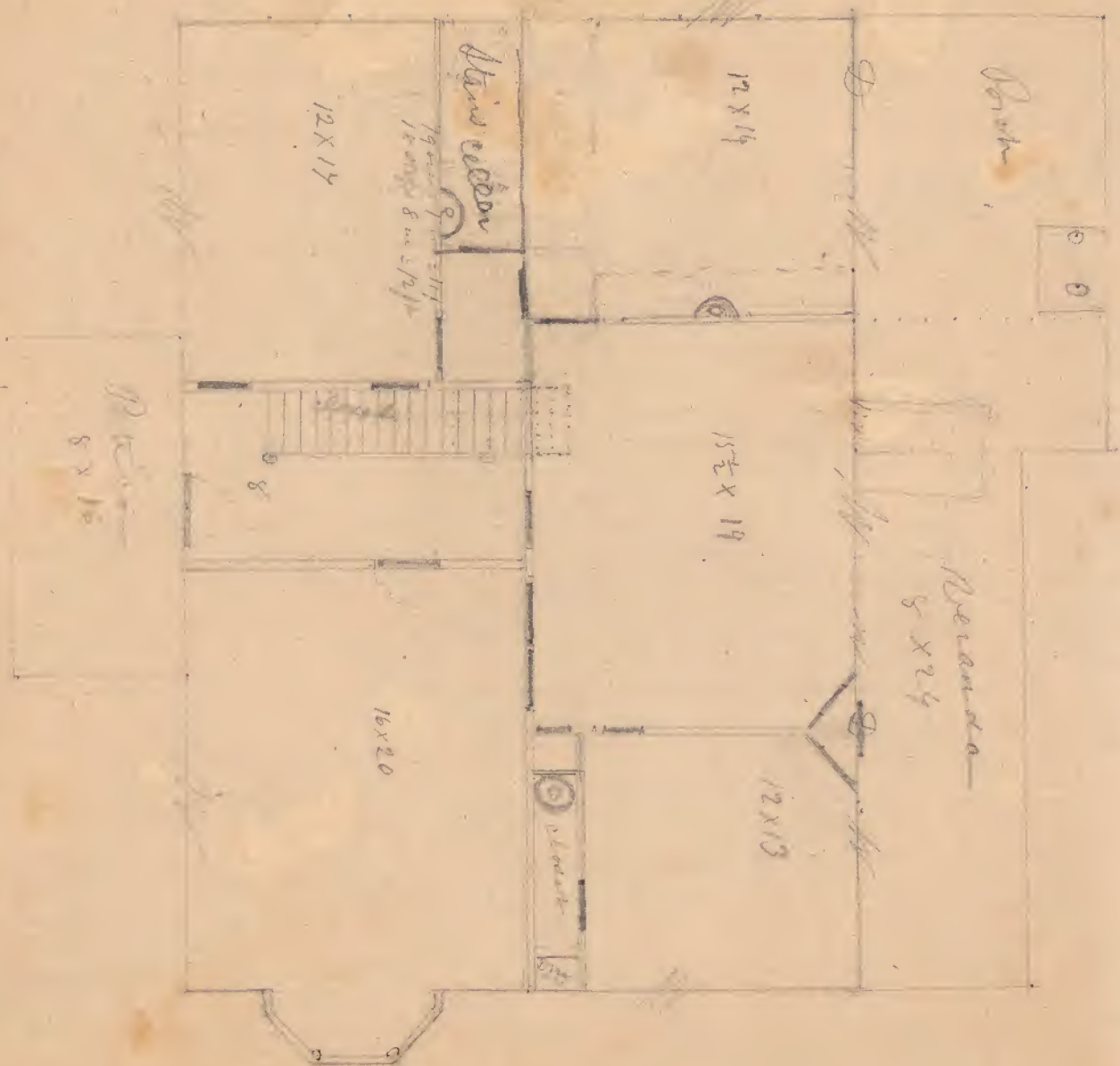
46  
34  
16  
46  
138



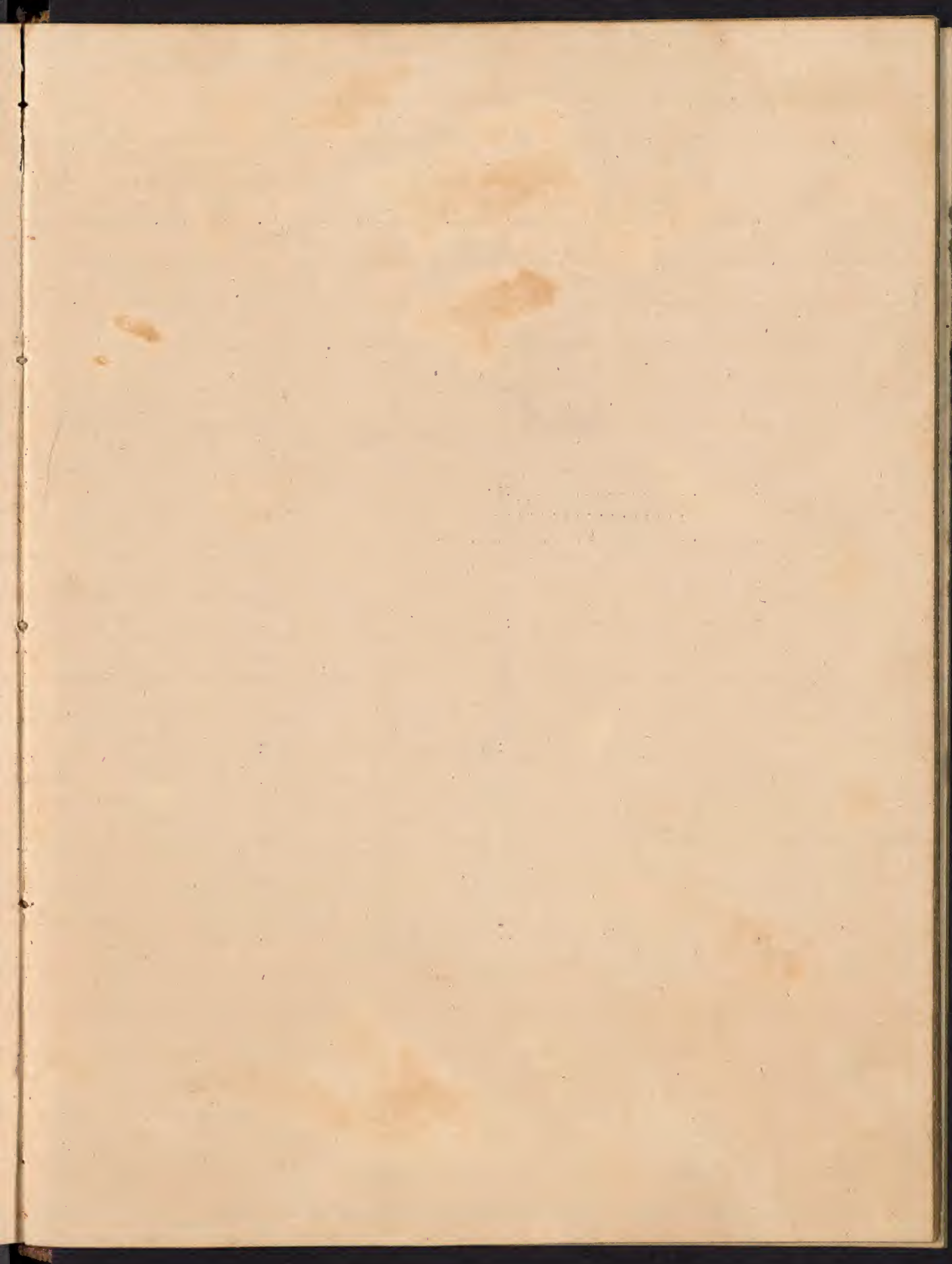




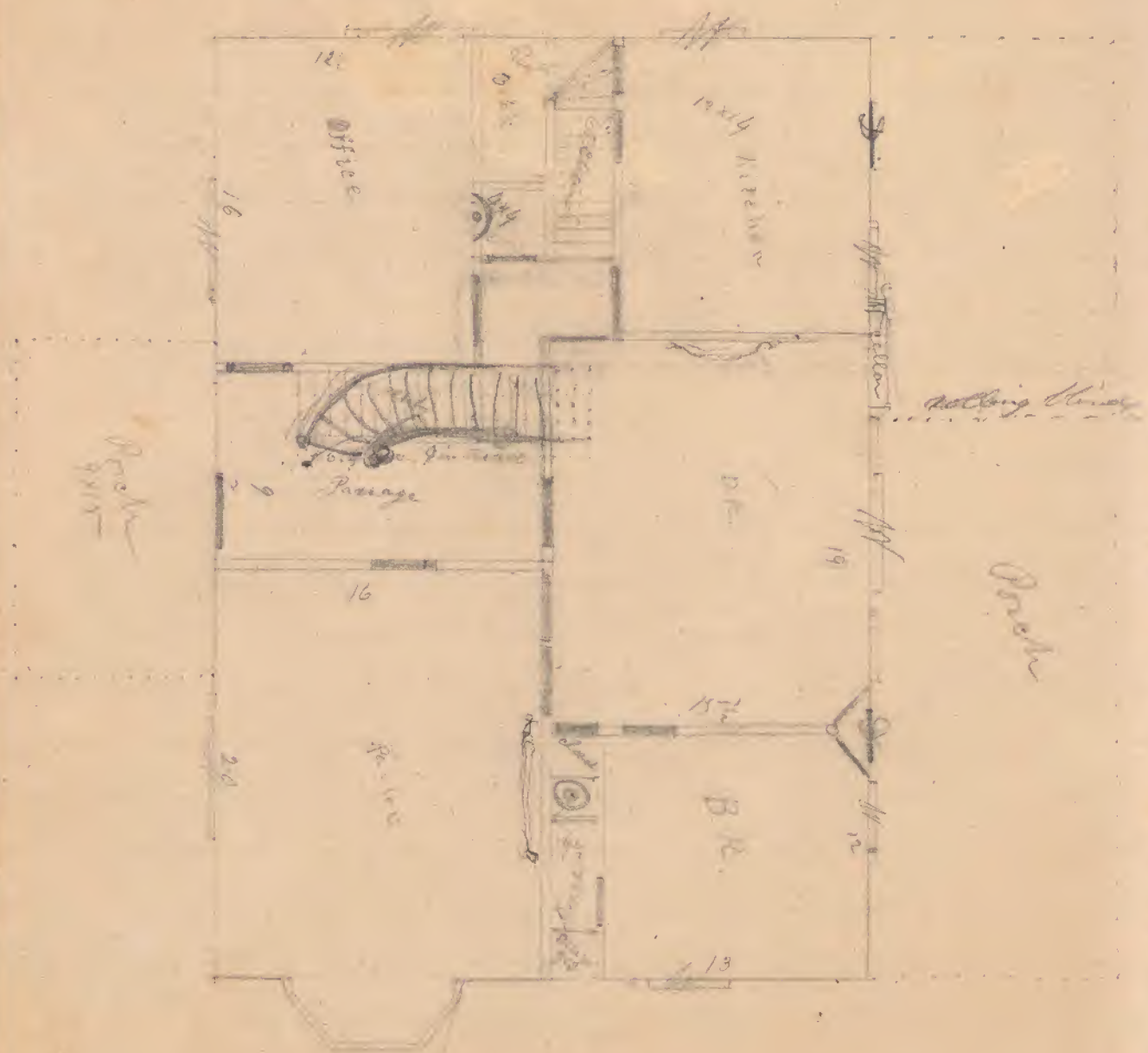


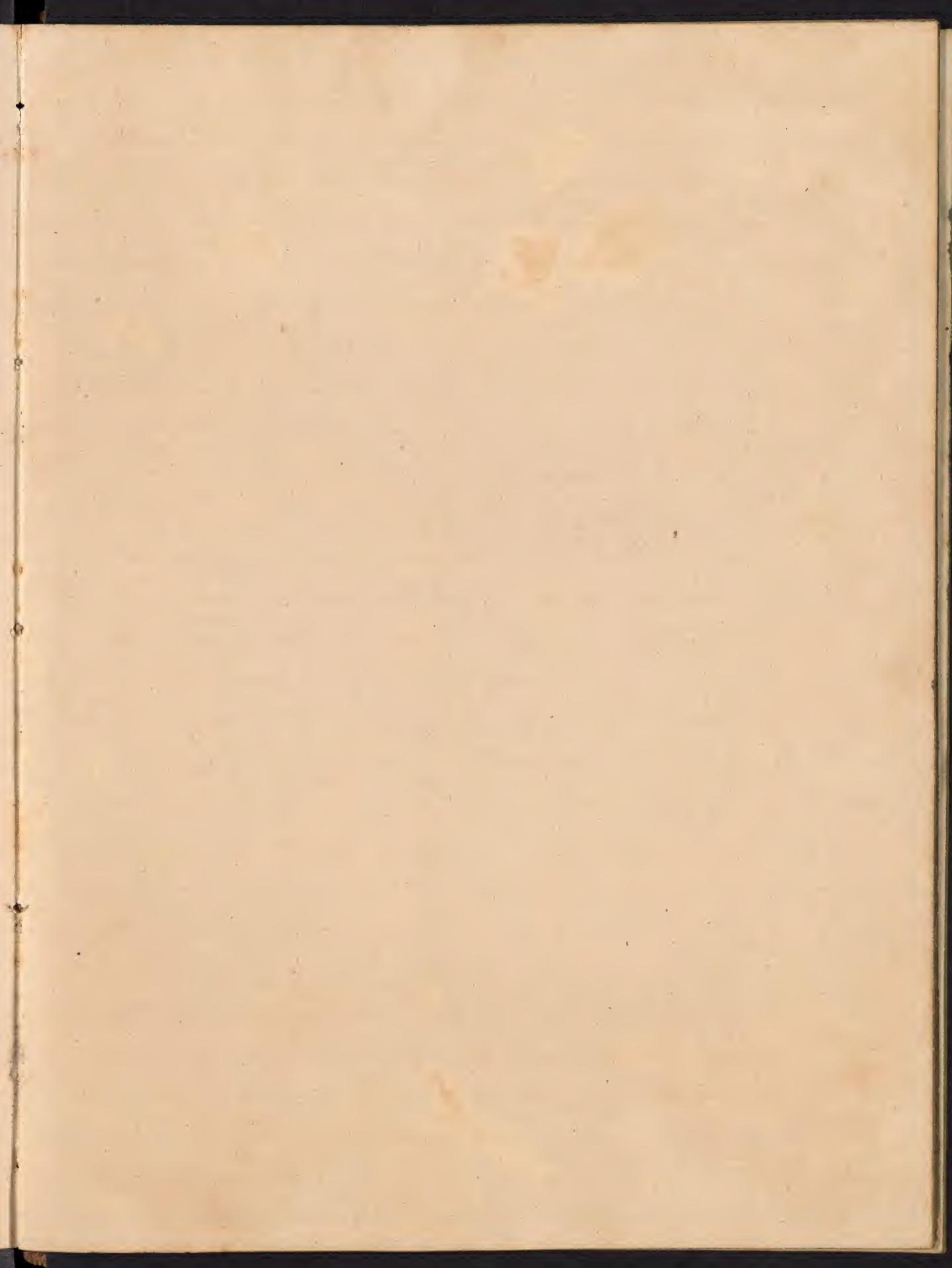


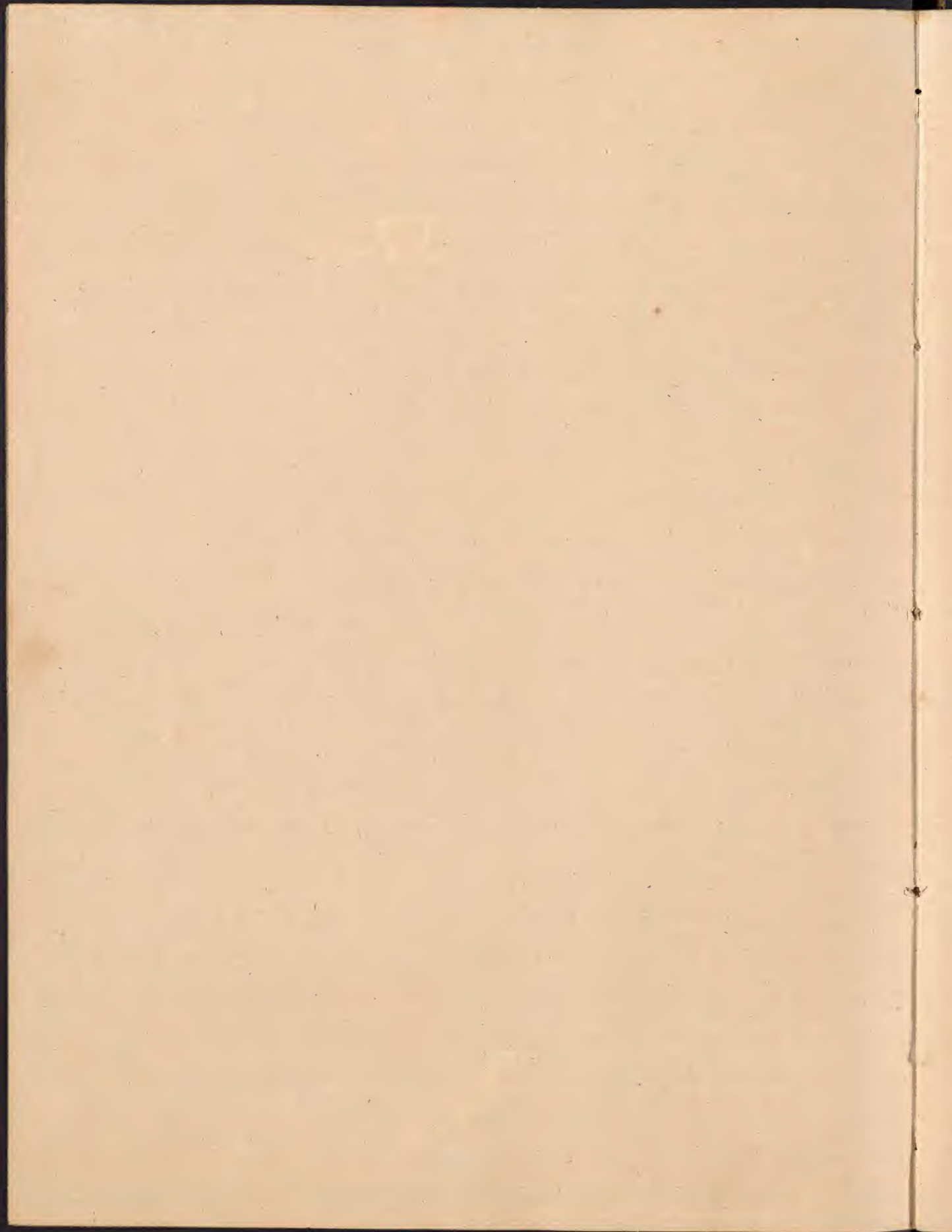


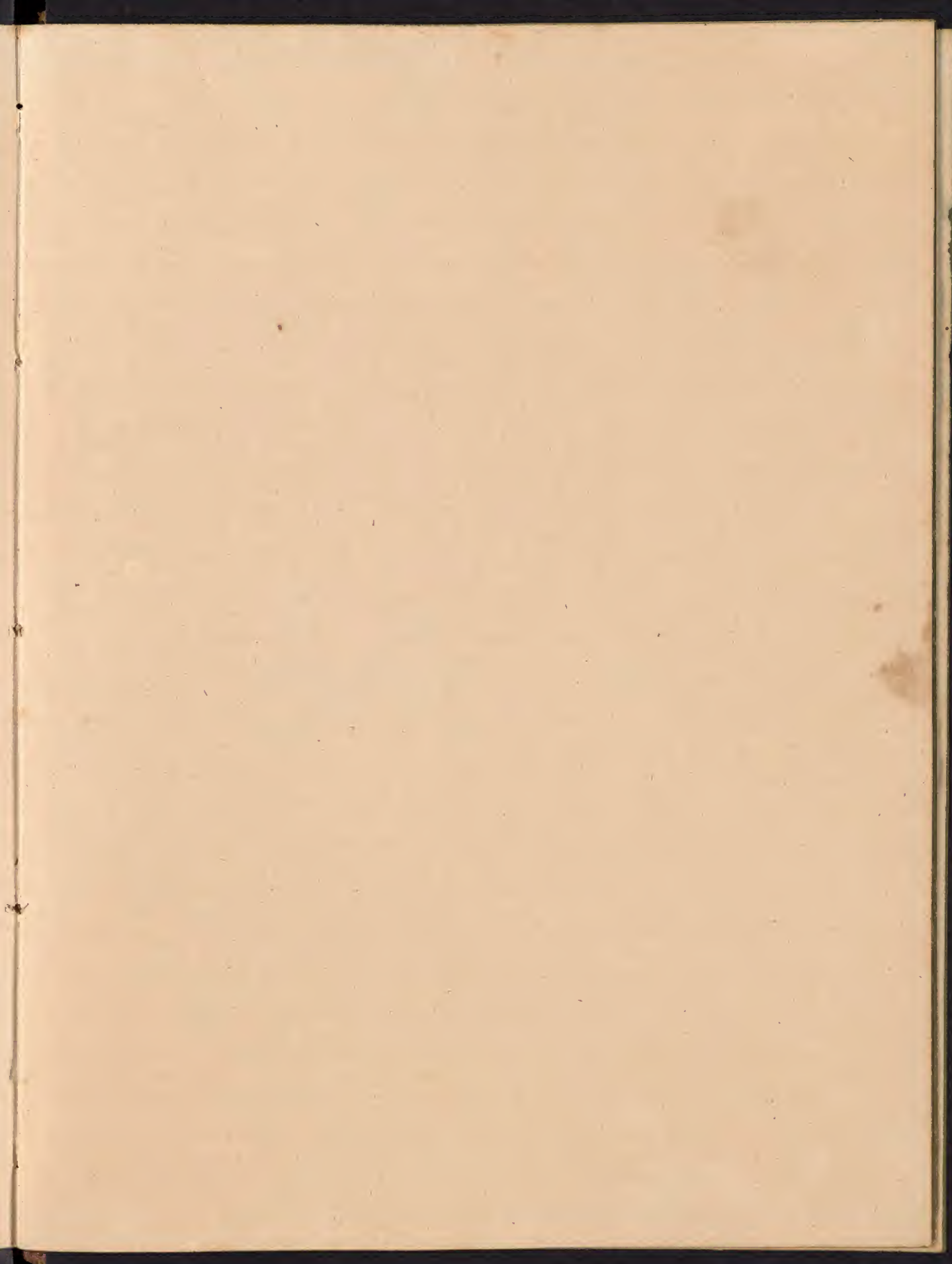




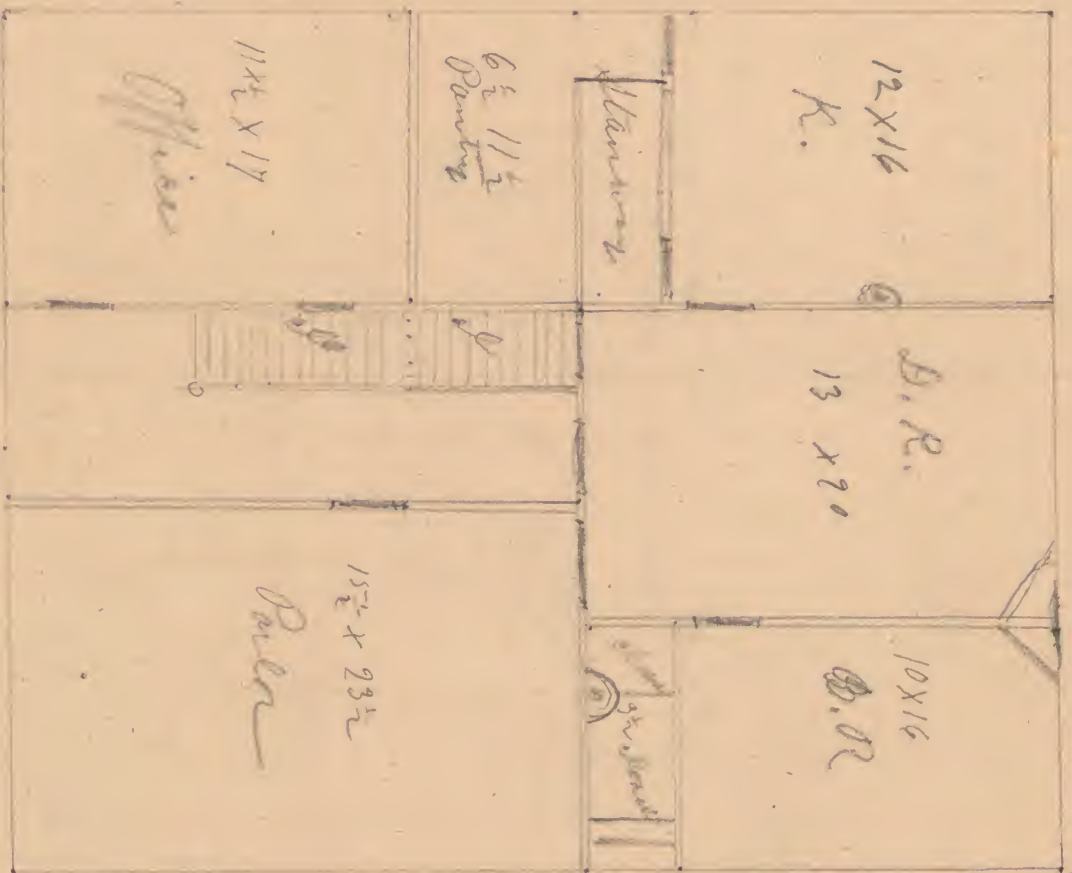


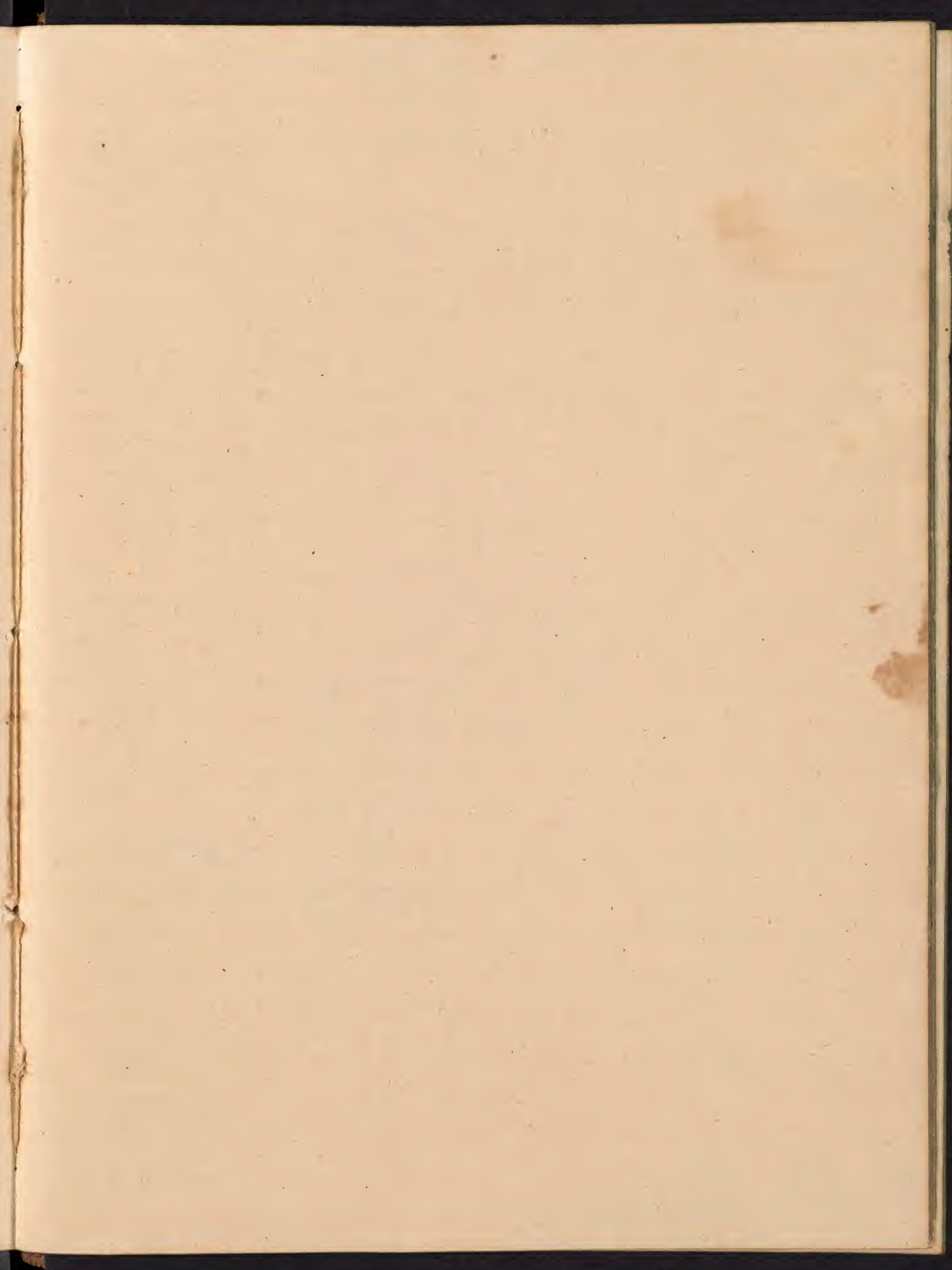




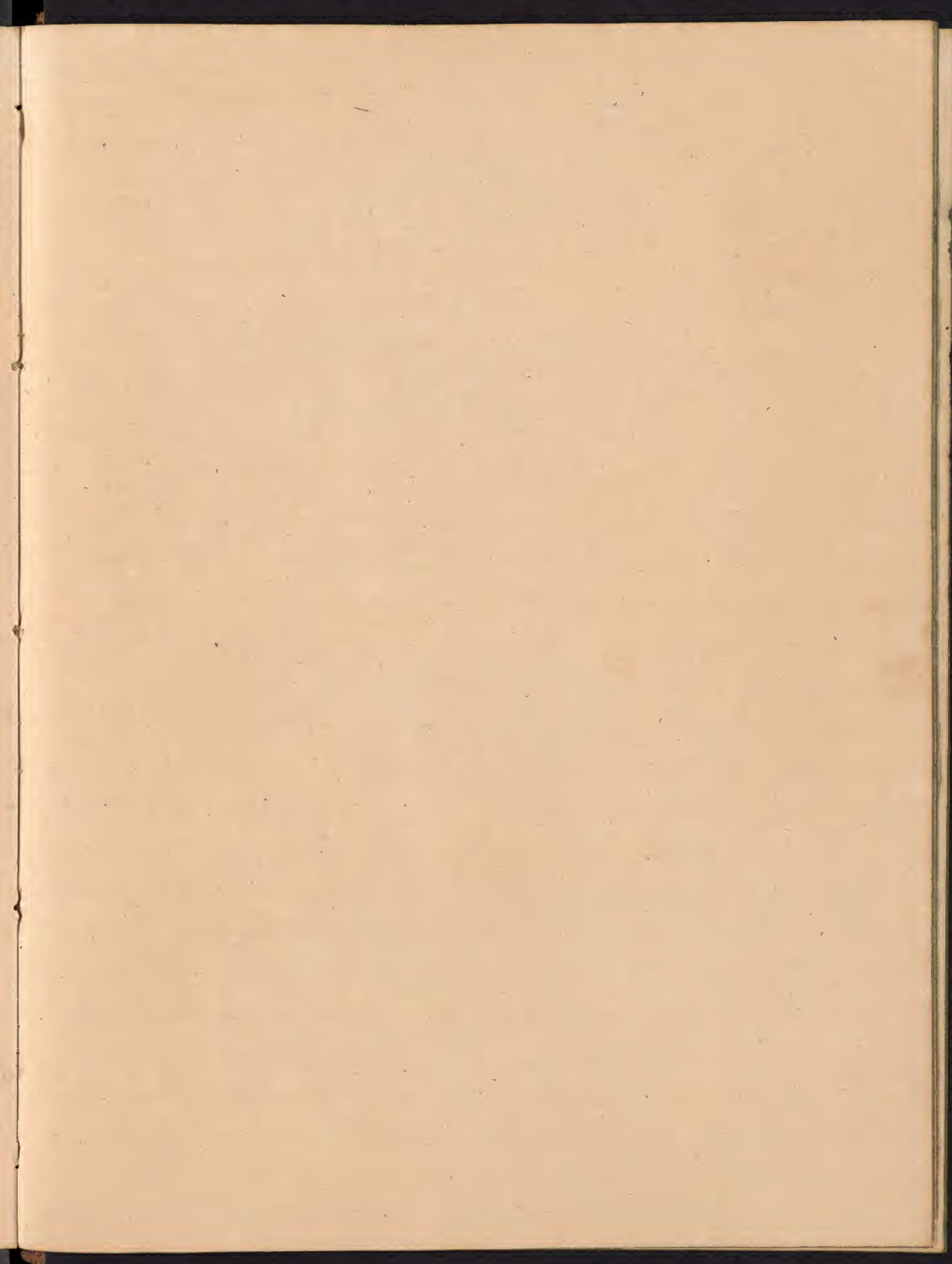




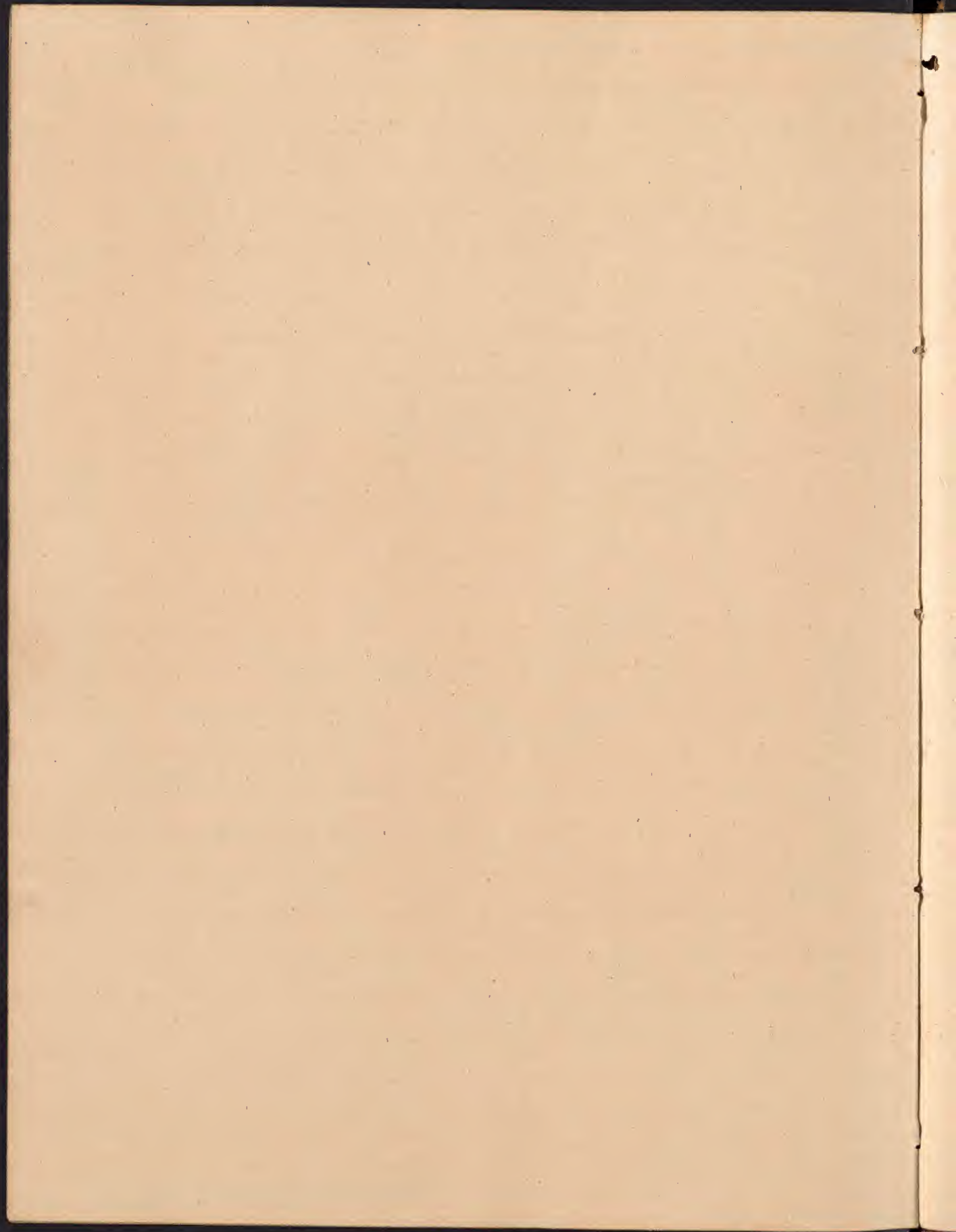


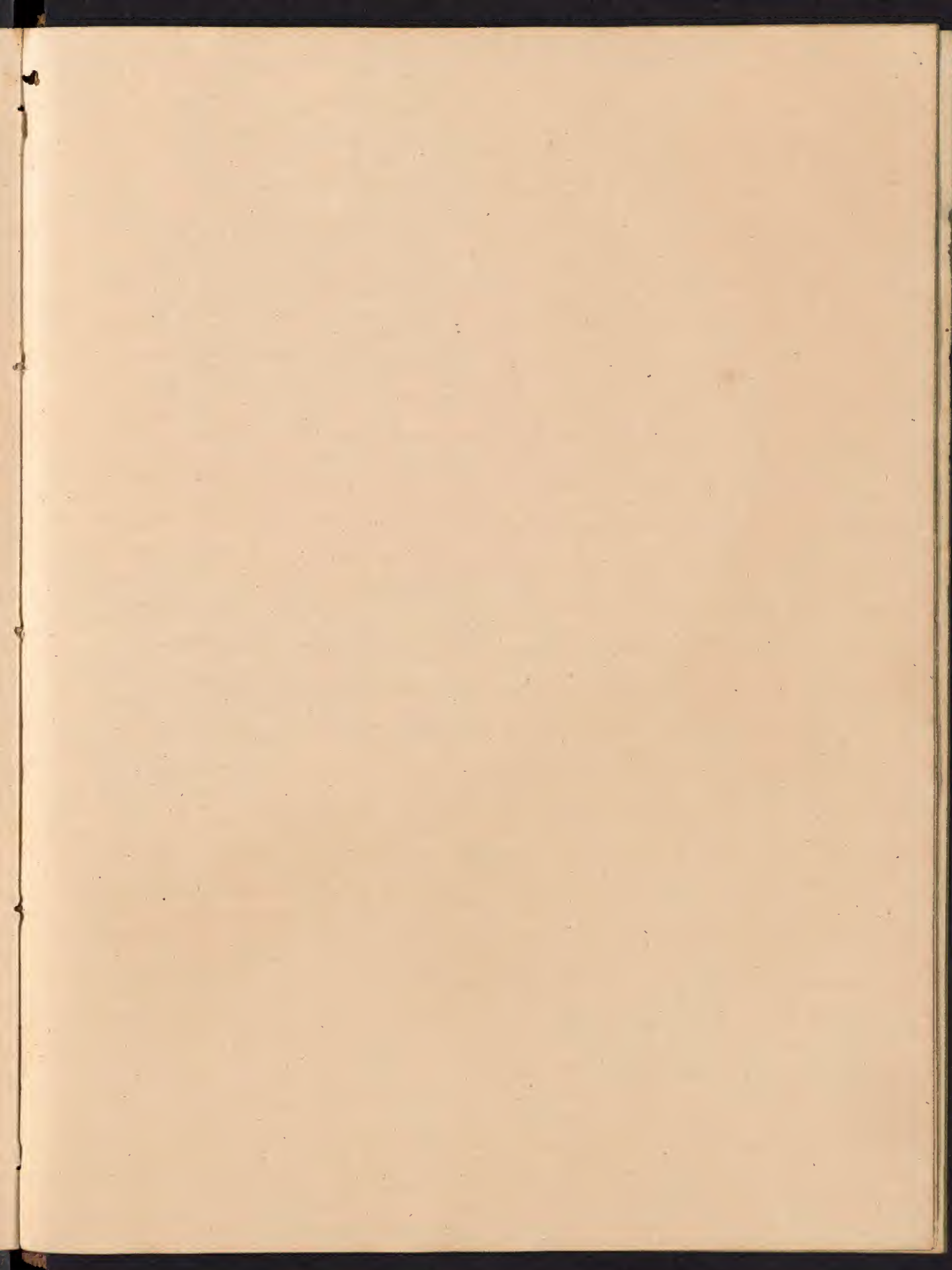




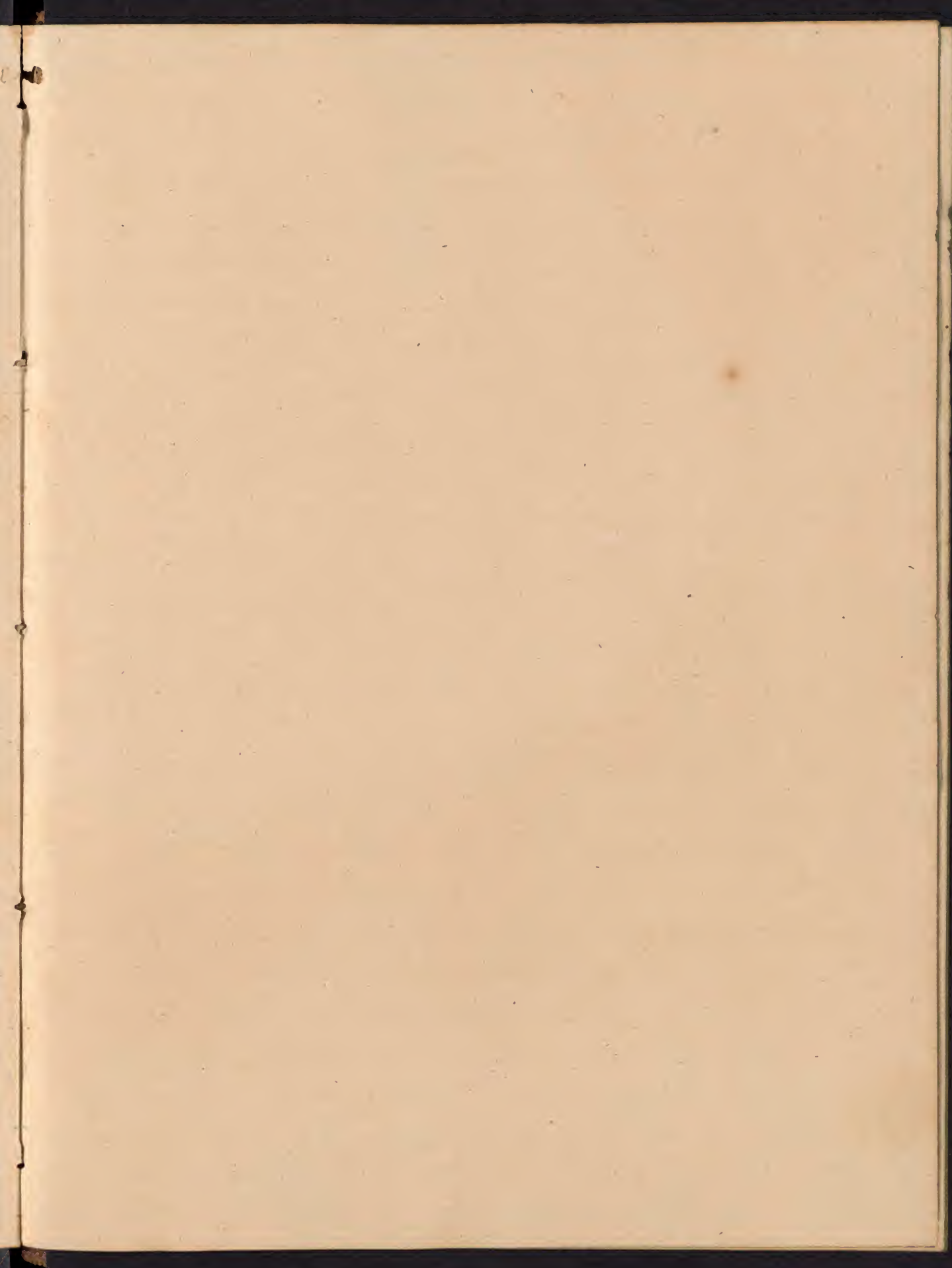






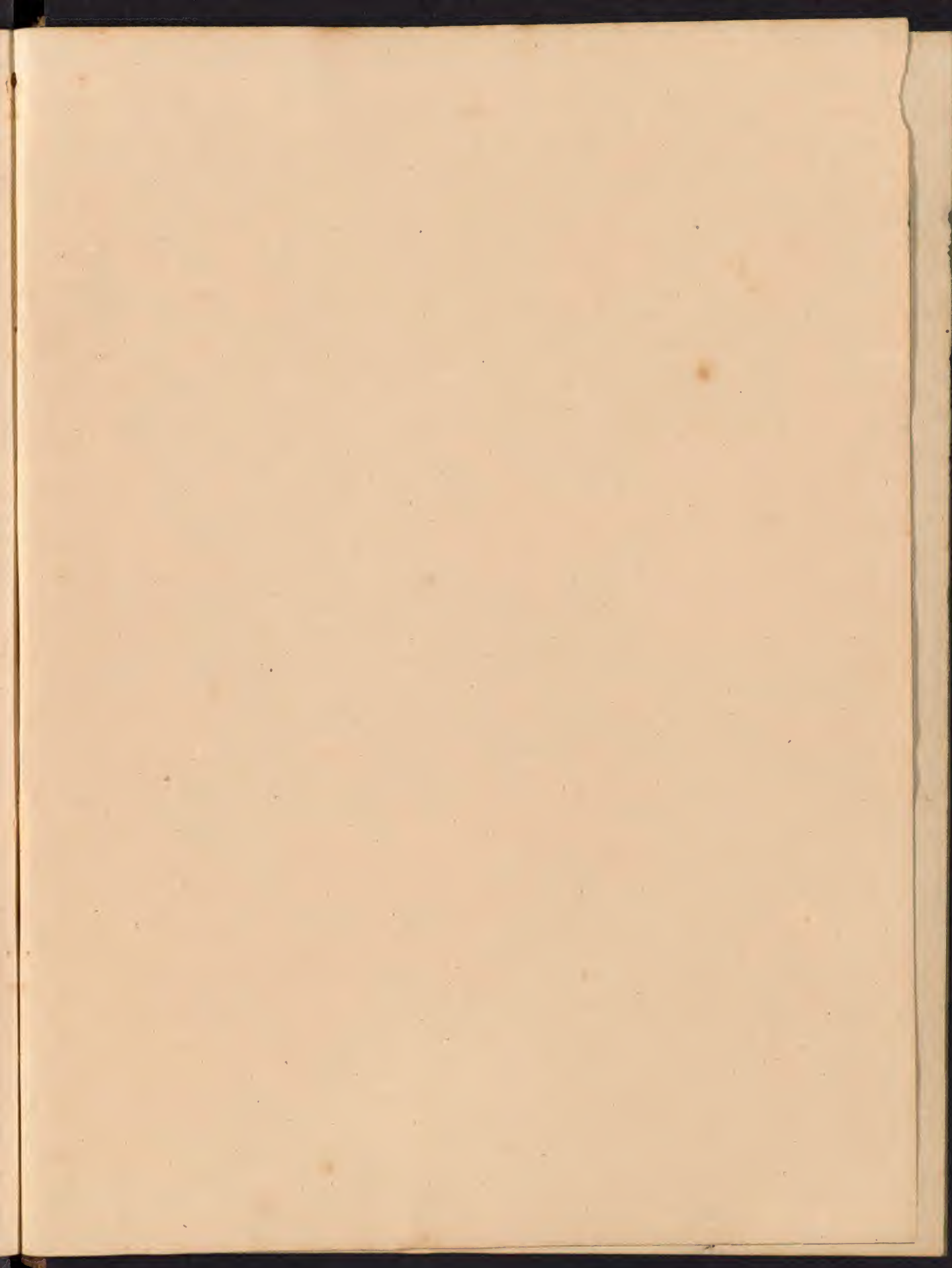


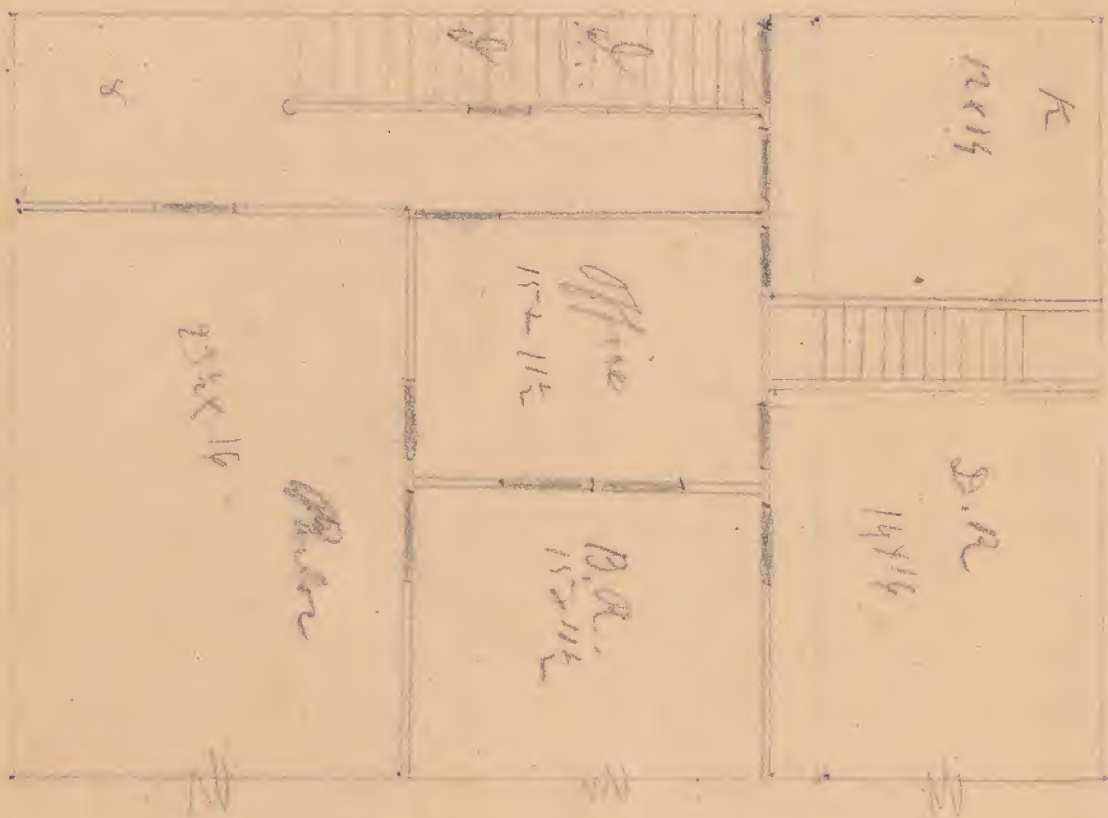




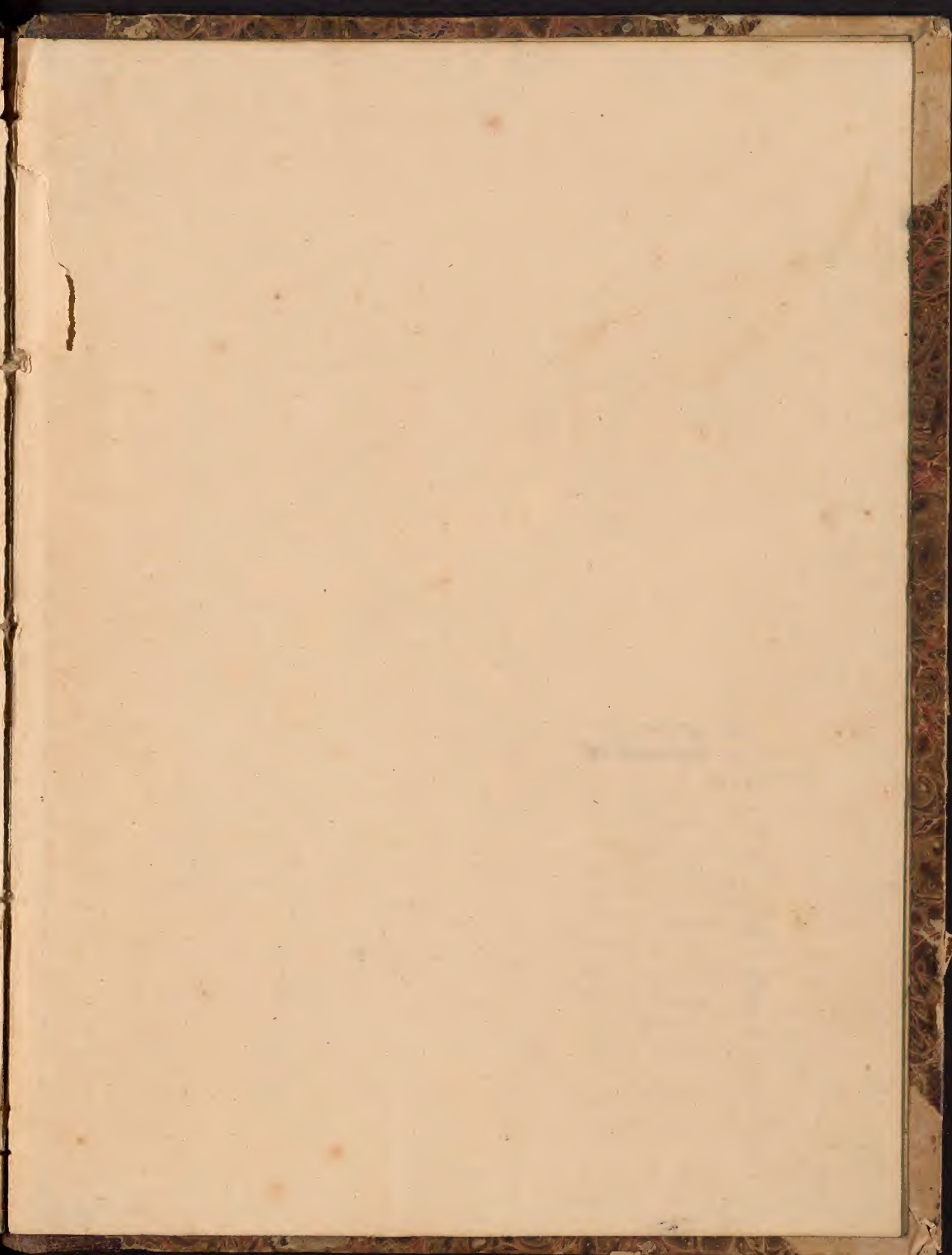






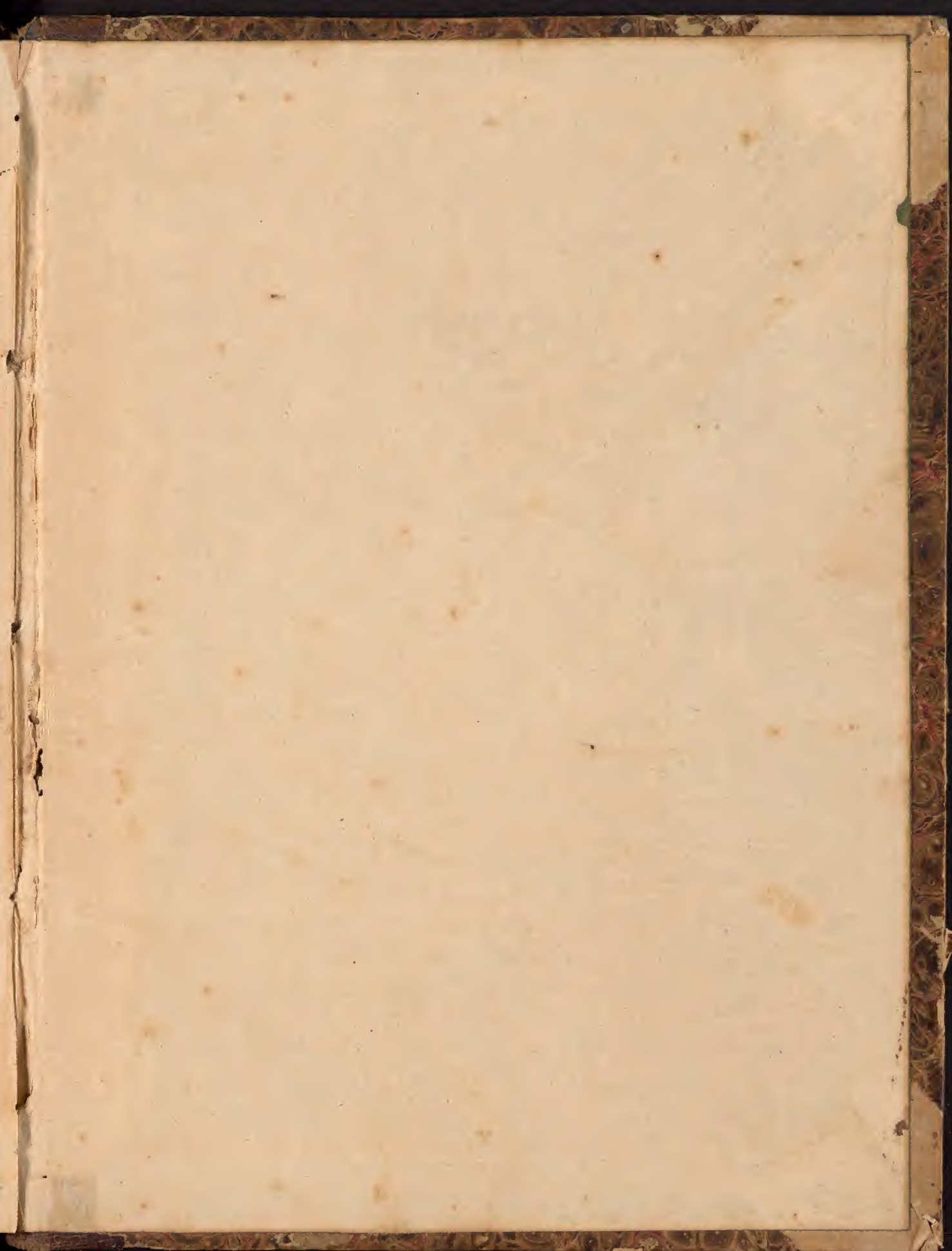




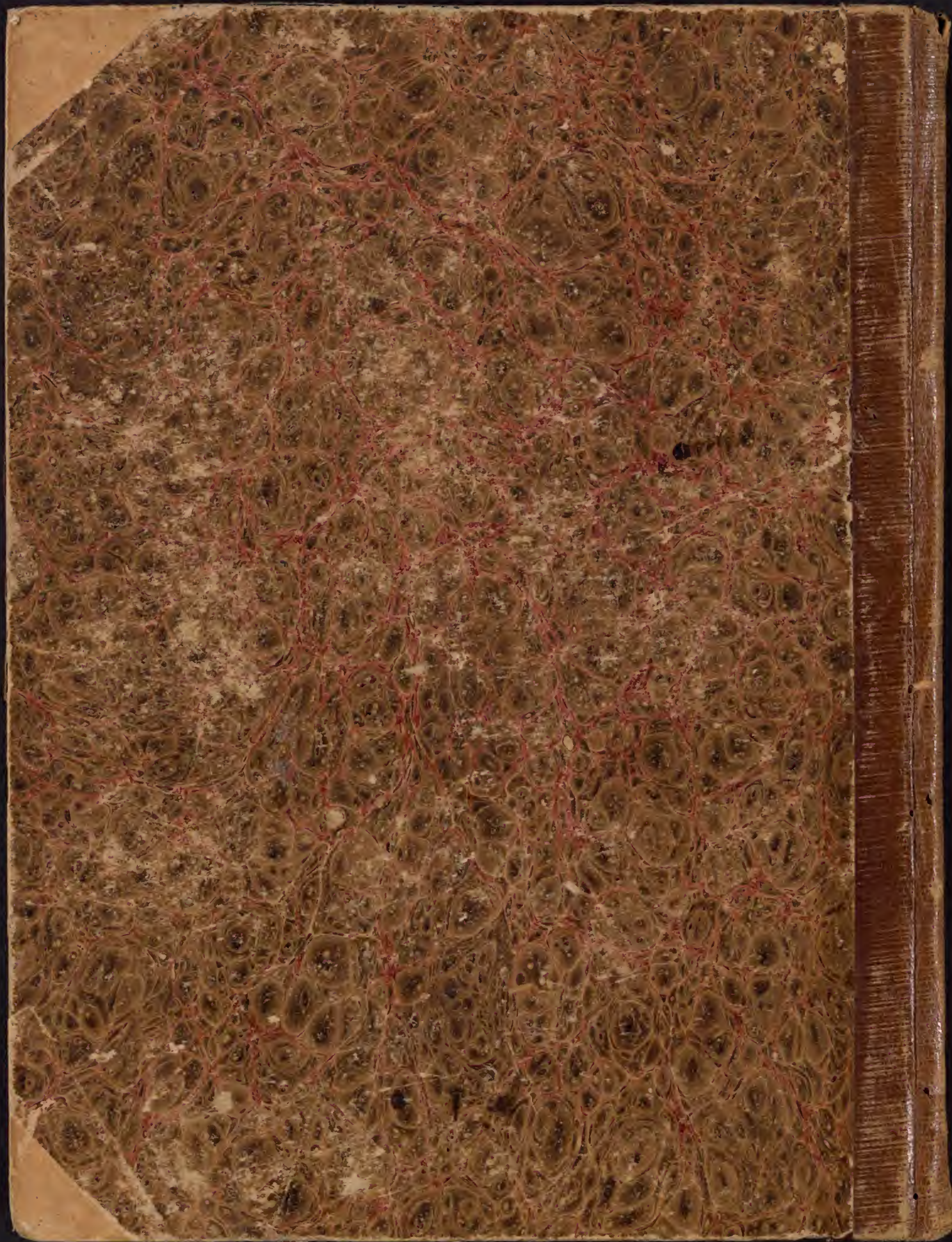




1000  
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 62  
 390  
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 14  
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 138  
 146  
 171









Nov. 5<sup>th</sup>  
to Feb 5<sup>th</sup>

1852-8-15

Capt. May Co. Aug 15<sup>th</sup>. 1852

R. C. Holmes

agent for the U. S. M. Hospital Gr. Egg Harbor

To Mr. Wiley Jr.

For Medical attendance of Mr. M. Jenkins, an American  
Seaman, for Nephritis from June 20. to Aug 15<sup>th</sup>.  
inclusive twenty-five days @ 20 \$ 5.00

For medicines furnished 2.50

Rec'd Payments

Mr. Wiley

U. S. M. Hospital Gr. Egg Harbor

To Mr. Wiley Jr. <sup>for</sup> 24

For Medical & Surgical attendance of American Seaman  
for frozen limbs as follows:

Amos J. Morris, Del. from Jan 6<sup>th</sup>. to March 31 Twenty-five days @ 20. 5.00

$\frac{51}{7.00} \quad \frac{35}{70.}$

$\frac{20}{25} \overline{) 500}$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1854 \\ 1854 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5983 \\ 35 \\ \hline 2483 \\ 4 \\ \hline 9932 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63.55 \\ 35.00 \\ \hline 28.55 \end{array}$$

wheat

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.80 \\ 3.60 \\ \hline 14.40 \\ 10.00 \\ \hline 4.40 \\ 1.00 \\ \hline 3.40 \\ 10 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.50 \\ 12.60 \\ \hline 23.10 \\ 14.40 \\ \hline 37.50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.10 \\ 25.00 \\ \hline 1.90 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 72 \\ \hline 735 \\ 524 \\ \hline 7872 \\ 5972 \\ \hline 1900 \\ 310 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.872 \\ 5.97 \\ \hline 1.90 \\ 5.00 \\ \hline 3.10 \end{array}$$

1854-5-13  
SWAIN, J.

Dr. John Wiley  
Dr. L.

Swainsboro, Ga. Wt  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1854

The Board of Trustees, at  
their late annual meeting, passed the following Resolution  
Resolved, That Dr. John Wiley be appointed the attending  
Physician of the Asylum, for the ensuing  
Year,

Respectfully Yours  
Joshua Swain L. G. W.

Dr. John Wiley  
Court House

Mr. D. A. F. Randolph



Bridgton March 16. 1855

John Wiley M.D.

Dear Sir It has been made a rule for a year past, that all Hospital Bills should be rendered to the Department under oath, - I have therefore returned your bills of Wick Horton that this might be done - Two bills for Boarding and Nursing, and two for Medical attendance are necessary, but as they both come to me, and I then shall send to Washington the bills to which the affidavits are attached, only one set of bills need be be sworn to.

As you are aware no doubt - Seamen are allowed \$1 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Boarding, and \$1 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for Nursing per week; so long as a Seaman is confined to his room and bed, and requires the aid of a Nurse, it is proper that the charge for Nursing should be paid; but when convalescent, and able to be up and assist himself, a charge for Board should be made only.

The Maximum compensation to a Physician for any one cure of illness is 6.25<sup>00</sup>.

Please return me the papers so that I may be able to send them to Washington on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April.

Respectfully Yours Very Obedtly

William S. Bowen



Dr. Am. In: Wiley.

William S. Bowen Collector and Hospital Agent

to — 185

To Boarding & Nursing — a sick Seaman from — to — 185  
— weeks — days at — per week — — — — — 1855 — 185

I receive payment of William S. Bowen Hosp. Agent

— place — date

— the name

If the name is <sup>his</sup> ~~mark~~

It must be witnessed

Two copies of bills received must be sent to me — one copy I  
file in the Office the other copy I forward to Washington and when  
it is examined and audited I receive an order and draft to  
pay it, — this will explain why the bills sometimes remain unpaid  
so long after they are sent to me, also by the fact that I only send  
them to W. at the expiration of each quarter.



Whereas the ...

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1<sup>st</sup> "Hospital relief will be confined to American Seamen, and such  
"foreign Seamen as have served three consecutive years on board American  
"vessels, and to boatmen who are liable to pay Hospital Money; —

"and when a Seaman's Name does not appear upon the Records as  
"having paid Hospital Money for the past Year it is presumed they are not  
"entitled to relief."

2<sup>nd</sup> "A Batarak, a felon, or a sore disabling a Seaman does not  
"entitle him to relief."

3<sup>rd</sup> "A Wound received in doing work ashore, in the Woods, or on  
"the farm, does not entitle a Seaman to relief; relief will be af-  
"forded only to those who become disabled or diseased while fol-  
"lowing their legitimate occupation of Seamen."

4<sup>th</sup> "Seamen or boatmen deemed incurable are not entitled  
"to relief."

5<sup>th</sup> "The period for relief is 8 weeks, — Wound & nursing are not  
"to exceed the rate of 3 Dollars per week. Physicians fee 25 cents  
"per day, and 10 cents per day for medicines, and in no case  
"can the Physicians bill exceed \$6.50."

6<sup>th</sup> "Whenever Seamen or boatmen abandon their profession, and enter  
"upon other employments, they will not be entitled to relief during the continu-  
"ance of such other avocation, and in no case where disease has been contracted  
"during such abandonment and while engaged in other pursuits will  
"Hospital relief be extended."



Our first enquiry must therefore be, "Have you paid Hospital Money in this District within the past Year? When? Where? and the proof of the Seaman will be that his name is recorded in the Hospital Book, - or on the Hospital Bill filed in this Office. Nothing else can be received as proof. Certificates of the Master or owner or any other person does not avail. In order to have this proof then, the Owner, or Master of a vessel when getting out a New License should be careful to give in a correct list of all the persons who have sailed with him during the past Year, for One month or more.

Physicians should always accompany their bills with a Certificate of the Seaman's sickness - his disease, and its duration.

I subjoin a form as used generally here if you should be called upon by a Physician for counsel.

attendance

date

I hereby Certify that ——— American Seaman, has been sick for — weeks — days, — from the — day of — 185 — of an attack of ——— for which during that time he was under my professional care.

Signed ———

M.D.

Form of Physicians bill.

William S. Bowen Collector and Hospital Agent

At ——— M.D. 185 —

To medical attendance for — a sick Seaman from — to — 185 — weeks — days — visits at 25 cents per day — Dollars — At Medicines furnished said Seaman — days at 10 cts per day — Dollars —

Received payment of William S. Bowen Agent

— place — date —